issues, the country will be no better off, while innocent people will suffer. We must stop the issue of paper money, and tax.

"Gold, 70." Secretary Chase, it is reported, is to be in New York this week. No matter what plausible scheme he may have to propose to our leading money men, he must be made to understand distinctly that all over the North, and in all classes of society, there is a unanimous demand for the stoppage of further paper money issues, and heavier taxation.

The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1864.

PRACTICING PATIENCE.

When we remember that two years ago, last February, the Army of the Potomac, which was then comparatively little better than an unorganized mob, was compelled, by Radical clamor, to move "on to Richmond," we cannot understand the extraordinary patience just now exhibited by those same people in regard to the movements of Gen. GRANT. Two years since, the army, as we have stated, was unorganized, and inexperienced; now it is composed of veteran legions, constituting the best army in the world. How happens it, then, that our Radical declaimers are so patient in their delay for the capture of Richmond? Yesterday we learned, by telegraph, that Gen. GRANT had visited the extreme front of the army on Friday, and made a close observation of the regiments and brigades as he passed along, expressing himself highly gratified with their condition. He also made a careful reconnoissance of the enemy's defensive works, upon the Rapidan, and returned to headquarters the same evening. This is the latest intelligence from the Army of the Potomac. What has become of the Committee on the Conduct of the war, which two years ago found so much fault with the tardiness of McCLELLAN's movements? How is it that the entire Abolition Press, from the *Tribune* down, echoed the Committee's complaints that Richmond still stood defiant? "On to Richmond," mud or no mud, was the peremptory demand more than two years ago; now a successful General, commanding a veteran army, is allowed all the time he needs to consummate his plans, and not a whisper of complaint is heard against him.

On the 22d of February, 1862, McCLELLAN was ordered to advance, no matter what obstacles might be in his way; it is now nearly the middle of April, and GRANT makes no sign of moving. We do not allude to these things by way of complaint, at all; we believe that GRANT is the best judge of the situation, and we are willing to trust to his discretion. But what can unprejudiced persons think of the infamy of those Radicals, whose malice pursued McCLELLAN with such unrelenting fury, because he did not, nearly two years and a half ago, with an undisciplined army of officers and men, perform what GRANT has not as yet made a move to accomplish? It was not the capture of Richmond these fanatics wanted, so much as the destruction of McCLELLAN, who would not lend himself to further their fanatical intentions.

APPORTIONMENT OF THE STATE.

Our Legislature now being engaged in maturing a bill for the apportionment of the State, for representatives, we desire to direct attention to article 12, 4th section of the amendments to our Constitution, relative to cities containing a certain number of taxables.

The section reads as follows:

Any city containing a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a separate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, each of which district shall elect one representative.

Thirteen thousand two hundred and fifty is the number of taxables required to give Pittsburgh this separate representation; we trust that our present representatives will see that no apportionment bill passes which does not give our city all that we are entitled to. If our contemporaries would devote a little time to this subject it would do some good; our citizens too, ought to petition for this separate representation. Let it be once fixed that we are to have a couple of members who will be the immediate representatives of this city in the Legislature, and we can readily get men of first rate talent to attend to our interests in that body. As it is now we have no one of any consequence. Elect two shrewd men, to watch the interests of our city exclusively, and what would become of the borers, through whose hands nearly all our local bills pass before becoming law? Let our delegation, if they can spare time enough from the consideration of partizan intrigues, turn their attention to this subject, and secure to our city what she is justly entitled to—a separate representation in our Legislature.

☞ An article, conclusive, of the Democratic party having been favorable to the "nationality of slavery," the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* blunders upon the following from one of our national platforms:

That all efforts of abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences.

The American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question.

The position of the Democracy, as here proclaimed, was that of noninterference, a doctrine acquiesced in by every great party in the country, from the establishment of the Union until the fearful rise of a sectional organization in 1860. But the reader can readily discern between noninterference in slavery, and its nationality. Our doctrine of forbearance, in this particular, prevented us from nationalizing the institution, even if we desired to do so. But the fact is that our neighbor does not precisely understand its own position, hence its floundering through a column of irrevelent comment.

POLITICAL PREACHING.

To the Editor of the Post:

Three notable things affecting the "miscegenation" of Religion and Politics have recently occurred. This new word seems exactly fitted to express injurious and revolting alliances, and may be used in this connection.

The first of these events was the election of Vestrymen in St. Peter's Episcopal Church in this city, who are opposed to the introduction of party politics into the sanctuary. The minority of the Vestry who refused to censure Mr. VAN DEUSEN for declining to denounce a political-religious paper which he had not seen—who refused to "oppose the usefulness" of a christian Bishop,—who firmly resisted the desecration of the pulpit and the altar,—this honorable minority are now of the majority in the vestry of St. Peter's; and Mr. VAN DEUSEN will doubtless be continued as the CHRISTIAN minister of that church, and will not be compelled to surrender his charge to a mere preacher of politics. All honor to the vestrymen who knew their duty, and to the congregation who sustained them in the doing of it.

The second circumstance was the publication, about Easter, of a pamphlet of 76 pages,* by a portion of the old vestry of St. Peter's, who favored political preaching, and insisted that it is a minister's duty to sign and circulate political handbills, and other political documents. Their publication is a most remarkable one—and the reader who shall persevere to the end of it will often wish that it were more Religious, if intended for pious people, or that it had more Political force if designed as a party demonstration. Like all hybrid productions it is a miserable failure. Fifty-seven of its 76 pages are taken up with a re-production of Bishop HOPKINS' Bible View of Slavery! and many other pages are occupied with excellent letters of Mr. VAN DEUSEN. That so pernicious a paper as the "Bible View" should be published by such people will strike a single-minded reader with some surprise—but there must have been a profound purpose in it, that perhaps atoned for the dangerous resort of placing that dreaded argument in hands that otherwise would never have seen it. But your politicians are so wise! The reason for re-producing the Bible View of slavery not *once* only but *twice*, was probably to show that whoever issued it the second time, left out a page or two arguing in favor of scession!

Thus, Bishop HOPKINS is adroitly convicted, under his own pen, of having, in 1857 and 1860, believed that secession was preferable to war—just as HORACE GREELY and thousands of his party then believed and declared. But if Bishop HOPKINS changed that view or dropped that argument, just as Mr. GREELY and everybody else did, when, in 1861, the whole nation joined with Congress in maintaining the CRITTENDEN Resolutions, that respected prelate is not allowed to expiate his errors or to retract his opinions—and because he believes and asserts that Slavery is not condemned by the Bible, he is, *therefore*, called a Secessionist. Yet we all know that Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee contain a majority of Union men, and also a majority of pro-slavery men, who are not secessionists!

In a former article I noticed that two of the gentlemen who sign this pamphlet seemed anxious for a doctrinal discussion with somebody. But I had no idea then that the business of sustaining Bishop POTTER'S political *detour* was to be left to them and their compeers. The politic and political Bishop of Pennsylvania had for his only defenders in this region the frowardsigners to this pitiable paper! But I shall follow it no further—the fifteen pages of it that are not written by Bishop HOPKINS or Mr. VAN DEUSEN contain nothing but insupportable twaddle, rampant "loyalty," and unconditional nonsense! It will expose the writers to ridicule, and do no possible harm to either Bishop HOPKINS or Mr VAN DEUSEN.

But the third event having relation to political preaching is a new book by Bishop HOPKINS. He addresses himself to Bishop POTTER, and it will be safe to predict that never again, as long as Bishop POTTER lives, will he be caught hurling "indignant re probation" at a brother Bishop to achieve political ends. It seems that Bishop POTTER is a shrewd if not a sound divine. He has hitherto managed to avoid disputes—slipping along as smoothly as possible, writing graceful epistles and preparing really touching special prayers. But he has no taste for hard knocks or heavy work. So, when Bishop HOPKINS resented the "Protest," he said nothing himself, but one Mr M. DE WOLF HOWE, (a sort of Rev. CREAM CHEESE) of Philadelphia, who is said to be enjoying a handsome inheritance realized by a slave-trading ancestor, opened on the Bishop of Vermont, supported by any number of anonymous assistants, and flanked by the "loyal" Vestrymen of St. Peter's!

Bishop HOPKINS thus alludes to the saving policy of his Rt. Rev. Brother, the Bishop of Pennsylvania:

"Your theory of Christian duty is of course the same as mine. Your practice is very different, for notwithstanding your acknowledged literary talents you have carefully abstained from taking the smallest public share in any religious controversy to this day, altho' you have undertaken to sit in judgment on myself, because I presumed to repeat my former argument at a time which did not suit your views of political expediency."

Bishop HOPKINS recalls the historical fact that it was the infidels of the French Revolution that set on foot the atrocities of St. Domingo; in the name of Liberty and Equality—and the infidels of New England who, intensifying these "bloody instructions," add to Liberty and Equality, Brotherhood and Affiliation, in our unfortunate country, and far exceed in subtlety the Gallic maniacs of 1792. *Our* infidels, when they first started upon their hell-devised work, looked in vain for help from orthodox churches. They confessed that they could not find in the Scripture the warrant they wanted, and so, fiercely stamping upon the old Bible, they vowed they would set up an "anti-slavery Bible and an anti-slavery God!" But as time wore on they conquered many pulpits—divided many churches, and, all the while rejecting the Bible as a rule for themselves, they demanded that other men should take *their* interpretation of the sacred volume as the proper one—and then *they* pronounced that slavery was a "sin," and that the Bible so declared it. The PARKERS and the BEECHERS did not pretend that *they* drew their anti-slavery doctrines from the Bible, but they set their orthodox disciples at the task of disturbing churches, and orde red that any man, even if he would shudder to hold a slave, if he did not accept their dogma, was to be driven from the church with scorn and contumely.

But I have exceeded my space without saying half that might be said to show the cold hypocrisy of political preaching—and in order to set forth the ideas of the learned, pious, and much-abused Bishop of Vermont about Slavery, I quote this paragraph from his Book:

"To Slavery under the dominion of any human master, I am as much opposed as you or your clergy, by birth, education, and the habits of a long life-time. I desire to see the Southern institution abolished as soon as it can be, peaceably, lawfully and with a just regard to the best interests of all concerned. I have put forth my argument many years ago, in favor of such abolition, on the principles of THOMAS JEFFERSON, of RUFUS KING, of President HARRISON, and others—being the constant advocate of a gradual emancipation connected with the planting of the freedmen in Africa, after the model of Liberia. Hence, I contend that I have never been in favor of the *perpetual bondage* of the negro race, and never have opposed their peaceable and gradual enfranchisement and their future elevation to the highest development which they may be able to attain. To charge me with such sentiments is a sheer calumny, in the face of those publications which were made and repeated years before the commencement of our present national warfare."

I may add that Bishop HOPKINS' book is a wonderful result of labor, talent, and research, and that the writer, be he prelate or politician, who may undertake to answer it, will have a work to do that will last him to the close of the Rebellion. He will need all the help he can get from the polemic pamphleteers of St Peter's, and also from every political clergyman in the State.

MADISON.

* A Reply to Dr. VAN DEUSEN's apology for his Refusal to sustain the action of Bishop Potter, *et al.*, in their Protest condemnatory of the Bible View of Slavery, as presented by Bishop HOPKINS of Vermont.

☞ A Scriptural, Ecclesiastical, and Historical View of Slavery, from the days of the Patriarch ABRAHAM, to the Nineteenth Century, addressed to the Rt. Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D.D.—By JOHN H. HOPKINS, D.D., LL.D., New York. W. L. Pooley & Co., Pittsburgh: E. S. Davis.

GENERAL APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The following is the Apportionment Bill, reported by Mr. CONNELL, chairman of the select committee appointed for the purpose of apportioning the State into Representative and Senatorial districts:

SECTION. 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That until the next septennial enumeration of the taxables inhabitants and apportionment thereon, the Senate shall consist of thirty-three members, and be apportioned as follows, to wit:

1. The first, second, third, fourth, seventh, eighth and twenty-sixth wards of the city of Philadelphia shall compose the first District, and elect one Senator.

2. The ninth, tenth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth wards of the city of Philadelphia shall compose the second district, and elect one Senator.

3. The fifth, sixth, eleventh, twelfth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth wards of the city of Philadelphia shall compose the Third district, and shall elect one Senator.

4. The nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth wards of the city of Philadelphia shall compose the Fourth district, and elect one Senator.

5. The counties of Chester, Delaware and Montgomery shall compose the Fifth district, and elect two Senators.

6. The county of Bucks shall compose the Sixth district, and elect one Senator.

7. The counties of Lehigh and Northampton shall compose the Seventh district, and elect one Senator.

8. The county of Berks shall compose the Eighth district, and elect one Senator.

9. The county of Schuylkill shall compose the Ninth district, and elect one Senator.

10. The counties of Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne shall compose the Tenth district, and elect one Senator.

11. The counties of Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming shall compose the Eleventh district, and shall elect one Senator.

12. The county of Luzerne shall compose the Twelfth district, and elect one Senator.

13. The counties of Potter, Tioga, M'Kean and Clinton shall compose the Thirteenth district, and elect one Senator.

14. The counties of Lycoming, Union and Snyder shall compose the Fourteenth district, and elect one Senator.

15. The counties of Northumberland, Montour, Columbia and Sullivan shall compose the Fifteenth district, and elect one Senator.

16. The counties of Dauphin and Lebanon shall compose the Sixteenth district, and elect one Senator.

17. The county of Lancaster shall compose the Seventeenth district, and elect two Senators.

18. The counties of York and Cumberland shall compose the Eighteenth district, and elect one Senator.

19. The counties of Adams and Franklin shall compose the Nineteenth district, and elect one Senator.

20. The counties of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton shall compose the Twentieth district, and elect one Senator.

21. The counties of Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry shall compose the Twenty-first district, and elect two Senators.

22. The counties of Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson shall compose the Twenty-second district, and elect one Senator.

23. The counties of Clearfield, Cameron, Clarion, Forest and Elk shall compose the Twenty-third district, and elect one Senator.

24. The counties of Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene shall compose the Twenty-fourth district, and elect one Senator.

25. The county of Allegheny shall compose the Twenty-fifth district, and elect two Senators.

26. The counties of Washington and Beaver shall compose the Twenty-sixth district, and elect one Senator.

27. The counties of Lawrence, Butler and Armstrong shall compose the Twenty-seventh district, and elect one Senator.

28. The counties of Mercer, Venango and Warren shall compose the Twenty-eighth district, and elect one Senator.

29. The counties of Crawford and Erie shall compose the Twenty-ninth district, and elect one Senator.

SEC. 3. That until the next septennial enumeration of taxables and apportionment thereon made, the House of Representatives shall consist of one hundred members, and be apportioned as follows.

[Here follows the apportionment for Philadelphia, amounting to 19 members.]

The county of Delaware shall be entitled to one member.

The county of Chester to three members.

The county of Montgomery to three members.

The county of Bucks to two members.

The counties of Lehigh and Northampton to three members, and the return judges shall meet at the court house in the borough of Easton, in the county of Northampton.

The counties of Carbon, Monroe and Pike to two members, and the return judges shall meet at the court house in the borough of Stroudsburg, in the county of Monroe.

The county of Wayne to one member.

The county of Luzerne to three members.

The counties of Susquehanna and Wyoming to two members, and the return judges shall meet at the court house in the borough of Montrose, in the county of Susquehanna.

The counties of Bradford and Sullivan to two members, and the return judges shall meet at the court house in the borough of Towanda, in the county of Bradford.

The counties of Lycoming, Union and Snyder to three members, and the return judges shall meet at the court house in the borough of Lewisburg, in the county of Union.

The counties of Columbia, Montour and Northumberland to two members, and the return judges shall meet at the court house in the borough of Danville, in the county of Montour.

The counties of Tioga and Potter to two members, and the return judges shall meet at the borough of Wellsboro', in the county of Tioga.

The counties of Clinton, Cameron and M'Kean to one member, and the return judges shall meet at the court house in the borough of Lock Haven, in the county of Clinton.

The county of Centre to one member.

The counties of Huntington, Mifflin and Juniata to two members, and the return judges shall meet at the court house in the borough of Lewistown, in the county of Mifflin.

The county of Schuylkill to three members.

The county of Berks to three members.

The county of Lancaster to three members.

The county of Lebanon to one member.

The county of Dauphin two members.

The county of York to two members.

The county of Cumberland to one member.

The county of Perry to one member.

The county of Adams to one member.

The county of Franklin to one member.

The counties of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton to two members, and the return judges shall meet at the court house in the borough of Bedford, in the county of Bedford.

The county of Blair to one member.

The county of Cambria to one member.

The counties of Clearfield and Elk to one member, and the return judges shall meet at the court house in the borough of Clearfield in the county of Clearfield.

The counties of Jefferson and Forest to one member, and the return judges shall meet at the court house in the borough of Brookville, in the county of Jefferson.

The county of Clarion to one member.

The county of Armstrong to one member.

The counties of Indiana and Westmoreland to three members, and the return judges shall meet at the court house in the borough of Greensburg, in the county of Westmoreland.

The county of Fayette to one member.

The county of Greene to one member.

The county of Washington to two members.

The county of Allegheny to five members.

The counties of Lawrence and Butler to three members, and the return judges shall meet at the court house in the borough of Butler, in the county of Butler.

The county of Beaver to one member.

The counties of Venango, Mercer and Warren to three members, and the return judges shall meet at the court house in the borough of Franklin, in the county of Venango.

The county of Crawford to two members.

The county of Erie to two members.

HORRIBLE DEATH FROM WEARING HOOPS. Among a party who had gone on a visit of inspection to a biscuit factory, was Miss Mary Nelson, accompanied by Mr. Burrows, to whom she was to have been married within a few weeks. The party had not been more than two minutes in the mill, and were still examining the basement story, when a piercing shriek from Miss Nelson, who had tarried slightly in their rear, made them pause in terror. Her attention had been attracted by an Archimedean screw which was fenced by a brass rod breast high—but when she stooped to look at it, her expanded skirts were caught by the machinepy, and when her friends turned to look at her it was rapidly drawing her within its grasp. Mr. Burrows clasped his betrothed around the waist, and strove to draw her back—but the steel of her hoops had been clutched by the wheels, and all his efforts were powerless. The engine dragged her out of her lover's arms, and whirled her round and round before his eyes; all her limbs were shivered into fragments, and her body was lacerated and mangled almost out of human semblance.—*London Star.*

DIED.

CARD—At Washington City, on Thursday, April 7th, suddenly, of congestion of the brain, Mrs. H. C. SIMPSON CARD, wife of Capt. B. C. Card, U. S. Army.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, Edward Simpson, No. 82 Fourth street.

LOWRY—On Monday, the 11th inst., at 5 o'clock p. m., JAMES LOWRY, sr.

His funeral will take place from his late residence on Quarry street, between Walnut and O'Hara, Fifth ward, on Wednesday, April 13th, at 2 o'clock p. m., to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery.

NEWS ITEMS

PEACH and plum trees are in bloom in North Carolina, and peas are well up.

A LARGE amount of cotton is being captured by our forces on the Red River.

ABOUT $40,000 worth of confiscated sugar and cotton have been sold at Cairo by order of the U. S. District Court.

BUTTER at Montreal is quoted at 18 to 26 cents; eggs 14 cents per dozen, and lard 8 to 9½ cents.

AN eagle has been shot in Maine which was a great sheep-stealer. He was ten feet from tip to tip.

AMONG the novelties of the day in England are the Quakers with moustaches.

ABOUT $500,000 were last week realized at the New York Sanitary Fair. It is expected that the total sum will eventually amount to one million.

THERE are rich churches in New York—St. Paul's for instance—which took up an impromtu collection last Sunday of $12,000.

GEORGE THOMPSON, the abolitionist, has concluded to become a naturalized citizen of this country, and reside in Boston. Happy hub!

THE Democrats carried the borough of Easton and *every township in the county*, at the late election, by largely increased majorities over those of last fall.

ELEVEN TONS of cotton raised in Utah have been received in San Francisco, and more is to follow. The Mormons are very handy people in various ways.

THERE are one hundred and forty-nine shoe establishments and thirteen kid and morocco houses in Lynn, Mass.; the internal tax on this department of manufactures amounted last year to $252,759.

AN exchange says that when some of the new recruits arrived at Fortress Monroe, Gen. Butler sent a remonstrance to Washington against receiving them, on the ground that to do so would be to "rob the cradle and fill the grave."

THE grounds known as the Donnell property in Baltimore have been purchased by a benevolent and wealthy gentleman of a Roman Catholic congregation in that city, with a view to the establishment of a public charity, to be called the "Good Shepherd Asylum."

A SQUAD of ten recruits attempted to run the guard at the New-Haven conscript camp Sunday morning, April 3, but were prevented by the vigilance of a colored corporal, and one of them had his thigh so badly broken by a musket ball that amputation will be necessary.

A GENUINE case of miscegenation has been undergoing investigation before the mayor of Des Moines, Iowa. A white woman and two negro men were found occupying the same apartment. The woman was sent to jail for thirty days, and the negroes fined each $50 and costs.

SCIENTIFIC men have come to the conclusion that the great Northwest is too bare and unsheltered by trees and shrubbery to ever be productive of fruit. A storm meets with nothing to obstruct its career. An open country has been found to be nineteen degrees colder than a wooded one.

A PORTLAND PAPER states a singular fact in connection with the losses of steamships belonging to the Montreal line. It seems that in every instance the vessel that has taken back to Liverpool the effects of a wrecked steamer of this line, has been the next in succession to become a victim.

COMODORE LEVY'S bequest, bequeathes Monticello, $200,000 in real estate in New York, and $100,000 in stocks for an agricultural school for support and education of children of warrant officers of the navy. Attorney General Bates refuses to act upon it until the Court of Appeals of New York have decided results.

A LADY missionary passing through one of our streets last Sunday, was horrified at the sight of certain unkept juveniles engaged in the exhilerating pastime of "long taw." Asking one little ragamuffin if he knew "where the little boys who played marbles on Sunday went to," he replied: "Some o'em goes down on the docks."

THE yield of gold in Australia for the last year will show a decrease of seven hundred thousand pounds. The amount as stated for 1863 was really about five million eight hundred and forty-five thousand, seven hundred and eighty four pounds, and of this a writer in Victoria says one million three hundred thousand pounds went from the Australian banks.

JUDGE BARNARD, of the Court of Oyer and Terminer at New York, charged his grand jury on Thursday that the epithet "secessionist" as applied to a person was libellous. Reference was made in the charge to the course of certain newspapers in making free use of the phrases "traitor" and "secessionist" against those who differ with them in political opinion."

It is asserted, on good authority, that there are in London 16,000 children trained to crime, 15,000 men living by low gambling, 50,000 by constant thieving, 5,000 receivers of stolen goods, and 150,000 men and women subsisting by other disgraceful means. There are no fewer than 25,000 beggars. So that there are more than 250,000 persons in the London district, of all ages and sexes, who prey upon the honest and industrious part of the community.

DON'T FORGET IT!—Early in 1860, John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, presented two petitions to the United States Senate, praying "that some plan might be devised for the dissolution of the American Union!" Mr. Webster, of Massachusetts, suggested as a preamble to these petitions, "that, as the members had sworn before God to support the Constitution, they should now take immediate steps to break their obligations." Upon a vote being taken, the petitions were rejected by the votes of the entire Senate, with the exceptions of John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, Wm. H. Seward, of New York, and Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, who voted *in favor!!*

A FEW months since a hundred persons sat down at a celebration in the Hartz mountains, where pork in various forms was the principal food. Of these, eighty persons are in their graves, and of the remainder, the majority linger with a fearful malady. This strange event has led to the discovery that this food was charged with flesh worms in all stages of development, or trichinal, found in the muscular tissues of the survivors and traced to the pork. These flesh worms are not killed by ordinary cooking, and multiply by thousands. A great alarm exists in Germany, and the eating of pork in many places is now entirely abandoned.

PARTY DESIGNATIONS.—Some conservative papers, and it is the case with some leading ones in New York, allow the Washington telegraphic reporters to put the word "Union," as a party designation of radical members of Congress, upon their readers, in giving the abstract of debates. These men are not "Union" in any honest sense, and have only "stolen heaven's livery to serve the devil in." The employment of the term, therefore, in the connection above referred to, is simply mischievous and ought to be discountenanced by all true Union man. Call these persons and their party radical, abolition, administration, or what not, which may be properly descriptive of their unconstitutional party posture, but let us not allow them to be called "Union," to which they have no show of title.—*Boston Courier.*

☞ PURE LIQUORS FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES, at

JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

Corner Market street and the Diamond,

Fine Old Cognac Brandy,
Fine Old Port Wine
Fine Old Whisky,
Fine Old Cherry Wine,
Fine Old Madeira Wine,
Pure Holland Gin,
Pure Jamaica Rum,
Still Sparkling Catawba Wine.

These liquors have been purchased exclusively for medicinal purposes, and those having use for them can rely on their purity. Also on hand, Congress and Saratoga Water, Blue Lick, etc., Prime Potash and Soda Ash, Fine and Course Sponges, Hard and Soft Rubber Goods of all kinds, and an extensive assortment of Drugs and Patent Medicines.

Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,

Cor of the Diamond and Market st.

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☞ HERNIA OR RUPTURE CURED.—We are prepared to treat successfully all cases of rupture in young persons, most cases in middle aged, and in some cases of old persons having fitted up an extensive establishment for manufacturing

Improved Trusses and Supporters.

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.

Dr. M'GARR will attend personally to the application of Trusses, Supporters, &c., &c.

Besides our own manufacture we have a large stock of

Ritter & Penfield's Celebrated Trusses,

Dr. S. S. Fitch's Celebrated Trusses,

Marsh & Co.'s Celebrated Trusses,

FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN

TRUSSES AND SUPPORTERS,

ALL KINDS;

Elastic Stockings, Bandages, &c.

At the Pittsburgh Drug House,

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☞ DENTISTRY.—TEETH EXTRACTED without pain by the use of Dr. Oudry's apparatus.

J. F. HOFFMAN,
DENTIST.

All work warranted

134 Smithfield Street,

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☞ VOLUNTEERS FOR THE ARMY should be provided with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For Sores, Scurvy, Wounds, Small-Pox, Fevers, and Bowel Complaints, these medicines are the best in the world. Every French soldier uses them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 244 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1.40 per box or pot.

ap11-1wc

☞ TO RESTORE THE SICK TO HEALTH.—The blood must be purified and all medicines are useless which do not possess the quality of Stimulating the blood to discharge its impurities into the bowels. BRANDRETH'S PILLS possess this quality in a high degree, and should be in every family. They are equally useful for children and adults, adapted to both sexes, and are as innocent as bread, yet most effective as a medicine.

The Hon. Jacob Beyers of Springville, Ind., writes to Dr. Brandreth under date of May 11th, 1861:

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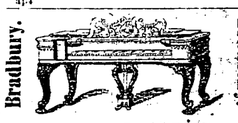

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