The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH: THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1864.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

On Tuesday next there will be an election held throughout this Commonwealth in relation to amendments to our State Constitution, which the following proceedings of our Legislature fully explains.

A joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution. *Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met*, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

"SEC. 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under the requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

SEC. 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine as follows:

"SEC. 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

SEC. 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may be hereafter conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNY,
Speaker of the Senate.

The election to be held in pursuance of these enactments being one entirely disconnected from partizan politics, we think it unnecessary to do more than remind our readers of its approach. In this county Republicanism is disposed to make the election a partizan contest, and have accordingly printed tickets "for the amendments," but any one desirous of voting the other way can do so, by erasing the word *for* and inserting against.

LET US HEAR FROM YOU.

We were disappointed yesterday in the *Commercial's* neglect to give us its opinion regarding JEFF. DAVIS' veracity. Our neighbor copied JACQUES & Co's statement of an interview they had with DAVIS, regarding the rebellion, in which the following occurred:

"JEFFERSON DAVIS said to me last Sunday (and with all his faults I believe him a man of *truth*) 'This war must go on until the last of this generation falls into his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight our battle, unless you acknowledge our right to self-government. We are not fighting for slavery; we are fighting for independence, and that or extermination we will have.'"

We again ask the *Commercial* if it endorses this estimate of DAVIS' veracity? if it does not we again demand to know why it gives it publicity? We have no desire to be unnecessarily cruel to dumb animals, because there is a statute against it; still we must make the *Commercial* tell its readers if it regards the head rebel chieftan as being "a man of *truth*."

To what shameless and miserable expedients are our Abolition opponents driven, in the hope of helping their sinking cause? In order to break the force of the evident and repeated desire for peace from Southern representatives, these desperate partizans concocted the imaginary story in question, in order to create the impression that JEFF. DAVIS prefers the extermination of his people to peace upon any terms within the Union! But the whole lie has already been exploded; it has vanished into thin air, and here is the proof copied from the *Commercial's* own Washington correspondent, as it appears in yesterday's issue of that paper:

"It is not ascertained on inquiry at the proper quarter that the pass under which EDMUND KIRKE GILMORE and Col. JACQUES went to Richmond, was issued by either the President or War Department, as is the obvious interface from Mr. GILMORE'S published statements. General BUTLER, however, can probably tell who signed it.

The reader of the bungling romance in question, will remember that it stated that President LINCOLN had given JACQUES & Co a letter to Gen. GRANT, who passed them through his lines and sent them on to Richmond. It is now ascertained, by the *Commercial's* own correspondent, that such is not the case; but still, upon the strength of the exploded falsehood in question it still regards JEFF DAVIS as being a man of truth! The *Commercial*, we again repeat, will oblige us by explaining how, as a "loyal" paper, intensely patriotic," it can award to the Mississippi repudiator and arch rebel," a quality so rare even among Abolitionists? we mean truth. Although little better than one of the wicked, ourself, it is a source of consolation for us to know, that under no circumstances could we like our Abolitionists admit JEFF DAVIS to truth telling society. But this conduct of our Abolition politicians, is but an additional illustration of their dissimulation and hypocracy. If it would continue them in power, they would proclaim JEFF DAVIS a saint, instead of a devil. They would plate sin with gold, in order that it might serve their infernal purposes. How different is it with the honest, truth loving Democracy?

Republican Committee at Saratoga.

The National Republican Committee appointed at Baltimore, says the *Herald* and the State Central Republican Committee of its State are to meet at Saratoga Springs to-morrow, the 27th. They go there to pull the wires for Old ABE, settle the little and big fights in the party of this State, drink bad whiskey and gulp down Congress water to clear the bile out of their stomachs. If they expect that the water at Saratoga Springs will cleanse their party of its impurities and revive its hopes and invigorate it, they will find themselves most grandly disappointed. It will take something stronger than Congress water to do that. There is not enough salts and calomel combined on this side of the Atlantic to cleanse the party.

[illegible] aspect of the wine crop insha[illegible]nce is very flattering. The [illegible]yards are also doing well.

Horace Greeley on Peace.

Mr. GREELEY, with a sagacity superior to that of his party, is sensible of the idiocy of supposing that the South can ever be subjugated in any such sense as that the property of all its citizens will be at the disposal of the federal government. He commends Gen. FREMONT for stamping upon, instead of standing upon, the confiscation plank in the Cleveland platform; and he reprobates the folly of the "unconditional submission" insisted on by the Baltimore Convention. To use Mr. GREELEY'S expressive epithet, those who believe in such absurdities are "zanies." We are too well pleased with this evidence of political sanity on the part of Mr. GREELEY, to attempt to pester him by pushing his views to their extreme logical consequences, or deducing from them inferences which he does not admit. We have also too much respect for his sincerity to suppose that his manly position on this subject is taken on any other ground than conviction. Where the soundness of an opinion ought to secure its reception, that of accounting for it should be deemed sufficient.

But Mr. GREELEY'S treatment of Mr. LINCOLN'S manifesto resembles that sometimes bestowed on a bad boy by a generous father, who attempts to reform him by attributing to him the qualities he desires to encourage. Mr. GREELEY infers that the President abjures "unconditional submission." But Mr. LINCOLN'S liberality is that of a hangman who allows his patient to negotiate whether he will be strangled with a withe or with a rope. We cannot expect the South to look at slavery through northern eyes. In *their* estimation, to surrender is not only to sacrifice the most valuable part of their property, it is to surrender their only guarantee for the continuance of *any* rights. The power to wrest from them this possession, implies the power to wrest from them their every possession; for the barrier of state rights is as much broken over in destroying slavery as it would be in destroying any other species of property. Our fathers rebelled against the stamp act, not because the burden was heavy, but because the right to take the small tax, if admitted, implied the right of Parliament to take property without limit. The South have, in their own estimation, a much stronger case. If the federal government can overstep the Constitution to annihilate the thousands of millions of property in slaves, the only barrier is broken down which can protect any portion of their property. It is solemn trifling for the President to talk of liberality to the South in the same breath in which he demands the abandonment of slavery. It is like telling a community of Jews that if they consent to eat pork they will be treated with great indulgence in other respects. The tyranny which would force such a condition implies all other tyranny. No matter how absurd you may deem the religious scruple against swine's flesh, the wisdom of such a measure is to be determined by regarding it from their point of view. Should there be a Catholic rebellion in Ireland, it would be a strange sort of statesmanship that should attempt to prevent its recurrence by extinguishing its cause, and should offer liberal terms to the Irish if they would renounce their religion in token of submission.—*N. Y. World.*

☞The Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives are now in session in Cresson to revise and report a Revenue Bill for the extra session which meets in August. We understand the Committee intend to tax all church property as well as charitable institutions

THE following is from Kentucky. A man calling himself Capt. Moore, and professing to be a rebel soldier, entered Bardstown on Monday last, and thought to terrify the citizens by an exhibition of cool bravado. He strutted about the town with great pomposity, and flourished his pistols in a reckless manner. He entered one of the business houses and demanded of the merchant the key of his safe. He was asked if he visited the town in the capacity of a guerrilla when he answered "No;" and said that he was a ligitimate soldier in the Confederate service. While engaged in a parley with the merchant about the safe key, a gentleman passed by armed with a pistol. Moore commanded him to halt and deliver up his arms. This the gentleman declined most positively to do, and warned the captain to keep his distance. The warning was not heeded; the robber advanced and attempted to gain the pistol by force, when the gentleman fired and severely wounded the daring cutthroat. In his visit to Bardstown, and the air of bravado with which he walked the streets. Moor exhibited a fearlessness and a reckless daring worthy of a better man and a better cause.

IT appears that the South is desirous of getting rid of all non-combatants and those who cannot help the Confederacy during the present war. Numbers are being daily sent North, whether it is because the South is unable to provide for them any longer, or that they wish to be able in this manner to furnish the army with food for a longer term, it is difficult for us to determine. As to the numbers, we have only to quote the following: The train which arrived from Nashville last evening brought up from the South two hundred and forty-nine women and children, who are sent here by order of General Sherman, to be transferred north of the Ohio River, there to remain during the war. We understand that there are now at Nashville fifteen hundred women and children who are in a very destitute conditio, nnd who will be sent to this place to be sent North. A number of them were engaged in the manufactories at Sweetwater at the time that place was captured by our forces. These people are mostly in a destitute condition, having no means to provide for themselves a support.—*Louisville Democrat 31st.*

IT is stated that twenty-six men have come down the Yellow Stone River each bringing over two hundred thousend dollars in gold from the Idaho mines. It seems the number is increasing. Some time ago there were only six, and even then the people could not be induced to credit those statements which seem and are incredible. It is impossible to conciliate the two statements of men returning home after having gathered enormous fortunes, and whole colonies dying for want of the ordinary means of subsistence. These accounts are so extremely contradictory, that it will be found difficult to palm off the above rumor on the community for genuine truth.

THE POPE.

The Roman correspondent of the French Protestant journal, the *Temps*, in a late number has the courage to give the following account of the Holy Father's daily life: "I gave you during the Winter an account of the system of Papal audiences. Every minister, every cardinal prefect of any congregation, of any high office, and as all the cardinals have some commission of the kind—we may say every cardinal—every prelate secretary of the various religious orders, political or judiciary institutions—every personage, in a word, who has a notable responsibility, comes once a week at least to speak to the Pope, and present him a brief abstract of the affairs entrusted to him, of the letters which he has to write, of the questions raised, of the contests which have happened, of the shortcomings of the qualifications of the persons under his jurisdiction, in fine, of all that relates to the part of the general work allotted to him. I have been obliged to study and observe for a long time, to realize a true idea of this system, in a country where no real publicity brings into light the workings of the Government. At first I fell into the vulgar error of believing that the Pope was a king. I will not say *faineant*, but merely contemplative, who left everything to the special Cardinal who is called the Secretary of State. Nothing is so contrary to the reality. The Papal Government is the most intensely personal Government which has ever existed and which can be conceived. There is not a question even very secondary in appearance about which the Holy Father has not been informed, and upon which he has not to give his special advice. The Secretary of State comes every morning to *work* with him, just as Collert *worked* with Louis XIV., but with this difference, that the Holy Father knows everything in detail, that he works in earnest, that he has all the materials of control, that he is extraordinarily laborious, that he is engaged with business for about nine hours a day, that he neither hunts nor gambles, that he gives audiences even during his walks, that he has the most eminently occupied life that is to be found in any royal or ministerial palace, from one end of Europe to the other. Such is what I have to say to rectify false appreciations on the habits of life in the Vatican. The Pope has no other time entirely to himself but from 6 in the morning to 8 o'clock, and 1½ to 3½ o'clock. He has so little time left to read, but one of his enjoyments is, on the day on which there are no audiences, on account of some feast day, that is to say, about three times a month, to go and shut himself in the Casino of the garden, along with some of the young prelates, to take a bath of reading. The somma of St. Thomas. Dante, the great synthetic works, rather than works of erudition and of controversy, are his favorite books. He has a peculiar habit in the way of reading. Whenever French prelates who reside in Rome, come to his audience, he tells them. 'Read a little French for me.' And he takes up from his table some of the pastoral letters of the Bishops of France, especially those of Mgr. Pie, the Bishop of Poiciers. What amuses him much is to hear Latin pronounced in the French fashion. When a page or two have thus been read, he rings the bell and orders up a biscuit and a glass of port wine, which he then offers to the reader. Sometimes, but seldom, however, he has on his table an Italian, French, or Spanish journal he does not like newspapers. At the Vatican. Mgr Berardi is the only one who reads them habitually. Cardinal Antonelli professes never to look into any. Pius IX. has a certain number of peculiar ideas; he is certainly the most cultivated man of the whole Court. His criticism on parliamentary Government is very sharp. 'With all possible precautions,' he says, 'parliament ends inevitably by submitting to one or two dominant geniuses; and as these geniuses are *parcenus* from efforts and struggles, they are very restless and tyrannical.' Another very settled idea of Pius IX. is as follows: 'The point of aspect of freedom taken by modern society is false.' The principle of the sophist, Rousseau, and of the revolution, his daughter, end in the absorption of individual errors and families by the State. In fact the cry is set up of 'Liberty no rules! I am to be my own master.' And, as men are in general silly children, very excited, and with but little common sense, they quickly abuse liberty; they abuse it so foolishly that very soon a despot is needed, generaly a military despot, who sets up harshly a state of things which dominates over individual passions, who centralizes everything and multiplies the agents of his power. If on the contrary, doctrine is complete, if it is remembered that every absolute formula is contrary to the complexity of the human soul, if care is taken to establish freedom of duty, religion and the authority of the church, who is the essential director of mankind, the men enter into political life with previous and legitimate checks which they apply to themselves, and despotism has no longer any part to play.' Pius IX. BONIFACE VIII. and of the other pontiffs who wished to subject kings, and constitute in the papacy a supreme arbitration for sovereigns and nations. He hesitated not in declaring that the right principle, and even the ideal political perfection. He said as nearly as possible, this: 'There is no necessity to revive the ancient customs according to which the Popes absolve subjects of their allegiance to their sovereigns. But what is more desirable is that the Roman Pontiff should be placed in a position to teach to everyone the way to be followed, and especially the way to judge of the questions which arise from nation to nation. This is the only solution of all modern aspirations.' The essential temperament of the present Pope is to set aside spontaneously all contentious proceedings, the polemical side of things. For instance, he is of opinion that preaching should not be aggressive; that is not a good process. The method of exposition should be especially adhered to.'"

The number of deaths in the Confederate army reported to the Second Auditor's office at Richmond, up to December 31, 1863, 57,805, distributed among the States as follows: Georgia, 9,604; Alabama, 8,987. North Carolina, 8,261; Texas, 6,377: Virginia, 5,813; Mississippi, 5,867; South Carolina, 4,511; Louisiana, 3,039; Arkansas, 1,948; Florida, 1,119. These numbers are certainly very great for the low State of population in the South and would be quite sufficient to demonstrate the awful destruction of our civil war. Nevertheless we are of opinion that the South did not escape with such a comparatively small loss as this statement would have us believe, and the proportion between our losses and theirs must have been greater. It is in the interest of the confederacy to represent their losses at the lowest degree possible, to show how long they will be in a position of sustaining their ground.

IT is believed in Philadelphia, that the recent conflagrations which occurred so frequently in that city, especially on government works, are attributable to the few remaining guerrillas who belonged to Moseby'a band, but for some motive hitherto unknown, have remained in Philadelphia and the adjoining neighborhood. Several of those vagabonds have been already arrested, and it is thought that more will be so soon. All combustible property is put under vigilant guard from these incendiary fires, as it is hoped that they will not be removed.

Is Mr. Lincoln Prepared For Another Invasion?

There are rumors afloat, which are not at all improbable, that the rebels are getting ready for another invasion of Maryland. If General Grant is unable to keep Lee employed in his front, it is very certain that that enterprising officer will keep on making raids up the Shenandoah by way of diversion. They have never failed him yet, and have done the Union cause more damage than any one of the other military operations of the rebels. In view of the probability, or at least the possibility, of another invasion, the country would like to know whether the administration has taken any of the precautions General McClellan urged when he was in command of our armies. We reproduce a portion of an article on this subject which recently appeared in the *National Intelligencer:*

It is obvious to the most unmilitary mind that in order to guard the side approach to Washington *via* the Shenandoah valley, a post of observation should be selected at such point in or near the valley as shall enable the force which occupies it to discern the approach of danger in time to guard against the descent of the blow, and to calculate its probable weight wherever it may fall. *Before starting out on the campaign against Richmond in the spring of 1862, General McClellan was careful to take precautions on this score. Under date of March 16th, in that year, he wrote to General Banks (who had been selected to watch the valley as follows:*

"Your first care will be the rebuilding of the railway from Washington to Manassas, and to Strawsburg, in order to open your communication with the valley of the Shenandoah. As soon as the Manassas Gap Railway is in running order, intrench a brigade of infantry, say four regiments, with two batteries, at or near the point where the railway crosses the Shenandoah. Something like two regiments of cavalry should be left in that vicinity to occupy Winchester and thoroughly scour the country south of the railway and up the Shenandoah valley, as well as through Chester gap, which might, perhaps, be advantageously occupied by a detachment of infantry, well entrenched. Block-houses should be built at all the railway bridges. Occupy by grand guards Warrenton Junction and Warrenton itself, and also some little more advanced points on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, as soon as the railway bridge is repaired.

Great activity should be observed by the cavalry. Besides the two regiments at Manassas, another regiment of cavalry will be at your disposal, to scour toward the Occoquan, and probably a fourth toward Leesburg.

To recapitulate, the most important prints which should engage your attention are as follows:

1. A strong force, well intrenched, in the vicinity of Manassas, perhaps even Centreville, and another force (a brigade,) also well intrenched, near Strasburg.

2. Block houses at the railway bridges.

3. Constant employment of the cavalry well to the front.

4. Grand guards at Warrenton junction, and in advance as far as the Rappahannock, if possible.

5. Great care to be exercised to obtain full and early information as to the enemy.

6. The general object is to cover the line of the Potomac and Washington."

We all know how these prudential arrangements of General McClellan were broken up by the military powers which undertook the direction of the war after he had been removed from his previous control of its operations. And since that date these prudential measures, as respect the Shenandoah Valley, have never been re established, for no other reason, as far as we can perceive, than that to re-establish them might be constructed by somebody into a tribute to General McClellan's military sagacity in selecting a point of observation like Chester Gap, midway on the eastern border of the valley, where the approach of danger would be perceived in time to meet and check it at Harper's Ferry, instead of some point on the Upper Potomac, where, with such officers as the military administration habitually stations there, the approach of danger is known to the country only by a stampede of our forces from Winchester, Williamsport, or Harper's Ferry, and by a panic of the authorities at Washington, who, knowing nothing with regard to the movements or magnitude of the invading forces, fall an easy prey to every idle and vagrant rumor which vexes the atmosphere in a time of alarm and uncertainty. The unknown is always portentous.

We place these criticisms upon record now, so that the next time a rebel army marches up the Shenandoah valley unobserved and unchecked the country can take the full measure of the dense stupidity which prevails in the military councils at Washington.—*N. Y. World.*

A DESPERATE conscript was arrested in New Hampshire on last Saturday for having failed to report at the expiration of his furlough. This man drew a revolver on the sheriff who attempted to arrest him, but by the assistance of the bystanders the pistol was taken from him, and he was arrested, and his arms tied between the elbow and the shoulder while handcuffs were sent for. On being asked if he had any other deadly weapons, he presented a common knife, but when the Sheriff approached to receive it, he suddenly struck at him with a dirk, cutting him on the inner side of the thigh. Having attempted to murder the sheriff by a pass at his throat, the desperate man struck at one who was opposing his progress wounding him it is deemed fatally and making his escape swam the Connecticut river and landed on the Vermont shore. He has not yet been captured.

DONALD M'KAY, has written a letter in defence of the light draft monitors. The gentleman who is an experienced ship-builder asserts that those monitors which have been considered as failures, can be altered at much less cost than reported, and that the department has delegated Captain Ericson to make such improvements as will render them available for coast and harbor defense. He recommends the construction of sea-going wooden vessels heavily iron clad with high speed and from twenty-four to thirty guns. This probably would be an improvement on the monitors which have no sea-going qualities, and cause enormous expenditures, without being available at all sorts of service. But even at harbor defense the monitors are not worth much, as experience has shown that they are by no means invulnerable, and are so slow in speed that any ordinary foe can escape them.

JEFF. DAVIS' ULTIMATUM.—In his interview with Edmund Kirke Gilmore the rebel chief is said to have declared that the independence of the South was his ultimatum. In this Jeff. Davis represents the wishes of the majority of the Southern people about as truly as Lincoln represents the wishes of the Northern people when he makes the abolition of slavery one of the terms of his ultimatum. Spite of the politicians on both sides the people of both sections will yet get together in the Union.

THE new Railroad bridge across the Potomac has been completed, and will be ready for the passage of trains in a very few days. This forms a direct line of Railroad from Portland, Me., to Mobile Alabama.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

IT is stated that a man named Williams, a miner on Yost's Island, near Reading, Pa., while digging iron ore, discovered a rich bed of copper, and sold the lease to New York capitalists for $20,000.

THE Indiana *Banner*, relates a thrilling occurrence which it avers took place in the neighborhood of Terre Haute. A mother, whilst her son was asleep put out his eyes with a burning coal, in order that he might be exempt from the conscription.

MAJ. GENERAL DIX arrived at Washington on Tuesday, and after a long interview with the President and Secretary Stanuton, left in the evening train. It is said that his mission had reference to the enforcement of the draft in New York, under the late call.

IT is said that the corporations of Frederick Maryland paid over to Gen. Early the nice little pile of $200,000 in green backs of various denominations; One of our contemporaries suggests that he wants to be prepared for any wind that blows.

THE Navy Department is entirely ignorant of the situation of the Florida, nor have the vessels sent in search of her met any better success. Some of these have already returned to Fortress Monroe, being unable to obtain any information in regard to her on the Atlantic coast.

FROM a document published by the men engaged in the "lock out" of the Leeds iron trades, it appears that the nine weeks' strike has cost them £6,746. That amount has been distributed to the men locked out during the period named. The balance in hand is now little more than £62.

PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS.—Mr. Lincoln addressed his communication to Sanders & Co., "To whom it may concern." Well, it concerns everybody, and has sealed Lincoln's fate in the coming Presidential campaign. The people have never before been officially informed that the abolition of slavery will be insisted upon as a *ne plus ultra* in the terms of peace, and they are by no means pleased with the idea.

PETROLEUM has been discovered in Ontario County N. Y. The inhabitants are in a great state of excitement and congratulate with themselves on their prospective wealth. But they are violating the old adage, and although a conspiracy has been formed for developing those previously unknown resources yet we are of the opinion that a well seven hundred feet below the surface of the earth will not amount to much.

A TERRIFIC TORNADO swept over the city of Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday afternoon. Trees and fences were blown down, and several buildings unroofed. the sheet iron on the roof of a building was ripped off by pieces and carried into the middle of the street. The roof of a schoolhouse was lifted and carried a considerable distance. The gale swept across the valley, leveling the corn to the ground and doing great damage to the crop. The rain fell in torrents.

MR. E. A. PAUL, correspondent of the New York *Times*, gives a very descriptive account of the pitiable plight in which he found his family and home, on his return after the rebel raid had occurred. He says the picture of desolation which met his eyes might have excited the sympathy of a rebel. We had better house ourselves from our present state of security, or else our State will present not one, but hundreds of such scenes in case of a raid.

IT was reported, though not confirmed, that an engagement took place between the Florida and the United States gunboat Sacramento off Cherbourg. It was at first accounts stated that the Kearsarge was engaged with her new adversary, but this proved false, owing to the fact that the Kearsarge was at that time cruising off Dover. We hope to hear of an engagement soon, and it would be very kind on our part if we were to lay both privateers side by side in the same grave.

THE supposed negotiations for peace were hailed with enthusiasm by all parties throughout the entire country. Even the Republicans did not fail to manifest their desire for the termination of this cruel struggle and everyone was indignant at the thought of having the "nigger" interposed betwe n the country and peace. Now that the supposed negotiations appear in their real light, the Republican press has returned to its usual pugnacity. Can this be explained?

TRIBUNE DISCOVERIES.—"Fighting it through on this line," means making a long *detour*, facing about, and attempting to advance in the opposite direction.

The free selection of a line of march consists in the liberty to publicly humiliate your superior officer, who has just laid you under deep obligations.

The loss of men enough, in the overland march, to protect Washington, is well atoned for by the inferior losses inflicted on General Lee, which had nevertheless, men enough left to invade Maryland and threaten the national capital.

We can afford to sacrifice five patriots to kill three rebels, because with this ratio, we shall exterminate the rebels before they can exterminate us.

DIED.

ARBUCKLE.—On Tuesday morning, at 5 o'clock, JOHN ARBUCKLE, sr., in the 84th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence on Thursday morning, at 10½ a. m.

PRIME POTASH, PRIME POTASH, PRIME POTASH.

The price of concentrated Lye and of the materials for making Soda having advanced so much, attention is now turned to the old standbye.

POTASH, POTASH, POTASH.

A most excellent article which can be had AT JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE. AT JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE, Corner of the Diamond and Market st.

Corner of the Diamond and Market st.

Where, also may be had, Soda Ash of the best quality, Paints, White Lead, Oils and Varnish, at the lowest rates.

Superior Fruit Wax, Superior Fruit Wax.

Remember the place to procure anything in the Drug and Perfumery line is

At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, Corner of the Diamond and Market street. jy25

☞BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—THEY expel the poisons which threaten life. Every time a sick person is purged by this vegetable remedy, he has less vitiated humors and more life and vigor, as any one can prove by taking a single dose. Persons of spare habits gain flesh and strength while using them. Every time we rest a few days or weeks from the purgation, we make new fluids from our food, which replace the unsound ones that the Pills have caused to be evacuated. Each time we repeat this process, we expel further quantities of impurities, which are again replaced by fluids less and less impure, so that in a short time, by continuing this treatment, we bring back the whole mass of fluids or humors to that state of purity which constitutes health, for Brandreth's Pills only take away humors which are unsound.

Sold by THOMAS REDPATH, Pittsburgh, and by all respectable dealers in medicines. jy14-1ydx.wo

M. J. CORNWELL.....SAMUEL KERR

☞CORNWELL & KERR,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

Silver and Brass Platers,

And manufacturers of

Saddlery & Carriage Hardware,

No. 7 St. Clair street, and Duquesne Way, (near the Bridge,)

jn6-1yd PITTSBURGH.

500 BBLS "GAFF MILLS" FLOUR arriving this day, and for sale by PATTERSON & AMMON, jy21 No. 6 Wood st.

☞DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, pint bottles at fifty cents, for the cure of lameness, scratches, wind galls, sprains bruises, splints, cuts, colic, slipping stifle, over heating, sore throat, nail in the hoof, etc. It is warranted cheaper and better than any other article ever offered to the public. Thousands of animals have been cured of the colic and over-heating by this Liniment; and hundreds that were crippled and lame have been restored to their former vigor. It is used by all the first horsemen throughout the States. Orders are constantly received from the Racing Stables of England for fresh supplies of this invaluable article. Over 2,500 testimonials have been received. Remember, 50 cents laid out in time may save the life of your horse. Office 56 Cortlandt street, New York.

Sold by THOS. REDPATH, Pittsburgh, and all respectable Druggists. jy14-1ydx.wo

☞AN IMPERIAL CROWN IS A mere bauble, but the "crown of beauty," conferred on the head which nature has neglected to embellish, or time has robbed of his Native Hue, by

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

RETAINS ITS DARK LUSTRE if renewed at intervals to the close of life. Peerless among thousands of preparations, that promise much and perform nothing, stands Cristadoro's Hair Preservative, a valuable adjunct to the Dye, in dressing and promoting the growth and perfect health of the hair, and of itself, when used alone —a safe guard that protects the fibres from decay under all circumstances and under all climes.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. jy14-1ydx.wo

☞A FACT. • • •