The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1864.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

ROBERT L. JOHNSTON,
RICHARD VAUX.

William Loughlin,	Paul Leidy,
Ed. R. Helmbold,	Robert Swineford,
Edward P. Dunn,	John Ahl,
Thos. McCullough,	Henry G. Smith,
Edward I. Hess,	Thaddeus Banks,
Phillip S. Gerhard,	Hugh Montgomery,
George G. Leiper,	John M. Irvine,
Michael Seltzer,	Jos. M. Thompson,
Patrick McAvoy,	Rasselas Brown,
Thos. H. Walker,	James P. Barr,
Oliver S. Dimmick,	William J. Kountz,
Abraham H. Dunning,	Wm. Montgomery,

EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Our Legislature meets to-day, at the State Capital, in pursuance of a proclamation of Gov. CURTIN, announcing the State in danger of rebel devastation, and calling upon that body to devise means to enable him to put the Commonwealth in a condition that will deter maurauders from again attempting its invasion. If the Legislature will act solely with an eye to the protection and the honor and glory of our much abused State, we may hereafter laugh at any attempts made to invade us.

The Legislators who assemble to-day in Harrisburg, should remember that they must rely exclusively upon the resources of the Commonwealth. The general Government can not, or will not aid us. She has drained us of over two hundred thousand of our stalwart sons, beside our gallant fifteen thousand reserves; she now calls for our State's proportion of half a million more. Under these circumstances the Legislature must see that Pennsylvania must look to herself alone. Let our Representatives, therefore, rise to the magnitude of the crisis; let them cast aside all small partizan considerations, remembering only that their mother, the State, appeals to them for protection against the fire and sword of rebel marauders.

MILITARY DESPOTISM.

It is pretty well ascertained that Gov. VANCE, the present rebel Governor of North Carolina, has been re-elected; Mr. HOLDMAN, a Union man, was his opponent. In order to secure the re-election of the JEFF. DAVIS candidate, some expedients were resorted to worthy of our War Department, as controlled by Secretary STANTON. The North Carolina soldiers, at Richmond, it is reported, were compelled, under martial law, to cast not only their own votes but also those of their dead comrades for VANCE; and this outrage was perpetrated not on the day appointed by law for the election, but several days before, so that the result could be proclaimed throughout the State in the hope of influencing the people at home. This illegal vote, given under military coercion, has been sufficient to beat down the Union conservatives of North Carolina. Here we have another example of the terror of military despotism; and because it happened in one of the rebel States, under the eye of the rebel Government itself, we are disposed to shudder at and denounce it. Such proceedings render popular elections mere mockeries. But will the reader ascertain if he can, how the North Carolina proceedings exceed in infamy the last election in Pennsylvania? It is no worse to poll illegal votes in Richmond, to influence an election in North Carolina, than it is for the National Administration to furlough thirty thousand soldiers to come into Pennsylvania, provided they vote the Abolition ticket. Pennsylvania was carried in this way for the Abolition party, last fall, and what made it the more notorious was that STANTON boasted of his achievement.

What has been done once or twice will be done again; the party in power are determined to hold it, at every hazard, and its main reliance for doing so is the soldiers' vote. Major Generals, like BURNSIDES, and other officers, even down to corporals, whose existence depends upon the service, and who have a quick eye towards promotion, will all be tampered with, who in order to win will tamper with the common soldier. The mere statement of this is sufficient to inform the reader of the designs which threaten our Government; the immense patronage wielded by the Administration, is sufficient to enable an unscrupulous man, like Mr. LINCOLN, to imitate the present NAPOLEON, by proclaiming an Empire; the only question being, has he the mettle for such an undertaking?

Strong and bitter as the partizan attachments of the people of this country are, we do not imagine that they are prepared for so radical a change as the one to which we have alluded; but without changing the name of the Republic, its whole substance may gradually disappear. And for such a stealthy usurpation, we believe crafty ABE LINCOLN to be the very man. His proclamation authorizing the *one-tenth* of the people of a rebellious State to constitute the State, by taking an oath to support his Abolition proceedings, is just as dangerous as if the people were placed under military authority, and permitted to act only as he directed. A few regiments of soldiers, sent from Massachusetts, aided by a few purchasable creatures, who are to be found in every community, can, according to LINCOLN's plan of construction, which is itself a usurpation, enable him to re-elect himself, just as often as he desires. Whether he will do so, is a question easily decided, if we judge him by the many serious violations of law he has already inflicted upon that Constitution which he solemnly swore to protect and defend.

The 24th Congressional District.

The Republican conferees of the District composed of Washington, Greene, Beaver, and Lawrence have at last concluded their labors and brought forth GEO. V. LAWRENCE Esq., of Washington. His opponent was THOMAS CUNNINGHAM of Beaver. The conferees met first on July 7th, and balloted two days and adjourned until August 3d, and balloted for three more days with the above result—having convinced two of the delegates from Lawrence that GEORGE was the best man—poor CUNNINGHAM, he joined the vigorous prosecution of the war party for the purpose of getting office, but has failed—disgracefully failed.

LAWRENCE is a loyal man and fit to be trusted—a pure man in whom there is no guile—he would'nt steal a fish pond—engage in contracts or receive a dollar for his vote. He made a good Know Nothing, is a sound loyal leaguer and the confidential adviser of SIMON CAMERON, but notwithstanding all these recommendations GEORGE can't go to Congress.

Provost Marshal.

The Republican press have opened the war upon J. HERON FOSTER Provost Marshal for this district and demand his removal. He has been Captain long enough, somebody wants his place, is about the secret of the new move. Mr. FOSTER we understand has repeatedly tendered his resignation, but the Secretary of the War will not accept it, insisting upon his services until his term of enlistment expires which we presume will be soon. That he has displeased a large number of Republicans would be no reason with us for turning him out. As Democrats we might go farther and fare worse.

Meets.

The extra session of the Legislature convenes this day at Harrisburg under the call of the Governor, ostensibly to provide means to defend the State from rebel raids and invasion. We presume, however, the doors will be opened for all sorts of private legislation and stock jobbing. The death struggle of the nation is not enough to monopolize the patriotism of that pure body—the majority of which believes in shoddy and public plunder.

☞The Republicans after many weeks of tribulation in the Congressional district composed of Cambria, Huntington, Blair, and Mifflin have nominated A. A. BUNKER of Cambria. He is a good Yankee and manufactures staves. Let the district put up any decent Democrat and he can be elected.

McClellan and Peace.

NEAR PETERSBURG, VA.
August 1st, 1864.

EDITOR POST. In the unny South, not many miles from the Capital of the Confederate States, is encamped the Grand Army of the North. The warm sun beats down upon devoted heads, while Americans of the North, and Americans of the South await the coming conflict. They are brothers, they all glory in the name of Washington, yet not three years ago, when reason had left our rulers, when good men tried to arrest war, the hearts of many, by their wickedness, brought it on. To-day, would to God our President would seek peace by reason, and not by the sword. The nation is in mourning, it calls for peace; it calls for the Old Union, but fanaticism will not reason, and imbeciles will not yield until the people rise up against the oppressor and say "you have ruled in blood, we desire the olive branch of peace, and we shall cast you out." The idles of November are fast approaching, to Abraham Lincoln it will be a death warrant, to the nation a deliverance. Among the people of the North, and in the army, a great change is taking place. Many who once bowed the knee to power, now break the yoke and go free. At last reason seems returning, and Abraham Lincoln will yield his place to the nominee of the Chicago Convention, be it Geo. B. McClellan or any other man. I might urge the claims of McClellan. I am a soldier, and should be allowed this privilige, but I believe he is so warmly loved by the people, and that his nomination is certain, and it would be useless for me to say a word in his favor. Peace is greatly to be desired, and the candidate of the party favoring peace, that will restore the Union, will be successful beyond a doubt. I have been in every battle that the 2d Corps has taken part in since the first battle in the Wilderness until the present time, and in the campaign our loss will foot up 100,000 men. Perhaps it is disloyal in me to make such a high estimate, but those who do know our loss will find my estimation small. What has been gained by this? I answer nothing, for to-day the enemy hold a stronger position than they have ever held north of the James River, and it is simply impossible to take Petersburg by storm, though it may be by siege. Where is the end? it can not be while Lincoln is President, for the South will make no terms to suit him. Our only hope is in the election of a new man with new principles, We hear much of the bravery of negro soldiers, yet we cannot find where they have shown it, though in many instances they have caused us defeat. As long as this war is carried on for the purpose of freeing the slaves, we will not succeed, but when the people are determined to put down this rebellion and restore the Union as it was, all the issues North and South, can not defeat them. Let the Democratic party be united. Let the nominee be Geo. B. McClellan, and then will the olive branch of peace bring prosperity and happiness to a now bleeding and mourning country. It was George Washington who gave us a country, it may be George B. McClellan who will save it. Let us all earnestly work for the good cause, knowing that our reward is certain. Then with three cheers for the Old Union, let us unfurl the Old Democratic Flag to the breeze, let us pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor in its defence.

PEACE.

Horrors of the Battlefield—15,000 Union Soldiers Lying Unburied in the Wilderness.

Since the breaking out of the rebellion, a great deal has been said about the horrors of war, and much has been written descriptive of battle-fields covered with the dead and dying. Scenes have been witnessed that well might appeal the stoutest hearts, and shake the strongest nerves. So much concerning the fierceness of the war has been written and published, that the public mind has been made familiar with stories of the deadly strife that has been so long raging in our land. The history of a battle seems but a duplicate account of the one that preceded it. The announcement that thousands have been killed scarcely commands a moment's reflection, and some are even dissappointed if they are not informed that a day's fighting has not resulted in covering the field with the slain!

If any of our readers have failed to realize the magnitude of the war and its terrible consequences, and those who compose our armies, let them peruse the following account of the "Dead in the Wilderness." It was written by Lieut. Baily of the 16th regiment, N. Y. V., from Anandale on the 4th inst. He says that after crossing the Rapidan, within a space of fifteen miles, thirty thousand carcasses lay rotting upon the ground—and fifteen thousand of them had belonged to our army. What more do we need to tell us of the terrible fighting of Grant's campaign.

I did not expect, when I left you at Rochester and promised to write you, that I should visit the battle fields of the Wilderness again at this early period. I arrived in camp on Sunday afternoon after leaving you, and was placed on duty as officer of the guard, and the day following was detailed as an officer to accompany an expedition of 500 cavalry to guard an ambulance train, and rescue our wounded who were yet in the hands of the enemy, whom they had placed under guard and were removing to Richmond as fast as possible, as prisoners. We arrived at the United States Ford, on the Rapidan, Friday night; crossed Saturday morning, and at 10 o,clock found a deserted hospital where the first three days of the battle were fought. Within about a mile of this the dead armies had been buried, but from this to the next hospital about fifteen miles the dead remain as death found them, with the exception of their clothing.

The rebels had stripped them of boots and shoes and nearly all their clothing, and where their was an exception the pockets were all turned. It is a scene I shall not attempt to describe, and so utterly awful that I could not do it. It is estimated that fifteen thousand of our men, and as many of the rebels, lie unburied here; and as six weeks have elapsed since the battle imagination in its wildest fancies cannot begin to paint the spetacle. I must pass it. After passing throught the wilderness of death we found another hospital, surprised the guards, and took possession, and found about sixty wounded in charge of one of our surgeons, he being a prisoner also.

We did not stop to inquire to whom or what side they belonged, whether friend or foe, but commenced at once to put them into our ambulances and to make our way out of this wilderness shadow of death, hastening on our way to Washington. An official account of the expedition will doubtless soon be made. We did not allow any talking with the men—many of them had all they could bear to endure the transit; and as nearly all of them were unable to sit up, and as some of them had had limbs amputated we judged a portion would die on the way with all the care we could exercise, and so they did. As to the care they had received, they all say that as much had been done for them as under the circumstances was possible.

They all expressed a great satisfaction that we had come for them, and that they were going with us back under the dear old flag. One scene affected me much! It was found that one poor fellow was totally unfit to be removed, and when we told him so he said, "take me with you as far as I can go, and let me die on the way home—if you do not, I shall crawl after the train as far as life lasts, and then die on the field with my comrades!" We put him into the ambulance, and brought him along until death relieved him, and then stopped and buried him. His last words were: "Now I know I'm dying, but I know I shall not be left above ground for vultures to feed upon, as my comrades were." No one had words, but all had tears here.—*Niagara Democrat.*

Recruiting in the Seceded States.

It has been asserted that negroes in considerable numbers cannot be obtained in the seceded States but if we credit the reports from Massachusetts, we would be induced to believe that some agents are doing a considerable business. It appears that negroes are recruited with far less expenditure than it would be possible to obtain volunteers at home. However all the agents have not met with a similar fortune, and we are informed that some of them have been arrested. The provision of law on the subject is as follows:

SEC. 12. *And be it fortherd enacte*, That it shall be lawful for the Executive of any of the States to send recruiting agents into any of the States declared in rebellion, except the States of Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana, to recruit volunteers under any call under the provisions of this act, who shall be credited to the State, and to the respective subdivisions thereof, which may procure the enlistment.

When we have this privilege why not turn it to some account in filling the quota?

The Public Debt.

The official statement of the public debt, as appears by the records shows that the amount outstanding bearing interest in coin is $883,867,842, or a difference less than the amount outstanding on the 19th instant of $781,000, the interest being $52,623 281. The amount of debt bearing interest in lawful money is $404,553,520, or nearly one million and a half more than in the previous statement, with an aggregate of lawful money interest of $21,027,000. The debt on which interest has ceased is $370,170.

The recapitulation shows the aggregate amount outstanding to be $185,523,560, with interest in both gold and lawful money of $73,650,530. The principal is $9,320,000 more than in last week's statement. The unpaid requisitions are $77,000,000, and the amount in the treasury is nearly $15,000,000.

AGE OF OUR GENERALS.—Gen Dix is the oldest employed General now prominently before the public. He was born in New Hampshire in 1798; Hunter was born in Washington in 1802; McClernand in Kentucky in 1812, Meade in Spain of American parents in 1861; Canby in Kentucky in 1817; Butler in New Hampshire in 1818; Hooker in Massachusetts in 1819; Sherman of Ohio in 1820; Grant in Ohio in 1822, Franklin in Pennsylvania in 1823; Hancock in the same State in 1824; Burnside in Indiana in 1824; Sigel in Germany in 1824; and Slocum in New York in 1827.

THE following will give us an idea of the terrible destruction in battle: A sharpshooter, being mortally wounded, just before his death expressed a willingness to die, declaring to the surgeon that he had killed sixty rebels since the war began.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE recent insurrection in Algiers was planned at Mecca, and Abdel-Kader is supposed to be at the bottom of it, as he was consulted by all the native chiefs engaged in it during their recent visit to the Holy City.

A STEAMBOAT, the Dan Pollard, was recently sunk on the Mississippi river by striking a floating log while she was under head way, and went down almost instantly. The damage only amounted to some ten thousand dollars.

IN the late Ashantee expedition which terminated in the indelible disgrace to those who planned and attempted to execute it, not less than fifty per cent. of the troops employed succumbed to the rigor of the climate without striking a blow. This is a hard lesson for the British government, but we hope they will gather experience.

ADVICES from Keokuk state that the entire city was thrown into a panic owing to a reported approach of guerrillas. All the male population between the ages of 16 and 60 was ordered under arms, and ex-Governor Lowe was dispatched to Davenport to procure the necessary arms and ammunition, while the bankers had packed up their effects ready to move into Illinois should the city be attacked.

In consequence of the amount of rations thus far consumed during the war having proved extravagantly large, a considerable reduction has been proposed in the quantity furnished after the 1 st of this month. The Sanitary Commission will send no more rations to the army, as the Government has already a sufficient supply on hands to hold out until the end of this month.

The steamer Kingston, of the Georgetown and New York line, ran ashore near the mouth of the Rappahannock on Friday, July 22d, and was destroyed by the rebels, who fired into her with two field pieces and afterwards boarded her in small boats. The captain and crew escaped. The pilot, a Baltimore man, is suspected of complicity with the enemy, and steps have been taken for an investigation.

THE army of the Potomac has finally been afforded with a brilliant opportunity to judge of the renowned valor of negro troops. They were sent as usual to take one of those entrenchments which make a white soldier shudder to look at, and they with fixed bayonets and a deafening cheer marched a short distance and then turned around and ran. What a pity that the whole army was present to witness their disgrace!

SEVERAL persons were seriously injured recently in Baltimore by the fall of a wall. Workmen had been employed in erecting three two-story brick stores, the brick work of which was about completed by the construction of a heavy brick cornice. The cornice and upper part of these buildings fell to the ground with a tremendous crash, burying four persons among the *debris*. The accident is attributed to the use of defective mortar. It appears that none of the persons were injured fatally.

CANADA SUPPLYING THE REBELS WITH HORSES.—It seems that Quebec is to be a port of shipment for horses for the Confederate army. An Upper Canadian contemporary learns several considerable droves of horses, purchased in Western Canada, on Confederate account, have passed down on the Royal mail steamers during the past few days, destined for Quebec. At that port, it is understood, they will be shipped for a Mexican port, and thence passed overland into the Confederacy.—*Montreal (Canada) Telegraph, July 27th.*

QUEEN VICTORIA is losing her popularity and the confidence of the British people. It is estimated that her conduct indicates more than mere eccentricity of mind. Her interference with the administration of affairs is thus spoken of by the Glasgow *Examiner:* "The feeling grows, the word is freely passed, that in the privacy of the palace ministerial action is directed and controlled in an unconstitutional manner, and that the united will of a great nation is threatened with subjection to individual irresponsible authority."

A GENTLEMAN writing from Iowa states that a lad of fourteen years of age in his neighborhood, already evinces the hardihood of a most hardened wretch. As an instance, he says, he invited a couple of little girls to his house, and he preceeded them on the way. Having arrived at the house, they were a rod or two behind, and were ordered by the boy not to come nearer. They, supposing him in fun, continued advancing, when he told them that if they did not halt he would shoot them. They did not halt, when he seized his father's rifle, took deliberate aim, and fired, the ball taking effect on one of the little girls, who died, after lingering some time in the greatest agony.

THE HOT WEATHER.—The "heated term" continues in every direction. "At Norfolk, Va., on Sunday, the thermometer was up to 100 degrees in the shade, and in New York, on Monday, stood at 93. The *Tribune* says: Crops are suffering sadly from the drouth, which the light rain of last week served merely to mitigate, but not allay. Corn yesterday, near the city, shrank up as if blasted, and potatoes everywhere look exceedingly unpromising. In Eastern New Jersey oats were harvested, from one to two weeks ago, and short and poorly filled they were. Most pastures and meadows look sere and brown, and the supply of fodder is short, and very poor. Unless a change comes soon, milk will be worth its weight in postage stamps, and butter, whew!

THE guerrillas in Kentucky are now murdering the innocent inhabitants, and commit some terrible barbarities in what they call retaliation for the death of their friends. On Saturday last, Lieut. Gamble, of the 83d Illinois, with Ira Butler, of Co. C, of the same regiment, and three laborers of the Quartermaster's Department, were captured by guerrillas while moving cattle from Clarksville to Nashville. The Lieutenant escaped. While pretending to parole his companions the guerrillas shot them. Col. Smith commanding the post at Clarkesville, sent out a party who found Lieut. Gamble almost stripped naked, and the corpses of Butler and two of the three laborers. Pinned on them was found the following: "These men were killed in retaliation for the execution of our friend at Nashville."

DIED.

PHILLIPS—On Sunday morning, August 7th, at 3 o'clock, HENRY PHILLIPS, in the 55th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence at Phillipsville, near the Oil Cloth Factory, on this (Tuesday) the 9th inst., at 4 o'clock, p. m. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

CARTER—On Monday morning, at 3½ o'clock, JAMES CARTER, ESQ., in the 76th year of his age.

The Funeral will take place Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, Union township, on the Washington pike.

☞STARTLING! BUT TRUE—THE Volunteers are braving the dangers of Fever, Scurvy, Wounds and Cholera.—Many a gallant fellow will leave his bones to bleach, who, by the aid of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, would have returned home to his family strong and healthy. Soldiers try 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, 80 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. aug-1wd

BONNETS,
For 25 cents at BORLANDS,
No. 98 Market street, two doors from Fifth.
jy28

☞BUY PURE OLD COGNIAC BRANDY
Buy Pure Old Cogniac Brandy,
Buy Pure Old Cogniac Brandy.
Buy the best Madeira Wine,
Buy the best Madeira Wine,
Buy the best Madeira Wine,
Buy the best Port and Sherry Wine,
Buy the best Port and Sherry Wine,
Buy the best Port and Sherry Wine,
Buy Still and Sparkling Catawba Wine,
Buy Still and Sparkling Catawba Wine,
Buy Still and Sparkling Catawba Wine,
Buy the Best Imported Gin,
Buy the Best Imported Gin,
Buy the Best Imported Gin.
At JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
cor. of the Diamond and Market st.
aug-3t

☞A UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.—BY what we eat, by the air we breathe, or by the water we drink, we can be made sick; or by fatigue, or from debility induced by heat, because these effects end by producing impurity of blood. To regain health we must purify the blood, by the organs of the stomach and bowels; these organs must be continued in the regular performance of that duty which nature has assigned them, and should there be any impediment, to what does experience point? TO BRANDRETH'S PILLS, which cannot injure, and which will surely remove the bowels to the regular performance of their duties.

The dyspeptic, the billious will find them a treasure of health and the same may be said to all who are sick in any way, take Brandreth's Pills and be cured.

Sold by THOMAS REDPATH, Pittsburgh, and by all respectable dealers in medicines. aug-1yd&wo

☞UNPRESENTABLE HEADS are in a moment beautified by the operation of CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, which, without the slightest trouble, imparts to the hair of the head, the whiskers, beard or moustache, any shade of brown or the most perfect black. Ladies can use it without soiling their fingers. It is the most expeditious hair dye in the world, and the only one free from every poisonous ingredient, and that contains a nourishing and emollient vegetable principle, 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. aug-1yd&wo

☞DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, pint bottles at fifty cents each, for the cure of lameness, cuts, galls, colic, sprains, &c., warranted cheaper than any other. It is used by all the great horsemen on Long Island courses. It will not cure ringbone nor spavin, as there is no liniment in existence that will. What it is stated to cure it positively does. No owner of horses will be without after trying one bottle. One dose revives and often saves the life of an over-heated or driven horse. For colic and belly-ache it has never failed. Just as sure as the sun rises, just so sure is this valuable Liniment to be the Horse embrocation of the day.

Office 56 Cortlandt street, New York.

Sold by THOS. REDPATH, Pittsburgh, and all respectable Druggists. aug-1yd&wo

☞A FACT. • • •