The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 18, 1864.

Democratic County Convention.

For the proceedings of the Democratic Convention, held, yesterday, at the Court House, we refer the reader to our local department. Considering the intense severity of the weather, the assemblage was very large; and its proceedings were spirited and highly commendable. The delegates selected for our coming State Convention are good men; the resolutions breath the true spirit, while the nomination of the abused and persecuted patriot Gen. McClellan for the Presidency, was but recording the heart felt desire of the honest masses of our people.

THE CONSCRIPTION.

Congress is still laboring away at the new conscription act, and from present appearances the Abolition majority of that insane assemblage, will succeed in giving the people a law, which will make them shudder. There are to be no exemptions hereafter, except the President, Vice President and a few others. The clause exempting fathers having helpless children, and the only sons of widowed mothers dependent upon them for support, are knocked out, so that these classes of persons are as liable to be drafted as any others. Another outrageous feature of this new conscription is, that, even after a drafted man pays his commutation money, it exempts him only for the particular draft, he being liable to be drafted again, whenever a draft is needed, which, according to present appearances, will be about once every three months. From these few remarks upon this remorseless and sweeping conscription, the reader will perceive how swimmingly we are getting on under Abolition rule.

If all these hardships were necessary for, and demanded to save, the life of the nation, its vitality—the Constitution, and the Union springing from it, there would be no complaint. This, however, is not the case. All these burdens must be borne, and thousands more of lives sacrificed, to appease the bloody spirit of a fanatical party, who are bent upon the destruction of our entire people, if it be necessary, to complete their experiments in negro emancipation. This is no longer disguised. A war began for the preservation of the Union, is now carried on for its destruction. As long as the people believed that our struggle was against traitors to the Constitution, there was no need of these monstrous conscriptions; but now, that it is aimed at Southern subjugation, negro emancipation and equality, there is no wonder why volunteering is not adequate to the emergency. It is quite time, in view of the future for the people to begin to reflect a little upon their situation. The Administration has been lying to them for nearly three years, and they hope to keep themselves in power by force if necessary, not allowing even rival aspirants, of their own party, a fair opportunity of being voted for. The Secretary of State, Mr. SEWARD, in a public speech in New York, last fall, announced that Mr. LINCOLN was to be the President until he ruled over all the States united. This was no idle saying; he is no frothy declaimer, but the "deep, revolving Duke of Buckingham," who is always circumspect, and who always weighs his words well before giving them utterance. If this is to be the programme, the Republican masses should look to it. These States are not likely to be re-united in bonds of unity for years to come; is President LINCOLN therefore and his set of followers to retain power until they are? If so, there is no use in holding an election at all; let the President proclaim that his holding on to his place is a "military necessity," and announce his son Bob his successor to all those dignities which he is himself now in the full enjoyment of.

INTENSE LOYALTY.

A few days ago, remarks the Harrisburg *Patriot*, G. A. HENDERSON chief clerk of the Warrant Bureau, Treasury Department, was arrested for fraud, or something worse. The Albany *Statesman*, (administration,) in its notice of the arrest, remarks: "As a matter of course he will be liberated to-morrow. Mr. CHASE *never goes back on a friend*."

The corruptionists at Washington do things in a way peculiarly their own. Criminal after criminal in office is arrested and exposed and yet no one is punished, no one is made to suffer. Occasionally one is compelled to resign, but only to be placed in a better position elsewhere. Neither CHASE nor SEWARD ever go back on a friend," while LINCOLN, the "smutty joker," spreads the mantle of his charity over all the rascals of his faction, so that all go free.

In one of his early orders in Kansas, Gen. EWING announced a determination to put an end to the operations of the anti-slavery patriots in that State who were "stealing themselves rich in the name of liberty." On recently succeeding to the command in this same quarter, Gen. CURTIS, we observe, has found it necessary to put an interdict on still another phrase of loyalty among the "earnest men" of that State. He says:

"You may rely on my doing all in my power to prevent border strife and sectional animosities; and I hope you will use your efforts to the same purpose. There is no reason for it. We are all in the same boat; there is not enough of the negro left to quarrel about, and *I am not going to allow loyalty to be a license for horse stealing*."

Are we to understand that when "there is not enough of the negro left to quarrel about," philanthropist in Kansas take to horse stealing in the name of loyalty?

An Act relating to the payment of Bounties to Volunteers.

The following bill has been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs in the House of Representatives:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, that all bonds, warrants, or certificates of indebtedness issued by the Commissioners or Commissioners and Controller of any county, or the corporate authorities of any city or borough, or the School Directors, or Road Commissioners or Supervisors of any township of this Commonwealth, for the payment of bounties to persons volunteering to enlist in the military or naval service of the United States, under any requisition heretofore made by the President of the United States, be, and the same are hereby legalized, made valid and binding upon such counties, cities, boroughs and townships as if full and legal authority had existed for the issuing and making of the same when they were issued and made.

SEC. 2. That all payment of bounties to volunteers entering the service of the United States, aforesaid, by the Commissioners or the Commissioners and controller of any county, or the corporate authorities of any city or borough, or by the School Directors, or Road Commissioners or Supervisors of any township of this Commonwealth, and all loans made by said authorities for the purpose of making such payments, be, and the same are hereby legalized and made valid.

SEC. 3. That the authorities aforesaid are hereby authorized and required to execute and complete all agreements and contracts heretofore made by the aforesaid authorities of such counties, cities, boroughs or townships, for the payment of bounties as aforesaid or for refunding advancements made for that purpose, on condition that they should be refunded according to the true intent and meaning of such agreements and contracts, and for that purpose the said authorities are hereby authorized to borrow money and issue bonds in the name of such county corporations or townships; with or without interest—coupons attached payable at such time and place as may be agreed upon—and to levy such taxes as may be necessary to meet the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds as the same shall become due, which taxes and levies shall be assessed and collected as other county, city, borough or township taxes are assessed, levied and collected.

SEC. 4. That all assessments heretofore made of taxes for the purpose of paying bounties as aforesaid, be, and the same are hereby legalized and made valid: *Provided*, that no private volunteer soldier, or non-commissioned officer, or drafted militiaman or conscripted man actually mustered into the service of the United States from this Commonwealth, or were in service, have died in service or have been honorably discharged therefrom, shall be required to pay any of the taxes assessed in pursuance of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. That all the provisions of the fourteenth section of an act to create a loan and provide for arming the State passed the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, which authorized the associate judges and county commissioners of the several counties of the Commonwealth, to constitute a board of relief for the families of such volunteers, as have been enrolled and mustered into service from their several counties are hereby extended and applied to the families of men who have been drafted or conscripted and mustered into the service of the United States. And all arrangements made by the several counties of this Commonwealth, for the support of the families of volunteers, militia, drafted or conscripted men, mustered into the service, are hereby legalized and confirmed, and full and legal authority is hereby given said county commissioners, to borrow money for the payment of such expenses, and for the extension of such relief to the families of all private soldiers and non-commissioned officers, who have been mustered in or may hereafter be mustered into the service of the United States; in pursuance of any requisition made or to be made by the President of the United States, or by any law of the United States now made or hereafter to be made, or by the Governor of Pennsylvania, or any law of said Commonwealth, now made or hereafter to be made.

SEC. 6. That the commissioners of any and every county in the Commonwealth are hereby authorized to borrow such sum or sums of money as may be sufficient to pay to each and every non-commissioned officer and private soldier who volunteered from such county and entered the military or naval service of the United States, on or after the seventeenth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and to each and every non-commissioned officer and private soldier who may hereafter volunteer and enter the service of the United States, in pursuance of any requisition of the President or the United States, or by any law of the United States now made, or hereafter to be made, a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars.

Provided, however, That in that part of any county, where school directors, or road commissioners, or supervisors of any township or township, or where the corporate authorities of any city or borough have paid, or have now connected to raise a fund for the purpose of paying such bounties, it shall be lawful for such school directors, or road commissioners, or supervisors of such township or townships, or the corporate authorities of such city or borough, to borrow such sum or sum of money as may be required to pay to each volunteer from such district a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and it shall be lawful for such authorities of said townships, cities or boroughs, to issue bonds of said townships, cities or boroughs for such sum or sums of money, and in such amounts as may be necessary to pay to each volunteer required to fill the quota or quotas of such township, city or borough to the day of the date of this act.

And provided further, That such townships, cities and boroughs which have filled their quota or quotas under any call or requisition heretofore made by the President of the United States as aforesaid, shall be exempt from any tax levied by the said county for the payment of bounties, or for the payment of any bonds issued by said county commissioners for the payment of bounties to volunteers to fill the quota above said.

SEC. 7. That the said county commissioners, or school directors, road commissioners, or supervisors of any township, or corporate authorities of any city or borough are hereby authorized for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act to borrow money and issue bonds (no bond to be less than the sum of one hundred dollars) in the name of such county, township, city or borough, with or without interest, coupons attached payable at such times and in such manner as may be agreed upon, and to levy assess and collect such taxes as may be necessary to meet the principal and interest of said bonds as shall become due and payable. *Provided*, That no bonds issued under any of the provisions of this act, shall be for a longer period than ten years.

SEC. 8. That in any case where a part of the bounty authorized by this act has been paid to any township, city or borough, and said township, city or borough authorities, as aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to pay such part as remains unpaid by the terms of their agreement to pay bounties to volunteers, then the difference between the sum so paid and the full amount of the bounty promised (not exceeding in the whole the sum of $300 to each volunteer) shall be paid said volunteers by the county authorities in which said townships, cities or boroughs are located, and the county commissioners in which said townships, cities or boroughs are located shall assess, levy and collect a tax on such defaulting townships, cities or boroughs as other township, city or borough taxes are levied and collected, in such amounts as may be required to pay the balance due the volunteers as aforesaid from such defaulting township, city or borough.

SEC. 9. That the money so borrowed by the county commissioners shall be paid over to the treasurer of the proper county, who shall proceed to pay to each non-commissioned officer or private soldier who volunteered from such county and has been mustered into the service of the United States, or honorably discharged therefrom, the sum of money to which such person shall be entitled under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 10. That the money so borrowed by the school directors or road commissioners, or supervisors of any township or the corporate authorities of any city or borough, who, upon giving sufficient bonds for the faithful performance of his duties, shall proceed to pay such persons in the manner directed by the ninth section of this act.

SEC. 11. That if any soldier who would have been entitled to receive the said bounty has died before receiving the money, the proper authorities shall pay the same to each person or persons as by the laws of the United States would be entitled to receive the bounties of deceased soldiers.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

A Man Partially Eaten by Lions, in London.

From the London Morning Post, 30th.

Yesterday afternoon, about half past ten o'clock, the Agricultural Hall, Islington, was the scene of a shocking occurrence. In addition to the sudden roaring of the lions forming part of the equestrian exhibition at that establishment, loud screams were heard proceeding from the direction in which the animals are kept in their caravan during the intervals of the performances. The body of a man named Thomas Groves, who has, within the last two or three days commenced the duties as a new keeper and feeder of the animals, was found drawn up close to the cage. Some of the employees immediately seized the long iron rods with a species of hoe at the end, by which the cage is cleansed, and rushed to the spot.

It was then discovered that one of the large lions had the man's right hand in his mouth, while another had seized him by the thick part of the fore-arm and had dragged the limb through the bars of the cage nearly up to the arm-pit; having no hot-irons, the men at once set to work belaboring the animals over the skulls and eyes in order to make them let go their hold. These proceedings at the outset, only tended to increase the ferocity of the animals, who, amidst loud roars, commenced tearing the flesh from their victim's arm and hand with their claws. It was not until the brutes were nearly blinded with the blows inflicted upon their eyes that they were induced to relinquish their gripes, when the poor fellow's mangled limb was drawn through the bars, but with some difficulty, and he fell fainting into the arms of those who had rescued him from his horrible position. He was at once conveyed to the secretary's office in Barford street, in an insensible condition, and covered with blood.

Dr. Thomas and another medical gentleman in the neighborhood were sent for, and attended in a few minutes, and, in consequence of Graves' exhausted state, administered brandy and ether stimulants. It was then discovered that the hand was bitten completely through, and the flesh torn off the arm, in most parts to the bare bone. The mutilated limb was placed in bandages and the sufferer placed in a cab and taken to the St Bartholomew's Hospital, where on examination by the surgeons, it was understood that amputation would be necessary, and it was to take place as soon as the sufferer should have sufficiently rallied from the first shock to submit to it. The report last night was that he remained in to low a state from loss of blood to undergo the operation, and that he is in a very precarious state. At the time of the occurrence he was engaged in pushing some straw between the bars, either for the purpose of keeping it in the cage or of attracting the attention of the animals, and further familiarizing himself to them.

Whilst doing this, one lion suddenly made a spring upon his hand, and fastening its fangs into it, drew him by the arm inward. The roar and excitement of the first animal attracting the attention of the second, it sprang upon the arm, and mutilated it in a manner described. It is stated that the lions have been more than usually savage since the death of the large lioness, which took place during the late frost. During the afternoon Mr. Crockett and the lions went through the usual exhibition, during which is called the morning performance, but nothing out of the ordinary way transpired, only that the two lions which had been beaten looked heavy and more gloomy than the others. It is now felt to be desirable that red hot irons should always be kept at hand, as, had they been so, the animals would have instantly been made to let go their hold of the unfortunate man.

Frightful Accident.

The Cars Run Off a Bridge One Hundred and Twenty-Five Feet High.

(From the Toronto Globe, 16th.)

One of the most frightful railway accidents it has been our duty to record for a length of time, occurred yesterday morning on the Grand Trunk Railway, resulting in the instant death of three persons, employees on the road. The following are the particulars of the affair: The Grand Trunk Railway, a short distance west of the Georgetown station, crosses over the river Credit by one of the highest ridges on the road. It is one of the highest, if not the very highest—bridges on the road, it being not less than one hundred and twenty-five feet from the surface of the river to the floor of the bridge. The river at this point is very shallow, being at this season of the year not more than two or three feet in depth, and almost completely frozen over. About 8 o'clock yesterday morning, as No. 15 freight train from Sarnia, was approaching this bridge, it was noticed by those on the train that an axletree of one of the rear cars was broken. The engine driver on being notified of the fact at once whistled "brakes down," but owing to the ice on the track, and the train being on the down grade, the train could not be stopped as quickly as under ordinary circumstances. At the time the defect in the axletree was discovered, the train was within about two hundred yards of the bridge and going at the ordinary rate of speed. The persons on the train did all in their power to stop it. All their efforts, however, were unavailing, as the train still kept moving, and in a few moments entered on the bridge. The engine and the tender and a number of the cars passed onward in safety, but just as the last two cars came upon the bridge, the coupling of the forward one broke. In these cars were the conductor of the train and two brakesmen. Immediately on the parting of the train the last two cars ran off the track, dashed through the side rail of the bridge, took an awful leap into the air, and fell, with a fearful crash, into the river beneath, a distance of one hundred and twenty-five feet. They were, of course, smashed to atoms, and the three unfortunate men were mangled in such a horrible manner as to be scarcely distinguishable human beings. Their arms, bodies, heads and legs, were cut, smashed, and crushed into one sickening, awful mass of creeping, jellied flesh and bone. The head of the unfortunate conductor could, at first, nowhere be found, but after searching awhile among the ruins, pieces of skull, face, and brain, all that now remained of it, were picked up and gathered together. There can be no doubt that the accident resulted from the axletree, as all that portion of the train before the broken car passed safely over the bridge. The bridge was not very much injured by the affair, only a few of the rails and a portion of the side rail through which the cars ran having been injured.

The Prize Ring

King Will Not Fight Again—Mace Challenges Joe Coburn.

From the N. Y. Clipper.

The London sporting papers give copious extracts from the New York journals touching the King and Heenan fight, and also publish Joe Coburn's challenge to Tom King, which, it will be remembered, was published in the journals the same week that we gave a report of "the big struggle." In that challenge, Coburn offered King $1,000 to fight in Canada. The *Sporting Life*, in commenting on the Challenge, says:

"However anxious Coburn may be to fight Tom King, he is not likely to be accommodated, for various reasons. In the first place, King has positively asserted that he will not enter the P. R. again; and in the second place, we are by no means sure that he would not receive such a reception in America as was lately accorded during the pressure of the draft to the niggars. At all events, we want even better authority than 'Manhattan's' that the English hero would meet with an ovation and reception such as he prognosticates. Coburn's challenge, however, is civil and business-like, and we advise King to publish at once a suitable and dignified reply thereto."

The *Life* should bear in mind that Coburn offered to fight King or Mace in Canada, in the Queen's possessions, so that the English champion would not even have to put foot on United States soil, but could sail from England direct for Quebec. The excuse that King has retired from the ring don't amount to anything, because the same thing was said when he defeated Jim Mace, yet he afterwards fought Heenan.

Coburn's challenge to Jim Mace had not been received in England up to the 16th January, but Mace was out in an offer to meet Coburn in England. The following is the article, as we find it in the *Sporting Life* of the 16th ult.:

"Mace, anxious to be first in the field, called upon us yesterday, and expressed himself willing to give another American a chance of obtaining pugilistic honors and reputation. Jem says that as it is well known his friend, Tom King, will fight no more, he will meet Joe Coburn the champion of America, for £500 or £1,000 a side and the belt, allowing the American £100 for expenses to come to England. Mace informed us that he would not care to visit the dis-United States, under any circumstances, but most certainly not with intentions of fighting. Mr. Richardson agrees to find 'sinews of war,' and will guarantee to Coburn that the match, if made, shall be properly carried out. Tom King also called on us yesterday, and in answer to Coburn wished us to state that he has finally retired from the ring, and that under the circumstances he can entertain no more challenges from any quarter."

We certainly think that Mace, or King, should for once, at least, cross the big pond, and try their mettle on this continent. We do not ask them to come to New York, or any other part of the United States, but our champion is willing to fight the best man England can produce, in Canada, in her Majesty's possessions in North America; not only this, but he offers to give the English champion $1,000 to defray his expenses to Canada. There are no draft rioters there, you know, and the Canadians would take proper care that their countryman should have "fair play," rather fairer play than Heenan met with at Farnborough.

Chase and Lincoln Photographed.

Mr. HEINZEN, a good Boston Abolition editor of a german paper has been at Washington, and writes of CHASE and LINCOLN, the great rivals for the next Presidency, as follows:

"They (members of Congress) told me openly this is no democratic government the 'Frock Coat King' holds the nation in his pocket. * * * * Chase sent me word he would like to see me, so I went. His appearance indicates more good-heartedness than power; more smartness than character. He is ambitious, but seems to have good intentions. I doubt, however, that he is the man needed in our crisis. I have not been able to ascertain from him that he would cling to the Monroe doctrine as a *conditio sine qua non*. As for Mr. Lincoln, he has not the least interest for me. He is, from every ideal view, a total null—a good natured monster, totally devoid of ideas, upheld simply by his concealed cunning, a quality which harmonizes so well with coarseness. Here, in Washington, he has few friends. All speak of him with contempt * * * His love of show alone would excite my Republican indignation. Two cavalcrists hold continual guard at his gate, infantrists at the entrance to his door. Mrs. Lincoln, they say, wants it so, and, to please her, the republican President must make lacqueys of a dozen republican citizens every day.

Even in Europe no Prince permits himself such humbling. Congress ought to take hold of this matter. One of the most prominent politicians in Washington told me he heard Mr. Lincoln say, 'The best policy is to have no policy at all.' I replied, 'Translated in German, that means it is best to have no principle at all, and as little sense as possible.' This is aptly expressed by our German proverb: 'He gets along by his stupidity.' And it is very simple, too, for those who are smarter make use of him, and those who are still more stupid aid him.

PRIVATEERS ON THE PACIFIC.—A letter from New York, dated the 12th instst. says:

Nearly all the clipper ships on the California berth, it is said, have been withdrawn to day, in consequence of a report received by the steamer which arrived yesterday that a fleet of six war steamers in the rebel interest have turned up in the Chinese waters, with the evident intention of hostile demonstration on San Francisco. These vessels, it is feared, are already proceeding towards their destination, but the Californians happily can be apprised by telegraph of the danger which menaces them. The facts of the case, indeed, have already been transmitted to them, so that if the rebels do pay them a visit they will propably find a warm reception. It is expected that convoys will be furnished to the mail steamer between San Francisco and Panama, going and coming. What influence this mighty force will have on California and Pacific Insurance remains to be seen.

RATIONS FOR CONTRABANDS.—By order of the War Department, the following is established as the ration for issue to the subsistence department to adult refugee and to adult colored persons, commonly called "contrabands," when they are not employed at labor by the government, and who may have no means of subsisting themselves, viz.—Ten ounces of pork or bacon, or one pound of fresh beef, one pound of corn meal five times a week, and one pound of flour or soft bread, or twelve ounces of hard bread twice a week, and to every one hundred rations ten pounds of beans' peas or hominy, eight pounds of sugar, two quarts of vinegar, eight ounces of adamantine or star candles, two pounds of soap, two pounds of salt, and fifteen pounds of potatoes, when practicable. To children under fourteen years of age, half rations will be issued, and to women and children toasted rye coffee at the rate of ten pounds, or ten the rate of fifteen ounces, to every one hundred rations.

DRUGS, DRUGS, DRUGS.—THE subscriber has on hand a large stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Embracing all articles usually kept in a first-class Drug Store, together with Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs; Patent Medicines of all kinds; Toilet Soap and Perfumery; Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes; Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces in great variety; Mineral Waters of all kinds; Superior Rappee Snuff and Tobacco; Carbon Oil at 50 cents per gallon; Prime Potash and Soda Ash, every pound of which is warranted; Pure Liquors, purchased exclusively for medicinal purposes; Thos. Bell & Co's Pure Rye Whisky, constantly on hand, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

Corner of the Diamond and Market street.

feb15-m&xt

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE

REV. E. A. WILSON'S REMEDY

FOR

Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and All Throat and Lung Affections,

Together with a pamphlet giving the prescription and a short history of his case, can be obtained of

JOSEPH FLEMING,

Corner Market street and the Diamond,

jan7-2m PITTSBURGH

A GREAT REBELLION.

Triumph of a Great Discovery.

The public has *rebelled* against *conferring Hair Dyes*. Fashion has foresworn them. A sagacious community has adopted in their stead,

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

And for *these reasons*: It embrowns and bias kens the *hair*, not the *skin*. It is a *vegetable emollient*, not a *burning fluid*. It does not burlesque nature with *blooming metallic tinges*, but produces her own *living hues*. Its cooling effect is *lasting*. It *defies detection*. Its results are *uniform*. It *fears no falls*. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

feb4-1yd&we

J. M. 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,)

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LONDON AND INTERIOR ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S

Celebrated Remedies.

Blood Powder and Bone Ointment,

A certain cure for Diseases of Horses and Cattle, known to and used only by the Company in their own stables from 1841 until the opening of the Railway over the principal routes. After the general use of these remedies in all the stables of the Company, their annual sales of condemned stock were discontinued, a saving to the Company exceeding £5,000 per annum. In 1853 the London Brewers' Association offered the Company £2,000 for the receipes and use the articles only in their own stables.

BLOOD POWDER.

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

London and Interior Royal Mail Company's

CELEBRATED BONE OINTMENT.

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

Blood Powder 50c per 12 oz. packages; Bone Ointment 50c per box jar. No. 350 Strand, London.

McKesson & Robbins, New York.

Fred. B. Rand & Co., Philadelphia.

LORRENCE & McGARR,

Pittsburgh Drug House,

Corner Fourth and Market st.

jan29-lyd

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The Griffin Homestead

Gas Apparatus Manufacturing Company,

Organized under the A. of Jul. 1861, is now prepared to receive orders for Machines, for use in business houses, private dwellings, hotels and public buildings.

The apparatus is simple in its construction, easily managed, and not liable to be put out of order whatever pressure. The cost is no trifling, entirely equal to common gas, and as the machine is so constructed as to manufacture it only as fast as it is required, there is no danger of those terrible explosions so common in all Gas works, and in point of Safety, the light is compared with sunlight. A more full

Our terms are CASH on delivery at the Factory in this city. Machines exhibited to run twenty five burners free for large ones, special contracts can be made.

Orders may be addressed to FOSTER & COMPANY, Machinists and Engine Builders, corner of Penn and Stanwix sts. Pittsburgh, Pa.

ELIAS G. FOSTER, Clerk.

jan14-wdlm&w

THE GREAT SECRET.—IT IS admitted by all physicians that the crucial secret of health and long life lies in keeping the blood and vital fluids of the body in a healthy state of fluidity. When you feel confined or pain in the head or bowels, or any continued uneasiness in any organ or parts of the body, you can prevent serious sickness by taking

Brandreth's Pills.

Bleeding may give momentary ease, because the pain drives the blood from the place, but as the body is made from the blood, and sustained by the blood, to waste our blood is to waste our life, and pain is the consequence. But Brandreth's Pills relieve the irritation so readily and bloodless, by only taking away what it can well spare, and THEY SAVE LIFE.

Mr. Hoopes, of Barnstable, Mass., was cured of St. Vitus' Dance, General Debility, poorness of blood, and costiveness of many years standing, by Brandreth's Pills. The case at length is published in the pamphlet.

Sold by THOMAS BRADATH, Pittsburgh, and by all respectable druggists everywhere.

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A FACT.

Is it a Dye.

In the year 1857 Dr. Mathews first prepared the VENETIAN HAIR DYE, since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only $1, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $2.

The VENETIAN DYE is warranted not to injure the hair or scalp in the slightest degree.

The VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty. No previous preparation whatever.

The VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired, from the light auburn lock to the jet black, and is as permanent as the hair itself. Test it by one trial.

Price 50 cents.

A. T. MATHEWS,

Corner of Avenue and Market st. N. Y.

Also, manufacturer of Mathews' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS. Its best testimony is its use. Price 25 cents.

jan16-1y d

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. A certain cure for pains and aches, and warranted superior to any other Group or Pain Killer. Twenty years established. Mothers remember this, and may be assured that it will do what is claimed for it, or the money will be refunded. It gives no notice, leaves no blister, does not stain the most delicate fabric, and may be used with equal advantage on man or beast. Remember, the Venetian Liniment is sold only at 25 cents a bottle, and is warranted superior to any other Liniment in the world. Sold by THOMAS BRADATH, Pittsburgh, and all respectable druggists everywhere. Office, 355 Cortlandt street, New York.

feb4-lyd&we

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A CERTAIN GENTLEMAN. Published for the benefit of YOUNG MEN who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and Youthful Indiscretions. A gentleman who has suffered himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a prepaid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYHALL, esq., Bedford, Kings co., N. Y.

feb5-3m&w

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

J. F. HOFFMAN,

DENTIST.

All work warranted.

131 Smithfield street.

jul5-1yd PITTSBURGH.

REMOVAL.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL, I will remove my place of business to

No. 51 Fifth Street, opposite the Theatre,

And will be prepared to give the public general satisfaction, with a well selected stock of Optical Goods, and a large supply of RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES. They are warranted to strengthen and improve the sight. Made and sold only by

J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

feb11 No. 39 Fifth street.

NOTICE.—IN THE COURT OF QUARTER Sessions of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. No. — March Term, A. D. 1864.

In the matter of the petition of sundry freeholders of the City of Allegheny, for the vacation of certain alleys and a street, in the Second Ward, of said city.

All parties interested are hereby notified, that on SATURDAY, February 13th, 1864, a petition was presented to said Court, signed by twelve freeholders of said Ward, praying the Court, to grant a rule to show cause why so much of an alley lying in said Ward, parallel with Bidwell and Fremont street, should not be vacated and closed up, from the northern line of the right of way of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, where the said line crosses said alley to Island Lane, because the said portion of said alley has become useless to the public and those having lands bounding thereon.

And, also, why so much of Juniata street, in said Ward, as extends from the eastern line of the right of way of the said Railway Company, where the said line crosses said street, to the street known as Allegheny Avenue, should not be vacated and closed up, for the reason that the same has become useless to the public and those having lands abounding thereon.

The said Court granted the rule aforesaid, and ordered that notice be given of the filing of said petition, and of the granting of said rule as required by law.

JOHN H. HAMPTON,

feb16-5t-2taw Att'y of Petitioners.

A PLEASANT HOME.—IN A CONVENIENT and desirable locality, 4 of a mile from the Woods Run Station, 4 acres of land stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery, good house, ready for occupancy on April 1st, is offered FOR SALE.

S. S. BRYAN, Broker,

feb17 59 Fourth street.

$800 WILL PURCHASE A frame dwelling house and lot in Oakland. Apply to

S. CUTHBERT & SONS,

feb17 51 Market street.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPENED THIS DAY,

AT HUGUS & HACKE'S

400 PIECES NEW STYLE PRINTS—DARK AND LIGHT.
GINGHAMS,
DE LAINES at 31¼
BALMORAS at $2.50

Corner Fifth and Market sts.

feb8

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER, No. 55 FIFTH STREET.

LIVERY STABLE AT AUCTION.—On Wednesday, March 9, at 10 o'clock, at the stable of R. H. PATTERSON, who is declining business, Diamond street near Grant, will be sold the entire stock comprising

65 HEAD HORSES, 9 CARRIAGES,
20 BUGGIES, 1 HEARSE,
3 BARROUCHES, SLEIGHS,
1 LUMBER WAGON.

30 sets Single Harness, 20 sets Double Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Buffalo Robes and Belts. Horse Power, with cutting-box and mill attached; together with all other articles belonging to the business.

N. B.—The Stables for rent. Possession given immediately. Terms at sale.

feb15 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct'r.

500 VOLUMES LAW AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS AT AUCTION.—OF THURSDAY EVENING, at Masonic Hall Auction House, No. 55 Fifth st., by order of Administrator, 500 vols. LAW and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS. Can be seen on Thursday afternoon. (feb) T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct'r.

CARPETS.

WE ARE JUST OPENING OUR Spring Stock, comprising a most

Extensive & Complete Assortment,

Of every description of

English and American Goods,

Including many entirely new styles never before in this market.

Having purchased our Goods just previous to late advance in prices, we now offer a great part of our assortment AT WHOLESALE,

AT MANUFACTURERS PRICES.

And retail at a very small advance.

M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,

NEW CARPET STORE,

Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,

Over Miner's Book Store. feb16

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH.

Warehouse, No. 113 First and 120 Second sts.

Manufacturers of all sizes and descriditions of Coal Oil Heaters, and Stills, Gas and Water pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Seal Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings.

Also, Jobbing and machinery of every description made to order.

Having a complete machine shop attached to the foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. o21-lyd&w

COUNTRY BLANKETS.

JUST RECEIVED—A SPLENDID lot of COUNTRY BLANKETS, at

H. J. LYNCHS,

No. 86 Market street, and

feb17 No. 1 Market Alley.

W. B. PATTERSON.....ADAM AMMON

PATTERSON & AMMON,

Commission Merchants,

Flour and Grain and General Produce Dealers, No. 6 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

We take pleasure in referring to the following Pittsburgh Houses: Chess, Smyth & Co., Zug & Painter, A. Bradley, L. Edmundson & Co., R. H. Davis, J. P. Woodwell, Jas. McCully & Co., J. W. Spencer, C. H. Love & Co., R. H. Jack & Co.

Jan29-tf

FOR RENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR RENT his well known

LIVERY STABLE,

On Diamond Street, between Grant and Smithfield Streets,

On reasonable terms. The building was built for a Livery Stable and is well adapted to the purpose. Possession given on the FIRST DAY OF APRIL.

R. H. PATTERSON.

feb11-tf

JAMES H. HOPKINS.....THOMAS C. LAZEAR.

Hopkins & Lazear,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

NO. 103 FIFTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Collections and other legal business attended to in Allegheny, Washington, Greene, and adjoining counties. jan25-2md

25 BOXES OSWEGO CORN STARCH—Just received and for sale by

GEO. A. KELLY,

feb1 69 Federal st. Allegheny.

PRINCIPAL WANTED—FOR THE Public Schools of the Third Ward, City of Pittsburgh. Applications may be addressed to either of the undersigned Directors of the Third Ward Public Schools.

JOHN McKEOWN,
Dr. L. OLDSHUE,
THOS. A. PENDER,
ROBT. DUNCAN,
PETER BRADY,
CHAS. W. LEWIS.

feb15-3t&wtm12

56 PER CENT. PREMIUM WILL be paid on for

May Coupons of the 5-20 Bonds,

At KOUNTZ & MERTZ'S Bankers,

feb10-1w 118 Wood street

NEW

Trimming House for Tailors.

JOHN A. GRIFFITH & CO.,

Beg leave to announce to the Merchant Tailors and Clothiers of Baltimore and Washington that they have opened a TRIMMING HOUSE, at the

Southwest Corner of Baltimore and Charles Streets,

Over the Jewelry Store of Canfield, Bro. & Co., where the trade will find a full assortment, including

Piece Goods, Buttons, Braids, etc.,

Adapted to that line of business, not surpassed by any house in the country.

Having established a house in Cincinnati in connection with the Baltimore House, and consequently having to buy largely, we feel assured than we can offer such inducements to the trade as regards prices as will make it to their interest to give us a share of their patronage. Just received, the

Spring and Summer Report of Fashions.

We are also the agents for the American and European Monthly Reports of Fashion, and Heinisch & Co.'s Patent Shears.

A full line of MILITARY TRIMMINGS, suitable for Merchant Tailors and Clothiers.

JOHN A. GRIFFITH,
JAMES O'NEILL,
JOSEPH H. MAGUIRE.

feb2-3taw1m

13 SECOND HAND PIANOS AND MELODEONS, from $40 to $100.

For sale by

JOHN H. MELLOR,

feb31 81 Wood st.

KNABE'S UNRIVALED PIANOS, Haines' Bros. New York Pianos, Groversteen & Co.'s New York Pianos, and Prince's Melodeons and School Organs—a splendid assortment of the above well known instruments just received.

CHARLOTTE BLUME,

feb13 43 Fifth street, Sole agent for manufacturers.

EGGS—5 BARRELS FRESH EGGS—just received and for sale by

FETZER & ARMSTRONG,

feb13 corner Market and First sts.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE WEST, THE CELEBRATED HALL SHOE STORE, 69 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURGH, PA. CONCERT

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FIFTH STREET, FOR BOOTS AND SHOES.

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New Goods — AT BARKER & CO.'S, 59 MARKET ST. — New Goods

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