The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1864.

THE TWO ROUTES TO RICHMOND.

So bitterly hostile is the National Administration and its leaders to the persecuted and defamed Gen. McCLELLAN, that the route he had selected for his approach to Richmond, has been studiously avoided by them, in making their campaign against the rebel capital. The reason of this is, that the Administration would rather reach Richmond overland, with a loss of a hundred thousand men, than to capture it by McCLELLAN's plan without firing a gun.

The official reports of McCLELLAN's seven day's fights on the Peninsula, ending with his victory at Malvern Hill, show that he lost in all that time 1,582 killed; 7,709 wounded; and missing 5,958 making a total of 15,249. Now mark what follows. By the most reliable accounts we have of the late fights under GRANT, we lost in the first six days, 40,000 men. This is the New York *Tribune's* estimate, and it is corroborated by other statements. Of this immense number but few comparatively were taken prisoners. McCLELLAN with his small losses was half way to Richmond, as compared with Gen. GRANT upon the close of the latter's sixth day's fighting. If this proves anything it demonstrates that the Peninsula route to Richmond is the safer one after all; but the Administration will not select it. To do so would be a compliment to McCLELLAN's sagacity, and the powers at Washington cannot afford it.

There are some other points in the two campaigns which are suggestive. The reader will remember that when McCLELLAN was about to start upon his Peninsula campaign, the President withdrew from him McDOWEL's forces, forty thousand strong, which disarranged his whole plan of operations. Supposing when LEE made his furious charges upon MEADE, the first day of the present series of battles, Gen. BURNSIDE's reserves had been ordered off instead of being brought up to strengthen MEADE how would that day's fighting have terminated? We mention these things merely to show the difference between the results of battles, when one General is aided all he can be by the Administration, and the other interfered with and baulked in his plans by a partizan committee upon the conduct of the war. The President and his committee can not now better employ themselves than to take these things into consideration and ascertain if they can how much better this plan for reaching Richmond is, than Gen. McCLELLAN's. During the seven days fight to which we have alluded, McCLELLAN had killed but 1,582. LINCOLN's plan beginning at Fredericksburg under BURNSIDE and closing with HOOKER at Chancellorsville cost the country ten times that number. The present campaign although thus far gloriously successful, has been attended with a loss of perhaps 60,000 men, and yet we are not as near to our destination, Richmond, as McCLELLAN was. This is the result of a most shameful envy by the Administration of the superior sagacity, which, at the beginning of hostilities, selected the Peninsula as the safest route to the rebel Capital.

Gen. GRANT, however, having selected the route he has, is determined to pursue it, if as he informs the War Department, it should take him "all summer" to accomplish his object. This determination is, perhaps, commendable. His idea is to win, at all hazards, regardless of life. If he succeeds in reaching Richmond and in destroying the rebel army, it will amply repay the country for all our sacrifices.

MILITARY REPUTATION.

Some of the newspapers, we perceive, are engaged in the consideration of the mutability of military reputation. The experience of the past three years goes to demonstrate that the great poet was right when he said that, "reputation is an idle and a most false imposition; often got without merit and lost without deserving." Sometimes we see genuine merit and the most unmistakable gallantry overslaughed, and mere spinsters in the art of war elevated to important positions in the service. The credit of great achievements are often appropriated by tricksters, while the deserving are left totally unnoticed. Looking back to the commencement of hostilities and seeing the mutability of military reputation one is induced to inquire, what does it all amount to? The Boston Daily *Advertiser* alluding to this subject, soliliquises in this way:

> There are, for instance, not many people today in Boston who care to recollect the part they bore in the spontaneous triumph which overwhelmed Gen. BANKS on his last visit here. On that very day that very favorite of the people was congratulated by a friend on the hold he had upon the public favor. 'Yes, madam,' said he, with his grave smile,' and the first mistake I make they will forget it all.' His prophecy proves true.

This case of Gen. BANKS is but an illustration of what occurs almost every day; it is doubtful whether his early successes were the result of his own genius, and it is now charged that his present disfavor is the result of his having obeyed orders from Washington. The Administration is the great power which makes and unmakes military reputation. It has control of every avenue of news, and when disaster occurs it can blame it where it pleases, and its victim suffers accordingly.

Sir JOHN FALSTAFF seems to have had a practical idea regarding this question of military reputation. After a careful consideration of the military situation at the battle of Shrewsbury, he said—"Honor pricks me on, but how if honor pricks me off when I come on? Can honor set a leg? no; or take away the grief of a wound? no. What is honor? a word. What is that word? air." It is insensible to the dead; and will not survive with the living, because, as FALSTAFF concludes, "detraction will not suffer it." He accordingly made up his mind to avoid danger but to be always in at the killing. In this way he kept up a reputation for valor, and monopolized achievements performed by better men.

THE DECADENCE OF FEMALE VIRTUE.

For a long while the newspapers o the country have teemed with reports of immoralities existing in almost every section. And yet the half of the evil has not been told. Every village, town, and city has its houses of iniquity, and in the public highways brazen-faced, bloated prostitution stalks abroad at noonday. The fact cannot longer be disguised and should no longer be concealed. Many thousands of fresh victims have been added to the lists within the past few years, and as yet no serious attempt has been made to abate the evil. The cities, more especially, are swarming with hordes of lewd females, who flaunt their tawdry finery in the closest juxtaposition with the most unexceptionable respectability, and shock the sensibilities of the decent and good by every art and act that wickedness can invent. Around every military camp they congregate, luring the unguarded youth and husband from virtue and fidelity to vice and ruin—robbing the friends and wives and children of those means which are needed to buy for them their daily bread, and blunting their sensibilities to everything refined. Even the headquarters of high military dignitaries are not free from them, and late revelations point them out in their lurking places within the very highest departments of the Government.

And who is responsible for all this? War, detestable war—always brings upon countries those horrible evils. Philosophers have written and ministers have preached in vain against the vices and evils which war entails, but reformation never seems to penetrate further than mere theorizing and preaching. Philanthropists stare aghast and throw up their hands in virtuous helplessness, while society settles down apparently into the belief that what is common to all wars must be a necessary evil. But there are no neces sary evils—they are a fallacy. Reforms are as susceptible of accomplishment during the prevalence of war as in peace, if there is the proper effort made, in the proper manner and by the proper persons. Necessary evils admit the necessity of depravity, and who will contend that it is necessary for some portions of society to be depraved. Because they are so it does not follow that they must be so. These evils can be remedied, and efforts to that end should be initiated by those who are so well constituted by natural gifts and the fortunate possessors of means and influence.

No better work could be undertaken by the Christian Commission than this. Fitted by their sacred calling to command respect from the most hardened and reckless, and above suspicion from the most cynical, none others could so well enter the haunts of wickedness and sin, carrying purification and mental and moral health to the leprous patients of licentiousness. What a field there is before them—what honors await them at the hands of their divine master for the perishing brands snatched from eternal fire! Will they enter the field and glean, or will they waste their time in seeking for empty applause and summing up numerical results? Are the young maidens, yet in their childhood, tender, impressible and confiding—to be left a ready prey to the despoiler, without a single effort at preservation or reclamation? Are sisters and daughters, whose affections are enlisted in blue and patriotism, to be made the unfortunate victims of joyful reunions and of the weaknesses induced by compulsory separations? Are wives, patriotic and confiding—full of love and devotion to their husbands—to be allowed to become the sport of fawning villains who take advantage of their necessities in the absence of their lawful and gallant protectors? Yes, there is a large field all around us—in every part of the country—in which Christian men, and women, too, may labor to a noble purpose. Who will be first to enter this field? Where are the philanthropists who have melted the hearts of our people with their patriotic stories of slavery's wrongs upon the matrimonial tie and the domestic affections? Can they not rouse their eloquence to a single effort to reclaim their white sisters from a life of sin and shame? Society asks of them but a small portion of the pathos and rhetoric so lavishly squandered upon those of the sable hue. Will they do it? Will they earn for themselves imperishable earthly honors and a divine crown of glory? Let all good people hope and pray that they will.

To the Editor of the Post.

MR. EDITOR:—Secretary STANTON is commended in Saturday's *Gazette* for giving "early and always reliable intelligence of Grant's battles."

A preceding editorial informs its readers that "the first dispatch received from Gen. GRANT by the War Department since the beginning of the campaign was telegraphed to Secretary STANTON on Wednesday morning last." (11th inst., 8th day of the campaign.)

Is the *Gazette's* chronology at fault or does it seek to throw a doubt on Secretary STANTON's truthfulness by ignoring his dispatch of Monday 9th inst. in which he says: "Dispatches have just reached here from Gen. GRANT, they are not fully deciphered yet, but he is on to Richmond." Y.

RECOGNIZING THE NEGRO.—The Louisville *Journal* says: That able Republican paper, the New York *Evening Post*, ascribes all our late reverses to the alleged fact that the nigger "isn't properly recognized." But didn't the commander at Fort Pillow recognize the nigger? Didn't General Seymour, in Florida, recognize the nigger? Didn't General Banks, in Louisiana, recognize the nigger? If the nigger wasn't recognized upon those occasions how, and when, and where on earth are niggers to be recognized. We are really apprehensive that abolition editors will go so long to recognize the nigger, that niggers won't recognize them.

The Capital Threatened.

From the Richmond Whig, 7th.

In some respects Richmond is in more danger than when McClellan, at the head of one hundred thousand men, was encamped within five miles of the corporation limits. Our readers are well aware of the weak points of our defence. They know the city is in peril, and they have repaired promptly to the field. The quiet determination of the citizens yesterday morning was worthy of all praise. Knowing that the hour of suffering trial had come, they armed themselves and went calmly forth to defend their wives and children from a barbarous foe. Every man felt that the occupation of the city, even for a single hour, involved consequences most terrible, apart from the destruction of property. Numberless calamities to the pure and unprotected, who would be crouching in garrets and cellars, were to be dreaded. To avert these calamities, fathers, and brothers, and sons were willing to lay down their lives.

The cause was holy; how could they be otherwise than confident with regard to the weak side of our defence? We may state, on good authority, that its weakness is less than the most nervous of our population suppose, and every hour makes it stronger. Some apprehension is felt in regard to the number of troops in and around the city. On that point it would be obviously improper to state particulars. We may be very sure, however, that heavy reinforcements are at hand. They may not arrive in time to prevent the enemy from achieving a temporary success, such as the burning of a bridge and the capture of an outpost, but they can come soon enough to punish the enemy for his temerity.

We expect for several days to come an unwonted degree of excitement and many startling and alarming rumors. The enemy will bring us not a little, and the busy-bodies will do their best to create a panic. Such vexations are inevitable in time of peril, and can be counteracted only by anticipating them, and presenting a firm mind in spite, not only of rumors, but of unpleasant facts. Let us possess our souls in patience, no matter what happens. Panic only makes matters worse, and the best way to meet a danger is to face it. In an hour like this hardness of nerve should be cultivated, for the air will be thick with ugly and evil reports. Our duty is plain, first to defend the city to the last gasp, as well from the lawless within as from the invaders without; and next to encourage and sustain our defenders. The many wounded who will be sent here must not be left to the hospital attendants alone.

The ladies of Richmond must again become angels of the bedside, as they have always been in time of battle. Housekeepers must give freely of their private stores of delicacies for the sick, for these are now too rare to be puchased by the government.

Contributions of clothing, of material for dressing wounds, and of money, should not be wanting. A body of citizens to assist the wounded from the cars should be at once organized, and one or more offices for the reception of donations of cooked provisions, stimulants, &c., should be opened near the various depots. Nothing that can conduce to the comfort of the defenders of our country be left undone.

It may be and we trust it is the last time Richmond will be called on to display the Christian virtue for which she is so distinguished throughout the Confederacy. Let this display eclipse all previous ones. There will be troubles about food, especially for the troops near the city. The commissariat should not be left wholly to the authorities, who will be busy with a thousand pressing claims. The local troops had but one day's rations in their haversacks, and that will be exhausted before regulations are furnished.

More attention should be given to this matter than was given on the occasion of the raids of Stoneman and Kilpatrick. Finally, the poor should not be neglected. Very little meat and very few vegetables will be brought to market until the battles are over. The price of provisions will rise and the sordid and the mean-hearted will begin to hoard. The families of soldiers and the poor generally will suffer unless special relief is afforded them, above and beyond the charities which they generally receive.

We shall not forget them in the midst of this hurly-burly. Let us conduct ourselves in all respects as a brave, generous, and Christian people, neglecting no duty, whether of danger or of kindness, which the perilous times impose on us.

Our whole duty done, we may safely leave the issue of this final struggle for Richmond to a just and merciful Deity.

WHITE vs. BLACK.—White men have interests in this country, but the interests of white men for the past ten years have been entirely ignored by miscegens in political discussion. The rights of negroes only have been considered by them. Did the *Tribune* discuss the subtreasury system, our foreign relations, internal improvements, the increase of the navy and army, the policy of building a Pacific railroad, the disposition to be made of our public lands, the homestead act, the tariff, and the different measures of the government directly affecting the interests of white men, from the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill until the election of Mr. Lincoln? Did not bleeding Kansas occupy its attention wholly? Did not the then so-called republican, and now truly named miscegen press, echo its "freedom shrieking" only that and nothing more?"

GEN. SHERMAN ON TRASH.—Gen. W. T. Sherman, in a late letter, addressed to Major R. M. Sawyer, Assistant General, the following paragraph appears: "In this belief, whilst I assert for our Government the highest military prerogative, I am willing to bear in patience *that political nonsense of slave rights, state rights, freedom of conscience, freedom of press, and such other trash* as have deluded the Southern people into war, anarchy, bloodshed and the foulest crimes that have disgraced any time or any people." Other army officials have talked in much the same style about freedom of conscience and of the press, and where are they now? The time may come when he, too, shall stare vacantly out of oblivion.

THE House has passed a bill by a vote of two to one, to stop the pay of army officers who may have been out of service three months prior to July 1st. This is mainly a political piece of malignity to prosecute Gens. McClellan and Fremont. Economy never enters into the heads of members of the present members.

"A VICTORY," says an exchange, "would have a good moral effect in Washington." Another exchange says, "if what we hear about the present uses of the Old Capitol building be true, it is to be hoped the victory will come soon."

DURING the investigations into the Treasury scandals, the depositions of ten women employed in the Department were read, and some of them pronounced wholly unfit for publication.

A HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS' worth of boots and shoes were destroyed by roaches on the ship Guiding Star, from Boston.

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

J. F. HOFFMAN,
DENTIST.
All work warranted.
134 Smithfield Street,
jn5-1yd PITTSBURGH,

PERFUMERY! PERFUMERY.—I am just in receipt of a further supply of choice Perfumery, embracing fine
Pomades, Hair Oils,
Fine Extracts for the Handkerchief,
Superior Colognes,
Toilet Soaps in great variety,
Puff Boxes
Of the most beautiful description, etc., etc.; also
Burnett's Standard Toilet Preparations,
Cocoa Oil for the Hair,
Kalliston for the Complexion,
Oriental Tooth Wash for the Teeth,
Superior Colognes for the Toilet.
Burnett's Toilet Companion, contains a bottle of each of the above in good style, suitable for presents. Purchasers will consult their interest by examining my stock before purchasing elsewhere. JOSEPH FLEMING,
my13-2t cor. of the Diamond and Market st.

EFFECTS OF IRREGULARITIES AVOIDED.—Too much eating and drinking, new habits and modes of life often produce irregularities in the bowels and general health of the system. But BRANDRETH'S PILLS will soon cure, the stomach regain its strength and a healthy action of the system will be restored. No medicines are equal in usefulness to the BRANDRETH'S PILLS, BRANDRETH'S UNIVERSAL SALVE AND ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. Every man of the FIRE ZOUAVES had a box of Brandreth's Pills, a box of Universal Salve, and an Allcock's Porous Plaster put in their knapsack free of expense. And to this fact may be attributed the absence of any of THIS REGIMENT from the hospital.

EVERY SOLDIER should have a box of Brandreth's Pills, a box of Salve, and a piece of Porous Plaster. They are SURE to be useful, often life-saving.

Sold by THOMAS REDPATH, Pittsburgh, and by all respectable dealers in medicines.
my7-1ydawc

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,)
jn5-1yd PITTSBURGH.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery.

By inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.
NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, esq.,
feb5-3mdawc Bedford, Kings co., N. Y.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT has given universal satisfaction during the fourteen years it has been introduced into the United States. After being tried by millions, it has been proclaimed the pain destroyer of the world. Pain cannot be where this liniment is applied. If used as directed it cannot and never has failed in a single instance. For coughs, colds and influenza, it can't be beat. One 25 cent bottle will cure all the above, besides being useful in every family for sudden accidents, such as burns, cuts, scalds, insect stings, &c. It is perfectly innocent to take internally and can be given to the oldest person or youngest child. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Office, 56 Cortlandt street, New York.

Sold by THOS. REDPATH, Pittsburgh, and all respectable Druggists.
my7-1ydawc

HEADS THAT REBEL AGAINST the rules of Taste and Beauty in their color or in the loss of their color, may be changed in a few moments to any BEAUTIFUL SHADE by a single application of

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

The rapidity of its operation, perfect safety, permanent healthful effect, and the exceeding depth and richness of the hues it imparts, distinguish this preparation from all other Dyes in use in this country or in Europe.

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative,

A valuable adjunct to the Dye, in dressing and promoting the growth an l perfect health of the hair, and of itself, when used alone, a safeguard 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.
my7-1ydawc

A FACT.

Is it a Dye.

In the year 1855 Mr. 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 entire satisfaction.

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

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

The VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.

The VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.
A. L. MATHEWS,
General Agent, 12 Gold st. N. Y.

Also manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. Price 25 cents. jan16-1yd

VENETIAN HAIR DYE, VENETIAN LINIMENT and CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, sold at
JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
Cor. of the Diamond and Market st.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.—KATHAIRON is from the Greek word "Kathiro," or "Kathairo," signifying to cleanse, rejuvenate and restore. This article is what its name signifies. For preserving, restoring and beautifying the human hair it is the most remarkable preparation in the world. It is again owned and put up by the original proprietor, and is now made with the same care, skill and attention which gave it a sale of over one million bottles per annum.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents the hair from falling off and turning gray.
It restores hair upon bald heads.

Any lady of Genieman who values a beautiful head of hair should use Lyon's Kathairon. It is known and used throughout the civilized world. Sold by all respectable dealers.
DEMAS S. BARNES & CO.,
New York.

HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE, NOT A DYE, but restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural sustenance, impaired by age or disease. All *instantaneous dyes* are composed of *lunar caustic*, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves no dressing. Heimstreet's Inimitable Coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by any easy process, but gives the hair a

Luxuriant Beauty,

Promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair Coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of the commercial agents, D. S. BARNES & CO., 202 Broadway, New York. Two sizes, 50c. and $1.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.—This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth and the *distingue* appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere. Prepared by
W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y.
Address all orders to
DEMAS S. BARNES & CO.,
New York.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.—The parties in St. Louis and Cincinnati who have been counterfeiting the Mustang Liniment under pretence of proprietorship have been thoroughly estoped by the Courts. To guard against the further imposition, I have procured from the United States Treasury, a private steel-plate revenue stamp, which is placed over the top of each bottle. Each stamp bears the *fac-simile* of my signature, and without which the article is a counterfeit, dangerous and worthless imitation. Examine every bottle. This Liniment has been in use and growing in favor for many years. There hardly exists a hamlet on the habitable globe that does not contain evidence of its wonderful effects. It is the best emolient in the world. With its present improved ingredients, its effects upon man and beast are perfectly remarkable. Sores are healed, pains relieved, lives saved, valuable animal, made useful, and untold ills assuaged. For cuts, bruises, sprains, rheumatism, swellings, bites, caked breasts, strained horses, &c., it is a Sovereign remedy that should never be dispensed with. It should be in every family. Sold by all druggists.
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THE ABOVE ARTICLES FOR SALE by SIMON JOHNSTON,
cor. Smithfield and Fourth sts.
feb26-6mdaw-eod

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEORGE W. SMITH'S

FARM FOR SALE.

In consequence of the removal of part of my family, my own age, and other considerations of a private and family nature, I wish to contract my affairs and confine my attention to my old established Brewing and Malting business in Wheeling, and to accomplish this, I offer for sale by private contract till the 31st DAY OF MAY, 1864, and if not then sold, by Public Auction,

The Magnificent Estate of

WADDINGTON,

Containing 434 acres of beautiful and fertile rolling hill land, well watered with never failing springs, in one of the most salubrious countries in the world, and situated in a neighborhood of wealthy and highly respectable people. It is on the Bethany turnpike, four miles from Wheeling. The mansion is in thorough repair, large and commodious, (50 feet by 75 feet,) with every modern convenience, surrounded with shrubbery and trees. The principal tenant house is a neat and comfortable two-story brick. The dairy house is spacious and fixtures are conveniently arranged. There are also eight cottages on the estate, (all rented to old and good tenants,) the rental of which pays more than the taxes. An extensive barn, with stone basement divided into stabling for 15 horses, and stalls for 40 cattle, with cellars, bins, mows, and everything in the highest requisition of a farm; it stands in a yard 170 feet square, surrounded by brick sheds for cattle and sheep; also blacksmith's shop and slaughter house.

The farm is well known to be the best improved and most highly cultivated in this part of the country, stocked with imported and other choice cattle, sheep, horses, implements, &c., &c. The growing crops consist of 34 acres of fall wheat; 20 acres of fall barley; 27 acres of spring barley; 35 acres of black oats; 80 acres of corn; 12 acres of potatoes; 55 acres of meadow, the balance in good pasture, all of which will be sold as above stated on the 31ST OF MAY, 1864.

Terms of purchase made known on day of sale, and at the following places, where plans of the place and further particulars can be given after the 15th of May, 1864:

NEW YORK—At the office of Messrs. Parker, Brooks & Co., 1 Water street; Mr. John Jay Hannah, Pearl street; Mr. William Hannah, Pearl street; Messrs. M'Crombie & Child, 11 Water street.

PHILADELPHIA—Messrs. Bullett & Fairthorne.

BALTIMORE—Messrs. H. Straus, Bro. & Bell.

PITTSBURGH—Mr. J. Fleming's Drug Store.

CLEVELAND—Mr. J. B. Smith's Malt House.

CINCINNATI—D. H. Mitchell & Co., Water street.

ST. LOUIS—W. & R. Heinerickshofen.

LOUISVILLE—C. C. Rufer.

WHEELING—At the Brewery.
my12-dawtd

HELP FOR THE SOLDIERS.

We, the undersigned, hereby give the wages of one day, or the sums set opposite to our names, to the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair, for the Sick and Wounded Soldiers. [*Here add the name of the establishment, mine, profession or trade, and the locality.*]

Let the Proprietor, Manager, Boss, or any patriotic man, paste or copy the above on white paper; get it signed by all the men of the mill, mine, furnace, shop, boat, yard, store, trade or occupation to which he belongs, transmit the amount to NATHANIEL HOLMES, jr., Treasurer of the Fair, Pittsburgh.

The receipt of the money will be duly acknowledged by letter and the newspapers.

The sound of the battle; the groans of our brothers and defenders; the memory of the glorious dead, and our hopes of success in the struggle, call on us to be prompt and generous.

May God put it into the heart of every Christian and patriot to respond with his mite or his treasure.

For the Executive Committee.
my13-tf F. R. BRUNOT, Chairman.

SANITARY FAIR.—THE COMMITTee on Mechanics' Hall respectfully request all who are desirous to contribute machinery or manufactures of any description, appropriate to that Department, to report as early as possible to either of the undersigned, so that the proper arrangements can be made for the reception and accommodation of every article that may be offered.

The Committee will meet regularly, on Tuesday and Friday afternoons, at four o'clock, until otherwise announced, at the office of Jas. M. Cooper, No. —, Bank Block, Fifth street, where contributors or others having business are invited to confer with the Committee.

JAMES M. COOPER,
P. H. MILLER,
JOHN J. JENNINGS,
WILLIAM WADE,
THOS. S. BLAIR,
W. W. PATRICK,
Committee on Mechanics' Hall, Sanitary Fair.
my16-tf

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION of the

Phenix Fire Insurance Company,

OF Brooklyn, N. Y., April 1st, 1864.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000 00
Surplus.....203,113 88—$503,113 88

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank and on hand	66,154 21	
Real Estate owned by the Company		$ 526 03
Bonds and Mortgages, mostly dwelling houses, worth in each case from 50 to 100 per cent. more than the amount loaned	194,958 04	
Loans on Demand, secured by collaterals of Bank and United States Securities, the market value of which is $264,500	220,675 00	
Fire and Inland Premiums uncollected, and sundry debts good	14,267 14	
Bills Receivable for Premiums on Inland Navigation Risks	10,141 21	
Interest accrued but not due	3,896 00	
50 Shares Brooklyn Union Ferry Stock. Market value	8,000 00	
$5,050 7-10 U. S. Treasury Notes. Market value	5,056 00	
$60,000 U. S. 5-20 Bonds. Market value	64,900 00	
$18,000 U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1867. Market value	23,400 00	
$9,000 U. S. 5 per cent Bonds of 1868. Market value	14,850 00	
$20,000 Tennessee Bonds, (Cons)	11,265 00	
San Francisco Bonds. Market value	6,775 00	
$50,000 U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	49,846 25	
		—$503,113 88

Liabilities.....$ 30,013 30

STEPHEN CROWELL, President.
EDGAR W. CROWELL, Vice President.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.
S. S. BRYAN,
Pittsburgh Agent,
59 Fourth st.
my11

Real Estate Savings Institution

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION of the above institution, Saturday, April 30th, 1864.

Amount of Deposits	$180,378 63	
Amount interest due depositors May 1st	3,674 03	
Amount Contingent Fund	6,629 96	—$190,681 67
ASSETS.		
First Liens on Real Estate	99,323 67	
U. S. 5-20 Bonds at par	51,400 00	
U. S. Debt Cer. and Notes	15,409 16	
Accrued interest not collected	1,589 57	
Office Furniture	150 00	
Cash on hand	22,809 27	—$190,681 67

The undersigned Auditing Committee have examined the books of the Institution, the bonds and securities, and counted the cash, and have found the above statement to be correct.

H. CHILDS,
N. VOEGELY,
W. B. COPELAND.

Pittsburgh, May 2d, 1864.

Deposits received DAILY and EVERY SATURDAY EVENING. Interest paid at SIX PER CENT. per annum.

TRUSTEES:
ISAAC JONES, President.

Hon. Thos. M. Howe,	Hon. J. K. Moorhead,
Wm. H. Smith,	C. G. Hussey,
Wm. B. Copeland,	Jacob Painter,
Harvey Childs,	Nicholas Voegtly.

Office, 63 Fourth Street.

A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.
my7-dtf&3tw

GRAVEL ROOFING.

LUPTON, OLDDEN & CO.,

Have removed their office to

No. 98 Market Street,

One Door from Corner of 5th.

Orders promptly attended to at prices that defy competition.

Material for Sale with Instructions.
my12

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, letters of administration on the estate of Calvin Dodge, late of the City of Pittsburgh, dec'd., have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement to MITCHEL & PALMER, Attorneys, &c., No. 87 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, without delay.
ALICE DODGE,
ap28-1awôwd A

LINDSEY'S

IMPROVED

BLOOD-SEARCHER,

FOR THE

CURE OF ALL DISEASES

ARISING FROM AN

Impure State of the Blood,

SUCH AS

SCROFULA,
CANCEROUS FORMATIONS,
CUTANEOUS DISEASES,
ERYSIPELAS, BOILS,
PIMPLES ON THE FACE,
SORE EYES, SCALD HEADS,
TETTER AFFECTIONS, OLD AND STUBBORN ULCERS,
RHEUMATIC DISORDERS,
JAUNDICE, SALT RHEUM
DYSPEPSIA, COSTIVENESS,
MERCURIAL DISEASES,
GENERAL DEBILITY,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LOSS OF APPETITE,
LOW SPIRITS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
FOUL STOMACH,

TOGETHER WITH ALL OTHER DISORDERS FROM AN IMPROPER CONDITION OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM. AS A GENERAL TONIC ITS EFFECTS ARE MOST BENIGNANT, AND CANNOT FAIL TO BENEFIT WHERE USED PRESERVING, AND ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS

Testimonials:

THE PROPRIETOR HAS CERTIFICATES enough on hand to fill a good sized volume, all of them the free will offerings of those who have been cured by the Blood-Searcher, from which we select the following:

The Great Purifier—The World Challenged to Produce its Equal—The Blood-Searcher Gloriously Triumphant.—Sworn statement of David M'Creary, of Napier township, Bedford county:

In April, 1863, as near as I can remember, a small pimple made its appearance on my upper lip, which soon became enlarged and sore. I used poultices of sorrel, and a wash of blue vitrol without effect. Finding the sore extending, I called on Dr. Ely, of Shellsburg, who pronounced it CANCER, and prescribed a wash of sugar of lead and bread poultices. Finding these remedies of no avail, I called upon Dr. Shaffer, of Davidsville, Somerset county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and gave me internal and external remedies—the latter consisting principally of caustic—but all to no purpose as the disease continued spreading toward the nose. I next used a preparation of arsenic, in the form of salve. This for a time checked the disease, but the inflammation soon increased. I next called upon Dr. Statler, of St. Clairville, Bedford county, who also pronounced the disease Cancer, and applied a salve, said to be a never failing remedy, but it had no effect whatever in checking the spread of the sore. In December, in the same year, the disease had eaten away a greater part of my lip, and attacked the nose. When I went to Cincinnati, where I consulted Prof. R. S. Newton, of the Electic Medical College. He pronounced the disease "cutaneous Cancer, superinduced by an inordinate dose of mercury." He applied mild zinc ointment and gave me internal remedies. My face healed up, but the inflammation was not thoroughly removed. In February, 1857, he pronounced me cured and I left for home. In April the disease again returned, and so violent was the pain that I could not rest at night. Late in May I returned to Cincinnati, and again placed myself under the charge of Dr. Newton, with whom I remained until September, during which time he used every known remedy, and partly succeeded in checking the disease, but when I returned home there were still three discharging ulcers upon my face. I continued using Newton's preparations, and also medicine that I got from Dr. Ely, but the Cancer continued growing until it had eat off the left side of my nose, the greater portion of my left cheek, and had attacked my left eye. I had given up all hope of ever being cured since Dr. Ely said he could only give relief, but that a cure was impossible. In March, 1858, I bought a bottle of "Blood-Searcher," but I must that I had no faith in it. I was very weak when I commenced using it, but I found that I gained strength day by day, and also that the ulcers commenced drying up. I continued, and when the third bottle was taken my face was healed and my sight saved. I use a fourth bottle, and I have been healthier since than I have been for the last seven years. Although my face is badly disfigured, I am still grateful to a benign Providence who has spared my life, and which has been done through the instrumentality of "Lindsey's Improved Blood-Searcher."

DAVID McCREARY.

Sworn and subscribed this 31st day of August, A. D., 1858, before me, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for the Borough of Hollidaysburg, Blair co., Pa. JOHN GORLEY, J. P.
Witness: U. J. JONES.

Lver Complaint Cured by Lindsey's Improved Blood-Searcher.

BLAIR COUNTY, ss.

Personally appeared before me, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for Blair county, Geo. Kopp, who being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say: Two years ago I was afflicted with pain between the shoulders, almost constant cough, loss of appetite, chills, night sweats, and very subject to take colds. I at length became so weak that I could hardly walk; my physician did me no good. Sometime last fall I commenced taking Lindsey's Improved Blood-Searcher, by the use of two bottles was perfectly cured. I feel safe to recommend it to all who suffer from liver diseases, general debility, loss of appetite and other diseases arising from impurity of the blood. I would not like to do without it. I consider it an excellent family medicine. [Signed] GEORGE KOPP.

Sworn and subscribed this 16th day of March, A. D., 1857, before me J. GORLEY, J. P.

NOTE.—Mr. Kopp is a resident of Frankstown, and is well known to the citizens of Blair and Bedford counties as a man of excellent character and influence.

Another Case of Scrofula Cured by Lindsey's Blood-Searcher.

If there be any who still doubt that Lindsey's Improved Blood-Searcher has and will permanently cure the most desperate and long-standing cases of Scrofula, let them read the following and be convinced:

Dr. J. M. LINDSEY: I was afflicted for a number of years with a disease, said by my physicians to be Scrofula. For the last three years I was so bad that I was unabled to get out of my bed. I tried all the remedies and the best physicians I was able to procure, without any beneficial result. I continued growing worse until the flesh and skin were entirely eaten off the left side of my face, neck, shoulder and arm. My sufferings was so great, and I was so far reduced that it required the efforts of two persons to move me in bed. This was my condition when I was induced by the Messrs. Ralston, of Elderton to try your improved Blood-Searcher, which, to my great relief, and the satisfaction of my friends, I soon discovered was helping me. I continued the use of it, and gained so rapidly that in considerably less than one year I was able to go about and attend to some of my household duties, and the parts affected were all healed up and covered with sound healthy flesh and skin, and have so continued ever since; and I now enjoy a state of health that I had for years given up all hopes of ever again being blessed with. NANCY BLEAKNEY,
Near Elderton, Armstrong county, Pa.
August 8th, 1855.

New Evidence.

Being afflicted with a grievous tetter on the arms and face—after trying many remedies which utterly failed to cure—I was persuaded by W. M. Barris & Co., to try "Lindsey's Improved Blood-Searcher," and now, six weeks after using the second bottle, pronounce myself cured. The tetter broke out something over one year ago, on the inside of my arms, extending from the elbows down to the wrists; also on my face, immediately around my mouth and chin, and continued to be a perfect torment to me until cured by the Blood-Searcher. My arms were at times almost useless, owing to the deep cracks and sores on them, liable to bleed at any time on the least exertion to lift or work, and sometimes so itchy I could scarcely prevent tearing off my flesh. I have now been cured six weeks, and I feel it due to Mr. Lindsey, and to the public generally, to make this statement, in hope that others like myself may be benefited by using this invaluable medicine. her
JANE × WILSON,
mark.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, one of the Alderman in and for the city of Pittsburgh, this 29th day of July, A. D., 1858.
AND, McMASTER, Alderman.

ELDERTON, January 24,