The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1864.

THE GOVERNMENT AS A FARMER.

What can't our Government do? In addition to the great work of putting down the wicked rebellion and setting four millions of captives free by the subjugation of six millions, it manages to accomplish a vast amount of other work more or less important and gigantic. For instance, what a large amount of energy it takes to successfully carry on a bayonet election. And how much vigilance, determination and work it requires to arrest and punish the FREMONT and Democratic copperheads who seem to have a disposition to insist on the one term principle with reference to the Presidential office. How herculean the labors, too, in the regenerative and reconstructive work of cutting off slices of old States to make new ones of, in order that the Baltimore Convention may not be deficient in so much of a truly loyal element as will secure the renomination of the honest old Railsplitter. And yet, after all these labors, it finds time to set up a farm and cultivate a cabbage garden. As an evidence of this last mentioned good work, we venture to clip a few extracts from that very essence of loyalty—the New York *Tribune*:

"The Government farms on the South side of the Potomac, in connection with Freedman's Village, under the general direction of Col. ELIAS M. GREENE, embrace five separate confiscated Virginia farms (within seven miles of the River) as follows: Arlington (lately Gen. LEE's estate,) upon which Freedman's Village is situated; Camp Todd (lately Lieut. W. B. HUNTER's farm;) Camp Rucker (Major NETT's near Falls Church; Camp Wadsworth (the MEANS and COOK places,) between Langley and Lewinsville; and Camp Collins (SLADE's old place) just above Fort Marcy. In all of these places there are about 1,500 acres of arable land, including 150 acres of meadow. The farms are cultivated by freedmen. This year the crops are to be as follows: 200 acres Winter wheat, looking well and sowed in grass,) 200 acres corn, 100 acres oats, 50 acres potatoes, 50 acres cabbage, 25 acres turnips, 25 acres buckwheat, 10 acres melons, 8 acres tomatoes, and large quantities of all kinds of garden vegetables for the use of the contrabands and for the Washington and Georgetown markets.

The number of able-bodied hands employed on the farms is about one hundred. The number of men, women and children on the farms, including Freedman's Village, is about two thousand. Able-bodied men are paid for working on the farms from eight to ten dollars per month, and are furnished rations and quarters."

Ten dollars per month, rations and quarters is pretty good—in fact it is but three dollars under the price paid to white men for leaving their families at home and laying down their limbs or dead bodies on the battle field. In addition to these comforts, care is taken to anticipate any real or supposed wants that may occur. Says the *Tribune*, again:

"The contrabands, on their arrival at camp are immediately put in a cleanly condition, and provided with comfortable clothing, rations, and the best quarters that can be assigned them."

How nice is all this! What a blessing if a one-hundredth part of our city poor could enjoy some of these worldly delights. But the journalist is not done yet—he says:

"The superintendent selects the most intelligent of the young men and women, and details them to duty in the workshops, transferring able-bodied field hands to the farms, sending the children to school, the sick to the hospital, and the aged and infirm to the home provided for them."

And after all these essentials to this garden of Eden have been attended to, further matters of interest of a statistical and genealogical nature receive attention. For instance:

"A book is kept in which the names of each contraband arriving and departing at the Camp is registered, with age, sex, condition in life, and former place of residence, the condition of each person on arrival, and the places to which those who leave the village or farms intend to go, and the date of their departure; also, the disease, age, &c., of those who die."

All that is wanted, probably, to this is a short biographical sketch of each individual, done up in gold for the centre-tables of New England. But the above is not all, as will be seen by the following paragraph:

"The educational and religious interests of the village are under the supervision of the American Tract Society. All the children under 15 are required to attend school during the Winter months: Besides the day schools for children the Superintendent has established an evening school for the benefit of the laborers on the farms and in the mechanical shops. Boys over 16 and girls over 14 are not allowed to attend the day schools while their services are required in the laboring department. All the children under 14, and old enough to be benefited by school instructions, are required to attend."

What an elisium is this springing up upon the lands of the Goth and Vandal—otherwise rebels—wherein every want is supplied and every taste gratified—even to the preparation for entering upon the possession of an incorruptible crown. And, after all these joys, mercy presides in judgment and softens the buffeting hand of punishment—in case the elect should ever have a contraband thought or do an unlawful act. We read:

"Punishments are of three grades. In slight offences it is simply a reproof from the officer in charge of the detaquent; in case of idleness or disposition to shrink from labor, uncleanliness, &c., deprivation of part of rations, &c., in greater offences, such as disobedience of orders, drunkenness, theft, &c., deprivation of privileges, imprisonment in guard-house, &c."

Before leaving this subject, we cannot help congratulating the Government upon its successful establishment as an independent planter,—the more so, because it has surmounted the dificult task of "jumping claims" and getting a clear title for them. Many more cabbage gardens and corn patches may come of this and many rails be necessary to fence them in. How fortunate, then, that we have at the head of affairs one who knows so well the process of splitting them. There is but one thing that we think could be improved, and that is the establishment of a little more white labor upon these plantations, in order that the colored "children of the Government" may not be subjected to even the slight labor and exposure now required of them. With this exception the system seems admirable. How bad it will make the poor emaciated needle women of the eastern cities feel who make fifty feet of stitches for five cents, and are dying by inches in consequence of the starvation prices paid for doing Government work. How bad it will make the poor soldier's widow and orphan children feel, too, who have been waiting more than a year for the stipend of pension due for the precious life-blood poured out upon the battle field that these plantations might be turned into a paradise for negroes. But this is nothing to the Government we know. Corporations have no souls, and, probably, Governments have not either. What's the difference anyhow; this world is only a short abiding place—a pilgrimage of woe—and, no doubt, the sooner the poor whites are pushed off the sphere the nearer shall appear the golden colored millennium. Who knows?

MORE TREASON.—The *New Nation*, the Fremont organ in New York, is the most bitter of the journals opposed to the Lincoln policy. In a late number it says: Opposition to the measures of the Administration, to the conduct of the war, its management of the national finances, its adoption of false theories of currency, its usurpation of powers not vested in the Executive, and its unconstitutional method of restoring the seceded States to their *status* in the Union, so far from being opposition to the Government and incompatible with the safety of the nation, is, it seems to us, the duty of every citizen, and we cannot well understand that citizen's loyalty who will not, at whatever risk to himself, oppose them by every lawful means in his power. We owe more to the nation, the Government, and the Constitution, than to any Administration that manifestly fails in its duty to them.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE.—Republican—does not ignore State rights. He said in debate, lately, "I do not yield to my honorable friend from New Hampshire in my sincere respect as well as my deep and settled conviction in the necessity of this Government, as well as the State Governments themselves, maintaining, preserving, and defending all the rights of the States under the Constitution of the United States. I believe in State rights, sir; that they are expressly mentioned, reserved, protected, and defended in the Constitution itself, and as they are reserved by our Constitution, protected and defended, I believe in those rights, and as a citizen of the United States, and as a citizen of a State, I feel bound to respect and to defend them." Many quondam Democrats, who are feeding upon Radicle husks have not forgotten their father's house.

LOYAL PREACHERS.—A Nashville letter-writer tells this story. "An Episcopal clergyman who was ejected from his pulpit for disloyalty, last week asked General Rousseau to replace him in his parish, and his appeal was backed by an earnest request to the General from Bishop Smith of Kentucky, who has taken temporary supervision of the Church in the State. The Bishop who is a loyal man, had obtained a promise from the clergyman that he would read the prayer for the President, and he thought he had better be allowed to go back to his pulpit. But the General called the clergman into his office, and after catechising him, and ascertaining that he was a rebel at heart, he positively refused to reverse the order of expulsion."

A FREE FIGHT.—The *Journal of Commerce*, in view of the rather free fight going on among the Republican journalists, Lincoln and anti-Lincoln, says: "It makes no sort of difference to us whether they hold their Convention in June or September. It is only of special record that we have arrived, by a natural progress, at a point at which we can laugh at the ridiculous doctrine, that to support the Administration is to support the Government, the late 'loyal' supporters of the Administration are now hard at work plotting its overthrow. What Copperheads they would be if they were only honest!"

ATTEMPT OF THE REBEL PRISONERS TO ESCAPE.—On Saturday last the rebel prisoners, numbering several thousand, who were under guard in a field about half a mile from the Belle Plain steamboat landing, made an attempt to get away by a break against the line of guards around them. A battery near by was quickly brought into service, and the rebels again quieted down, not relishing the idea of attempting to escape under an artillery fire. Four of the rebels were wounded with balls, and one had a bayonet put through him by the guard for his temerity.—*Wash. Star.*

DEATH OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.—The Paris *Moniteur* has the following, from which it will be seen we have about the spunkiest Government now occupying land on this mundane sphere: "The Government of the Emperor has received from the Government of the United States satisfactory explanations concerning the meaning and the bearing of the resolution taken by the House of Representatives at Washington on the subject of Mexican affairs. It is, moreover, known that the Senate had indefinitely adjourned the examination of this resolution, *to which, in any case, the Executive Power would not give its sanction.*"

CLERICAL MILITARY RANK.—We read of so many Rev. Captains and Rev. Colonels among the ministry, that, to prevent confusion, and mistakes in courtesy, would it not be well to establish the grades? For instance a political circuit-rider of average ability might be a Rev. Captain; an able stumper of full-fledged loyalty—tolerably rabid—might be a Rev. Colonel; and the regular rough-and tumble "fighting preacher" should be rewarded with the rank of Rt. Rev. General—*Corps d' Africa.*

FUN should be cultivated as a fine art, for it is altogether a fine thing. Who ever knew a "funny" man to be a bad one? On the contrary, is he not nine times out of ten generous, humane social and good? To be sure he is. Fun—It is a great thing. It smooths the rough places of life; makes the disposition as fresh and rosy as a maiden's kiss.

THE bogus Constitutional Convention, in session in New Orleans, did not appear inclined, at latest dates, to adjourn in a hurry. They had voted themselves salaries ranging from $10 to $20 per day, and evidently intend to make a good thing of it.

THE Washington *Union* speaks of the discovery of more improprieties in Washington, in connection with female employees of the Government—this time in the Patent Office.

DIED.

BRENNAN—On Saturday, 21st inst., Mr. PIERCE BRENNAN, aged 76 years.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 29 Federal street, this day, 23d inst. at 9 o'clock a. m. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

THE MIASMA AND FOUL VAPORS generated by the hot sun will be far more deadly to our volunteers than the enemy's bayonets. In the Indian and Crimean campaigns, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS were used in enormous quantities. 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. 55 cents, $8 cents, and $1,40 per box or pot. my23-1wo

GRANT!

Battle and Repulse of Ewell's Rebel Corps on Thursday Evening.

300 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

Additional Details of the Battle on Wednesday.

Storming of the Enemy's Intrenchments.

GALLANTRY OF THE IRISH LEGION.

Advantageous Position Gained by Our Troops.

Heavy Reinforcements for Our Army.

Sigel Superseded by Gen. Hunter in West Virginia.

Special correspondence of the N. Y. *Herald.*

NINTH ARMY CORPS, SPOTTSYLVANIA, May 18—10 P. M.

While the severest portion of to-day's fighting has been borne by other corps, the Ninth has participated to no small extent, as a loss of several hundred in killed and wounded will amply testify. In days of yore, when a fight embraced a loss of only one or two hundred, it was gazetted at once as a great battle; but now a day's engagement possesses little importance unless it entails a loss of as many thousands.

The severity, the hardships, the loss in fact the magnitude—of the present campaign, may be comprehended to some degree by a consideration of the fact that an engagement of a few hours to day, one of many, has been attended with a loss along the whole line of over one thousand men.

THE OPENING OF THE ATTACK.

While the rest of the army moved in force upon the enemy's lines, our corps, holding the right was to make a demonstration upon the enemy's left. The troops were disposed in line of battle, with Potter's division holding the extreme right, Crittenden's division the centre, and Wilcox's division the left, in contiguity with the right of Warren's corps.

THREE COLUMNS OF ATTACK.

Each division constituted by itself a column of attack, with the intention of assaulting the enemy's line at three different points. The regiments of each division were massed, in some cases three, and others four regiments forming the front lines. The artillery was intrenched behind works hastily constructed of timber hewn from the neighboring woods and covered with earth.

As the infantry advanced our guns opened to cover the movement, and in a moment the whole line of our front was musical with the roar of our Parrotts and brass pieces. The rebel lines was distinctly in view, and sheltered by woods which rendered our fire considerably uncertain as to results. However, our gunners blazed away with the utmost ardor, and tornadoes of shell and shrapnel tore through the opposite woods.

Roemer's battery opened the ball between four and five o'clock, a. m., with six ten-inch Parrotts, supported by Thomas' Second Maine battery, the Eleventh Massachusetts and two pieces of the Seventh Maine on the right. The rebels were not slow in responding from their side, and the interchange of cannon shots soon became quite lively.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

General Burnside at this time occupied a little knoll in the rear of Roemer's battery as corps headquarters. The very first shots from the rebel guns flew over the brow of the hill and lodged in the midst of the General and his staff, who were just rising from their couches, if I can apply the term so suggestive of civilization to the rustic resting places of these officers, where cedars formed a canopy and the ground a bedstead. One shell burst immediately over the General's head, wounding Captain Hutton in the side and breaking his revolver. The fragment entered the earth in close proximity to General Burnside and Col. Richmond. Another shell, or, to use the technical term, special case shot, exploded near Major Cutting, the sulphur with which the bullets were soldered striking him in the face and severely burning him. The rest of the staff escaped unharmed, though fragments of the bursting shell struck in every direction about them. An immediate change of base was the consequence, and temporary refuge was sought on the side of a neighboring hill. During the shelling one of the orderlies was wounded in the leg and had his horse killed.

The infantry in the meantime gallantly dashed across the intervening open ground, only to encounter an impervious barrier of abattis, which seemed as much an obstacle to the advance of the rebels as it was to our men. It betrayed at once the character of the enemy's tactics in their present position. Exit was impossible as entrance, and hence the natural conclusion that Lee's strategy just now is that of defence entirely.

OUR ADVANCE.

The advance was made through a severe fire from the enemy's artillery. Our line, however, continued its progress to the abattis, and there remained until later in the day, when it was ordered back to the original position, no advantage being gained on either side, and affairs remaining at nightfall as they were at daylight.

The Fourth division, colored troops under General Ferrero, were in the rear, and did not participate in the engagement to-day. They have, however, been very efficient in guarding our trains against onslaughts from the rebel cavalry, who take every occasion to make a dash upon that very important portion of the column.

Among other details I must not omit to mention the gallantry of private Sherwin, of the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts, who took up an advanced position, and from behind a tree annoyed the rebel artillerists. He selected one place in particular, and drove the rebels from it several times by the skillfulness of his markmanship, and only left his position when severely wounded in the right arm by a rebel sharpshooter, who contrived to outflank him.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

During a lull in the firing a man dressed in the uniform of a Union soldier, advanced from our lines and sallied towards the rebels. It was supposed that he was going in search of a wounded comrade, and many encomiums were passed upon the strength of an affection which would take him into so much danger to aid his friend. The rebels rose along their line and brought their muskets to bear upon him; but, for some inexplicable reason, did not fire, but allowed him to approach, when he suddenly entered their lines and became lost to sight. It is now supposed that he was a daring rebel spy, who had made the tour of our lines during the night and returned as above stated.

OUR WOUNDED.

Owing to the quantity of artillery used to-day the injuries of the wounded are of a most ghastly character. Many men were brought to the hospital utterly shot to pieces. The rebels generally threw shrapnel or spherical case, with a few solid shot. Are they short of other kinds of artillery ammunition?

THE KILLED.

I am unable to send you a list of the killed in the fight to-day. My list of the wounded, however, is very full.

9TH ARMY CORPS, SPOTTSYLVANIA, May 19—A. M.

THE FIGHT YESTERDAY.

I omitted, in my report last night, to mention that the loss in Crittenden's division was principally in Ledie's brigade. Gen. Ledlie has just assumed command. He was formerly a Colonel of the Third heavy artillery, and served with Gen Burnside in the North Carolina campaign.

Our loss in the corps will not exceed 250 killed and wounded. A few prisoners were taken.

The rebel wounded were cared for at Harris House, the hospital of the Second and Third divisions.

Mr. Francis C. Long's Dispatch

ON THE FIELD, NEAR SPOTTSYLVANIA, May 16, 1864.—At an early hour this morning fire was opened from several batteries along the right and right centre of our line, comprising the Ninth corps, commanded by General Burnside, and the Second and Sixth corps, by Hancock. The rebels promptly responded to our fire, and in a few minutes the air was filled with shot and shell, whistling and shrieking along on their errand of death. The cannonading was very heavy, but not so fearful as that of Friday, the 13th inst.

General Grant was making an attempt to turn Lee's left flank, which was quite weak yesterday, but Lee, suspecting the manœuvre, had strengthened his left during the night, and we found them strongly posted this morning.

Several charges were made upon the rebels, and their lines of rifle pits taken and some prisoners. The Corcoran Legion, which joined us yesterday, probably suffered as severely as any corps in the engagement. Colonel Murphy, commanding it, was wounded, and has had his arm amputated.

Brigadier General Barlow, commanding the First division of the Second corps, is entitled to much credit for the extreme gallantry displayed under the fire of the enemy. Both the officers and men of his command are loud in their praise of him as a brave and sagacious officer.

The charge upon the first line of rebel works was an exciting scene. With loud and defiant yells the dense mass of our men pushed forward towards the enemy's works, utterly regardless of the showers of deadly missiles hailed into our midst, while the musketry of the rebels behind their embankments was almost as unbroken as the roll of a snare drum.

The most of the troops engaged conducted themselves with commendable bravery; a few, however, principally raw recruits, were determined to fall in the rear, and some had to be kept in the ranks by the file closing at the point of the bayonet. I am glad to state, to the honor of the Second corps, that there were but few such.

Mr. L. A. Hendrick's Dispatch.

HEADQ'R'S, FIFTH ARMY CORPS, IN THE FIELD, May 18—11 P. M.

All is quiet to-night along the Ny. There has been no firing since my dispatch of one p. m., excepting an occasional interchange of shots between the pickets.

One killed and four wounded comprise the day's casualties in the Fifth corps. The losses in the Second corps are quite heavy. The Second division of this corps, Gen. Gibbon commanding, made a charge on the enemy's line at daybreak, carrying the first line, which they still hold. In this charge the Irish Legion, just assigned to the corps, participated, and they acted with great coolness and gallantry, which is the more creditable as most of them are new men. Their advance was checked by the enemy's artillery, who poured a terrific volley of grape and cannister into their ranks, and thus stopped their progress.

WAR DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, May 20—6:30 P. M.

Major General Dix:

This afternoon we have despatches dated at half past eight this morning, from General Grant.

Last evening an effort was made by Ewell's corps to turn our right. They were promptly repulsed by Birney's and Tyler's divisions, and some of Warren's troops that were on the extreme right. About three hundred prisoners fell into our hands, besides many killed and wounded. Our loss foots up a little over six hundred wounded and one hundred and fifty killed and missing.

General Grant says that probably our killed and missing are over estimated.

Over twenty-five thousand veteran reinforcements have been forwarded to General Grant. The condition of the army and his contemplated operations are entirely satisfactory.

The army is abundantly supplied.

Under instructions from this Department to Colonel Schriver, commanding at Fredericksburg and vicinity, nine persons are in custody who are suspected of having been engaged with Mayor Slaughter. The Mayor had made his escape before intelligence of the outrage reached Fredericksburg, and the sick and wounded who could not be transported overland will be brought here on water transport.

No reports have been received from General Butler to-day.

Major General Hunter has been placed in command of the Department of West Virginia, including the Shenandoah valley.

At the latest dates Major General Canby was at Vicksburg.

The Red river was reported to be blockaded by the shore batteries of the enemy at different points, but measures had been taken by him which were believed to be adequate for clearing the river of all such obstructions, and enable him to reach Alexandria, where he will take command of the army.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

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 £7,000 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 foul blood, distemper, rheumatism, hide bound inward strains, loss of appetite, weakness, heaves, coughs, colds, and all diseases of the lungs, surfeit or scabies, glanders, polevil, mange, inflammation of the eyes, fistula and all diseases arising from impure blood, corrects the blood and liver, improves the appetite, regulates the bowels, corrects all derangements of the blood, 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.

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CELEBRATED BONE OINTMENT.

A certain cure for splints, ringbone, scratches, lumps, sweeny, sprains, swellings, bruises, founder, hoof ail, chilblains, windgalls, contractions of the tendons, tumors, etc.

Blood Powder as per 1 oz. package; Bone Ointment in per box or pot. Sold by Stand, London.

McKesson & Robbins, New York.
Fred. B. Richards & Co., Philadelphia.
JOHN D. PARK,
Pittsburgh Drug House,
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CORNWELL & KERR,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

Silver and Brass Platers,

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Saddlery & Carriage Hardware,

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

J. F. HOFFMAN, DENTIST,

All work warranted.

111 Smithfield Street,

jn6-1yd PITTSBURGH.

EFFECTS OF IRREGULARITIES AVOIDED.—Too much eating and drinking, new habits and modes of life often induce irregularities in the bowels and general health of the system. But BRANDRETH'S Pills are to cure the stomach regain its strength and activity, action of the system will be restored. No bowels are constipated or costive to the BRANDRETH'S PILLS. BRANDRETH'S UNIVERSAL SALVE AND ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. Any 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. my7-1ydawe

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 address-ed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.

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

feb6-3mdaw

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

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 and perfect healthful of the hair, and of itself, when used alone, a safeguard that protects the fibre 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. my7-1ydawe

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. T. MATHEWS, General Agent, 12 Gold st. N. Y.

Also manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR Gloss, the best hair dressing in use. Price 25 cents. jan1-1yd

VENETIAN HAIR DYE, VENETIAN LINIMENT and CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, sold at

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FOR BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS at less than manufacturers' price, go to Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, corner of the Diamond and Market street.

For the best Palm and Castile Soap in the city, as well as all other fine Toilet Soaps, go to Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, corner of the Diamond and Market street.

For Linseed Oil, Turpentine, White Lead, Mixed Paints of all kinds, Carbon Oil, Burning Fluid and Benzine, go to Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, corner of the Diamond and Market st.

For Lubin's Florine, the latest preparation for the Hair, for Burnett's Cocoaine, Sterling Ambrosia, and every other good Hair Dressing, go to Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, corner of the Diamond and Market street. my23-3t

WE HAVE LEARNED NOT TO be astonished at anything. Years of experience and a correspondence extending throughout all the nationalities of the habitable globe have turned their theories into facts and established a basis from which we need not err. We are not surprised at such facts as the following—although the persons who write them are. We know the persons and circumstances, hence feel at liberty to indorse their statements:

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 24, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicines failed to relieve me. While visiting some friends New York who were using Plantation Bitters they prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wineglassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I had not done for years. I feel like another being. My appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters.

Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSEL.

REEDSBURY, Wis., Sept. 16, 1863.

" " " I have been in the army hospital for fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. " " Three bottles restored my speech and cured me. " " C. A. PLATTE."

The following is from the Manager of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:

HAVEMEYER MANSION, 57TH ST., New York, Aug. 2, 1863.

MR. DRAKE:—"Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

Respectfully, MRS. O. M. DEVOE."

" " " I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life. REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N.Y."

" " " Thou will send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use. Thy friend, ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

" " " I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon Preaching. " " Plantation Bitters have cured me. REV. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y."

" " " I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect. G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent Soldier's Home, Cin., O."

" " " The Plantation Bitters have cured me of Liver Complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate, and had to abandon my business. H. B. KINSLEY, Cleveland, O."

" " " The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm. C. C. MOORE, No. 254 Broadway."

&c., &c., &c., &c.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits, troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure and harmless.

NOTICE.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is a swindler and imposter. It is put up only in our log cabin bottle. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States stamp over the cork *unmutilated*, and our signature on steel-plate side label. Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, N. Y.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.—The genuine article sold by SIMON JOHNSTON, cor. Smithfield and 4th sts. feb276md&w-eod

REMOVAL.

Bradbury. Bradbury.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING our friends and the public generally, that we now occupy the large and commodious house,

No. 12 Bissell's Block,

ST. CLAIR STREET,

Where we have just received from the manufacturers of

W. B. BRADBURY, New York,

AND

SCHOMACKER & CO., Philadelphia,

A new lot of their superior

PIANOS!

Also, a complete assortment of

Smith's Celebrated

HARMONIUMS, MELODEONS

And Musical Goods Generally.

The superiority of the BRADBURY PIANO is already established. In the history of Pianos no new instrument has gained so rapidly in popularity or received so many premiums within the space of two years, as the New Scale Full Iron Frame, Overstrung Bass and Grand Action Piano Forte, manufactured by Wm. B. Bradbury. SCHOMACKER & CO.'S PIANOS having been so long and favorably known in this and other countries need no further comment.

All Guaranteed for Five Years.

WAMELINK & BARR,

Sole Agents for Pittsburgh and Western Pa., No. 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair st.

Good Second-Hand Pianos for rent. Tuning and Repairing done promptly. ap30

Counterfeits!! LOOK OUT!! Counterfeits!!! LOOK OUT!!!

Humbugers are About!!!

GENUINE PEBBLE

Russian Spectacles

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—IMPROVE YOUR SIGHT.—Having opened my new place of business, and have received direct from Russia, a fine and most brilliant genuine Diamond Russian Pebble Spectacles, warranted to preserve, strengthen and improve the sight. Purchasers are entitled to Spectacles free of charge if the first should fail. Also, received one of the finest stocks ever brought to this city of Philosophical, Mathematical and Optical Instruments, which I will sell to suit the times, and respectfully invite all in want of the article.

J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

Look out for No. 51, 51, 51 Fifth street. ap4

CHICKERING.

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NEW AND BEAUTIFUL

CHICKERING & SON'S

PIANOS,

Just received by

CHAS. C. MELLOR,

81 WOOD STREET,

my21 Sole Agent for Pittsburgh.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROCLAMATION

$100,000

We have now on hand a most superb Stock of Goods, suited to the Pittsburgh trade. We invite comparison, defy competition, and will pay a liberal

REWARD

To any person that can produce the same quality of work at the same price that is sold at our celebrated Establishment, No. 62 FIFTH STREET; and notwithstanding

PRESIDENT LINCOLN

Has admirably conducted one of the greatest Rebellions the world ever knew, and has used nearly all the Shoemakers in his good cause we have

CAPTURED

Enough for our present trade, and shall give our customers the benefit thereof, and never stop to ask where we shall get more when these are gone; and customers may always rely upon getting, at CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE, next door to the Express Office, the best Goods for the least money, upon all occasions. We shall keep pace with the times, and, come what may in the shape of Panics, you will find us "*ready* for the emergency," and always leading the Shoe Houses and regulating the prices. my4

THE GROVER & BAKER FAMILY SEWING MACHINES WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS,

Can be purchased for

FIFTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

This is $25 Cheaper than the Cheapest.

This machine makes the Elastic Stitch and fastens the ends of its own thread, and Embroideries, none of which can be done on any other machine extant.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

BUY THE BEST.

THE SIMPLEST.

THE CHEAPEST.

Office, No. 18 FIFTH STREET,

A. F. CHATONEY.

my23-1t General Agent.

RANKIN'S

SPICED BLACKBERRY,

FOR

Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

Sold by all respectable Druggists. my23

WHITE, ORR & CO

No. 25 Fifth Street.

OFFER FOR SALE

EMBROIDERED.

Hemstitched and Plain Linen

Cambric & Lawn Handkerchiefs,

LACES,

EMBROIDERIES and

WHITE GOODS,

my23-1t AT LOW PRICES.

Public Sale of Country Homes.

WE PROPOSE TO OFFER AT Public Sale, on THURSDAY, May 26th, 1864, at 11 o'clock a. m., our property on Chartiers Creek, adjoining the town of Manfield, five miles from the city, and at the junction of the Steubenville and Chartiers railroad. The lots range from 3 to 15 acres each. Omnibuses will leave Hare's Hotel, at 9 a. m. on the day of sale, and a good dinner will be furnished free.

We are authorized to say that the Steubenville railroad will be in operation this fall.

Terms to suit. For further particulars, see B. M'LAIN & Co., 102 4th st., J. L. MARSHALL, 139 Liberty st., or M. B. BROWN, Mansfield, Pa. my23-1d

To Architects and Builders.

BY THE ACT OF MAY 5TH, AN APpropriation of Fifty Thousand Dollars was made for the extension of the Capital Buildings at Harrisburg. Architects and Builders are hereby requested to present plans for said extension, and proposals for building the same, to the undersigned, by the FIFTEENTH DAY OF JUNE. The main object to be attained by the proposed extension is to furnish additional Committee Room for the Legislature, and the extension is to conform as far as possible to the architecture of the present building.

AND. G. CURTIN, Governor,
ISAAC SLENKER, Auditor General,
JAMES P. BARR, Surveyor General,
HENRY D. MOORE, State Treasurer.

Harrisburg, May 19, 1864. my23-3w

PIC-NIC CRACKERS,

MADE AT THE

BOSTON CRACKER BAKERY,

NO. 64 FOURTH STREET,

my23 S. S. MARVIN.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—DR. BROWN'S OFFICE, NO. 50 SMITHFIELD STREET.—Citizens and strangers in need of medical advice should not fail to give him a call. Dr. Brown's remedies never fail to cure impurities, scrofulous and venereal affections. Also, hereditary taint, such as tetter, psoriasis and other skin diseases, the origin of which the patient is ignorant. my26-1t

ROCHESTER AND BUFFALO COOPER Tools for sale by JAMES BOWN, 138 Wood street. my21