The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1864.

THE ADMINISTRATION ON ITS KNEES.

While the administration is most intrepid and valient in arresting a political opponent for publishing a forged proclamation, perpetrated by a leading Abolitionist, it is humiliating to behold the cringing and abject position it occupies in regard to foreign powers. This is shown by a communication from the President in reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives, calling upon him for information in regard to the French occupation of Mexico. As soon as the House, some weeks since, passed its milk and water resolution denouncing the French invasion of Mexico, Mr. SEWARD, in order to neutralize its effect abroad immediately wrote to our Minister at France to inform the Emperor that it was of no consequence whatever. He remarked that the resolution which passed the House truly interprets the unanimous sentiment of the people of the United States in regard to Mexico. Mr. S., however, adds that "while the President receives the declaration of the House of Representatives with the profound respect to which it is entitled as an exposition of its opinions upon a grave and important subject, he directs that you (Mr. DAYTON) inform the government of France that he does not at present contemplate *any departure* from the policy which this government has hitherto pursued in regard to the war which exists between France and Mexico, which means that, notwithstanding the protest of the House of Representatives, NAPOLEON is at liberty to proceed in his designs upon this continent.

Our Minister's reply to Secretary SEWARD shows the humiliating position he feels himself in at the French Court. He writes that he visited the French Minister at the department of Foreign Affairs. The first words he addressed to me says, our Minister, were:

"Do you bring us peace, or bring us war?" I asked him to what he referred, and he said he referred more immediately to those resolutions recently passed by Congress in reference to the invasion of Mexico by the French, and the establishment of MAXIMILLIAN upon the throne of that Continent.

"I said to him, in reply, that I did not think France had a right to infer that we were about to make war against her on account of anything contained in those resolutions; that they embodied nothing more than had been constantly held out to the French Government from the beginning. That I had, always represented to the Government here that any action upon their part interfering with the form of Government in Mexico would be looked upon with dissatisfaction in our country, and they could not expect us to be in haste to acknowledge a monarchy built upon the foundation of a republic which was our next neighbor; that I had reason to believe you had held the same language to the French Minister in the United States. This allegation he did not seem to deny, but obviously received the resolution in question as a serious step upon our part."

THE WILL OF JOHN BUTLER.

It is an unpleasant thing to speak unkindly, even if true, of the dead; but the announcement of the death of JOHN BUTLER, brother of the General, commonly called the beast, reminds us of his proceedings in New Orleans, by which he and his brother became suddenly possessed of colossal fortunes. In his case the saying of MARK ANTONY is illustrated; "the evil that men do lives after them," and BUTLER has left on record evidence of his and his brother's infamy in N. O. The Telegraph announces that his will shows him to have been worth two million of dollars, the half of which he bequeathed to his brother, the General. Two years ago neither of these men was noted for his possessions, now they divide between them millions. But, soft let us not judge; he is gone to give an account of how he accumulated his vast fortune. Restitution is now out of his power, and he has left behind him a partner in guilt, to riot in their ill-gotten gains. In the language of Mr. BEVERLY the surviving BUTLER may well exclaim, "Oh that the grave could bury memory as well as body!"

Fremont, Chase and the Leagues.—The Washington correspondent of the *N. Y. Post* thus writes: "Great efforts, I learn, are on foot to discourage a nomination by the Cleveland Convention, and to induce that body to adjourn to Baltimore and join forces with the Institute one term men; but it is understood here that these efforts will not prevail. A nomination by the Cleveland Convention is considered, by those who affect to know, a foregone conclusion; and if the judgment of those in Maryland who sympathize with this movement is to be taken as an indication of the result, General Fremont will certainly be the nominee. The "Strong Band," a secret military organization favorable to the election of Mr. Chase to the Presidency, will hold a convention, I am informed, in Philadelphia on the 6th of June. What their course will be, will, I suppose, be contingent upon events. The Union Leagues of the United States are also to hold a Council in Baltimore on or about the 7th of June. They have secured the new Assembly Rooms for their place of meeting. It is said they are by no means agreed in their preference for Mr. Lincoln's successor. Many of them were for Lincoln last winter, but great changes of opinion have taken place, I learn."

The Private Soldier.—Somebody says, and we endorse the sentiment, that if there is a being in the world who is deserving of private affection and public gratitude, it is the soldier who marches as a private in the ranks of the army, to fight for his country, offers his blood and life as a sacrifice for the maintenance of the Union and the Constitution. And yet how seldom is it that they get the honor and reward their services entitle them to. It is the private who carries the gun; it is the private who marches on foot through mud, frost and snow; it is the private who erects bridges over swift streams, and rears the lofty fortifications; and it is the private who, with the bayonet set, charges on the deadly rifle pits and against the squared columns of the enemy, and yet how seldom it is that he receives the honors and rewards of his noble conduct.

Sufferings of our Wounded—Shameful Short-comings of the Authorities.

All accounts unite in representing the sufferings of our wounded soldiers in Virginia as frightful in the extreme, and if we are to credit the statements of such men as Mr. Samuel Wilkeson of the *Tribune*, the authorities are guilty of a criminal want of preparation which ought to consign those directly responsible to everlasting infamy. In a long letter from Fredericksburg to the *Tribune*, Mr. Wilkeson gives a harrowing description of the scenes and sufferings he had witnessed and says:

In a guano warehouse a magnificent veteran leaning against the wall, with his blouse on (to protect him from the cold of the brick,) whose whole left sleeve and shoulder were thrown back so as to relieve the stump of his amputated arm from their weight, beckoned me to him., "I have not ate, sir, for three days. When will rations be served us?" I flew across the street to the Sanitary Commission rooms, and repeated the pitiable statement, and asked for food. "Our supplies are wholly exhausted," said the attendant. "We have literally nothing here save empty boxes."

Where the wounded in that city got their food that night, God only knows. Where bandages were got to dress their wounds I know not. If there were any hospital supplies here whatever, I do not know. I do know that in the great Baptist Church Hospital, under Frank H. Hamilton's care, there was nothing—literally nothing. And if a surgeon as distinguished as he, with a title won by so many years of professional service in the field with the highest personal influence, with his experience in getting things as a Corps Medical Director—if he was destitute, it is fair to presume that every hospital here is destitute. I know that he was without bandages, lint, medicine, and stimulants, and I saw one of his nurses, a young and beautiful girl from New Hampshire, go to more than one secesh house and beg in vain for old sheets and pillow cases; and I heard her express a purpose to go to the Military Governor of Fredericksburg, and beg him to order a raid upon the shelves and closets of the she dragons left here on guard by their fugitive rebel husbands. Of the destitution of utensils and convenience for the care of the helpless sick in these hospitals, it is unnecessary to speak. Every imagination will supply for itself the nameless horror and suffering that ensued on this want.

What is all this? Shall it be baptized the inevitable accident of war, and let to slide into the unremembered? I have done more than my share of warfare upon official persons, and have grown weary. If I were not weary of strife I would search for one of those pens whose strokes drew blood and empty offices, and, so help me God! I would never let up upon the officials responsible for the criminal want of preparation at Fredericksburg for the wounded from Grant's battle in the Wilderness, until they were out of place forever, and forever under the feet of the vengeful friends and relatives of this army of neglected sufferers.

One of War's Evils.—A Nashville correspondent thus writes of the curse which war has brought upon that city: "It may readily be imagined that the morals of Nashville in these days were not very exalted, nor do they seem to have been improved by the advent of our army. Months ago, when a large garrison was retained here, it was found that the extent to which prostitution was carried on in the city was demoralizing the men far more than would even a defeat on the field. To correct matters several hundred of the disorderly women were collected together and shipped off on a steamer. They first attempted to land them at Louisville, but the city authorities interfered. Cincinnati was then tried, but neither were the people of that city ambitous of an increase of population by such means. So after trying several places the miserable creatures had to be brought back again to Nashville. A new system was then entered upon, viz: that of licensing the evil, but hedging it about with checks. An army surgeon was detailed for the purpose, and periodical investigations are made into each case. Such women as may safely pursue their calling, are furnished with certificates, and all others are sent to a hospital maintained under government auspices, by a charge of two dollars for each certificate issued. It is stated that no fewer than four thousand certificates have been granted in this city alone. The unfortunates many of them are daughters of soldiers in the rebel army, who being deserted by their natural protectors, and having in the turmoil of war no other means of suppert, have sacrificed their virtue for bread. Another considerable portion are women who have imprudently followed their husbands and lovers into the army. A march has been ordered, and they, left behind destitute, have fallen."

General Butler Hauled Over the Coals.—The New York *Evening Post* of yesterday publishes a summary of General Butler's late operations, "from an authentic source," from which it appears that "we lost, by an error of Butler's, several important advantages, of such a nature that, in more skillful hands, they might have gained us decisive results." The substance of the principal charge thus brought forward in a leading republican journal against General Butler is, that when he had gained a good position for effective work against Fort Darling and its appendages he was earnestly advised by General Gilmore to make his position secure, by entrenchments, "against sorties or any movements of the enemy to oust us from them," but that General Butler answered that, as his movement was altogether an offensive one, "he could not pause for defensive preparations." It is alleged that, in consequence of this unwise decision, General Butler was repulsed, and that to recover the ground he has thus lost will require,, a large addition to his present force."

Gen. Steele.—The Richmond *Sentinel* says: "In reference to the surrender of Steele to Price, there has been much confusion and many contradictions. From a comparison of the several stories we are inclined to the opinion that his army has been captured just as Milroy's was at Winchester on the 4th of June, last year—that is to say Steele with a remnant, made his escape, while the body of his forces fell into our hands. He probably lost six to nine thousand men, besides his teams and artillery. Steele with about three thousand, had a race with Marmaduke which should enter Little Rock the soonest. Steele carrying light weight won, by a neck."

The Labor Question.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Republican) writes: "The growing scarcity of field hands and other laborers in the West has induced some of the farmers of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to send agents here with a view of obtaining the requisite supply. Castle Garden was visited by some of these persons to-day, and a large number of newly arrived German and Irish emigrants were engaged on the spot, on almost their own terms. This dearth of laborers is not peculiar to the districts. In many of the manufactories and other establishments in this city there is the same complaint and in not a few classes business is seriously interfered with in consequence. Can no expedient be devised?"

Officers of the Army.

The War Department, in response to a resolution of the Senate, has given information concerning field officers since the commencement of the rebellion, from which it appears that in the regular army Generals Scott, Harney, Wool, Anderson and Ripley have retired, and Sumner, Mansfield and Totten died, and Twiggs dismissed.

Of Major Generals in the volunteer corps, Blair resigned and resignation revoked; William F. Smith and Schofield's appointments expired by Constitutional limitation, and they were reappointed; Horatio G. Wright, rejected by the Senate, and since appointed, and is now in command of Sedgwick's Corps.

The resignations are: Cassius M. Clay, James A Garfield, Schuyler Hamilton, Erasmus D. Keyes, Edwin D. Morgan, Benj. M. Prentiss, and Robt. C. Schenck. Sixteen are dead. One Major General and one Brigadier General declined the appointment; Buford, Cox and Morrell's commissions expired by constitutional limitation. The nominations of W. T. H. Brooks and John Newton were withdrawn; Wm. H. French was mustered out; Fitz John Porter cashiered. Of the Brigadier Generals of Volunteers, Benham's appointment was revoked; ten ceased to be officers by constitutional limitation, and were reappointed: Thomas Francis Meagher resigned and his resignation was revoked. Eighteen declined the appointment as Major General, including Bramlette, the present Governor of Kentucky, and Charles P. Stone. Nineteen appointments expired by constitutional limitation.

Of eleven rejections by the Senate, one was reappointed, namely, Sickles; another was restored to the army, one was cancelled; two revoked; Blenker discharged, and Revere dismissed.

The total number of Generals in the regular army since the commencement of the war is 29, viz: One Lieutenant General, six Major Generals and twenty-two Brigadier Generals, and eighteen of all grades are now in the service, viz: One Lieutenant General, three Major Generals and fourteen Brigadier Generals.

In the volunteer force 103 have been appointed major generals, including the promotion of 91 brigadier generals, and 477 have been appointed brigadier generals, of whom 107 are now acting as such. There are 70 major generals at this time in the service.

Deaths in Battles and by Disease.—B. F. Taylor's last letter to the Chicago *Journal* contains the following: Let me give you a suggestive fact which possesses a deep significance: From November 24, 1863, to the 14th of the present month, out of one thousand and twenty-six who have been laid in the Soldiers' Rest at Chattanooga, one hundred and sixty-seven were killed on the field of battle. When, with my finger running down the long list of names, I came to the end of the roll of honor, and my thoughts rested at one hundred and sixty-seven, will you believe that I could not credit the count, and went over all the pages again, sure that I should find a few more, opposite whose names *currente calomo*—with a running pen, and a flourish now and then—the clerks had written the three words, "killed in battle." But the sixty-eighth was not there! There it was one hundred and sixty-seven fell on the field; five hundred and seventy-eight died from wounds, five hundred and forty in all from rebel bullets; only fifty-three per cent. of the thousand and twenty-six. And what of the four hundred and eighty-one? Hardship, exposure the wasting fevor, "the stings and sorrows," of rheumatism, and all the ills of the empty box that stands wide open in the midst of camps, but at whose bottom is "Home the charmer, still even as she lingered there in the old time. The battle ended, the surgeon's duty done, now does the work of physician and Sanitary Commission rise almost to the dignity of the army's salvation. In him the faithful, skilled and true—in them, laden with the blessings, so many beattitudes from home—is the soldier's hope at or all. Get Generals, wise and brave, if you can, but oh! be sure that the physician is equal to the trust; let no man "try his prentice hand" on one grand journeymen in blue. Let the women of the North love and labor on. Their girls are angels in disguise. As I have told you before, the battle is the red blossom of war, but the roots dark and bitter, run beneath ten thousand tents and cabins, creep through wards of hospitals, and feel their way like the fingers of a hand in all this ground we tread upon, save that great, solemn acre, rich in soldiers dead—the acre of the living God.

Banks and Sigel.—The series of disasters in Louisiana, of which General Banks had the direction, is over. After losing thousands of men, several gunboats, and a number of transports, and after furnishing the enemy with about fifty pieces of artillery better than any he possessed, and which were used most effectively against us, General Banks has evacuated the whole region of Louisiana west of the Mississippi. In the whole history of the war there has been no failure so complete, if we except the failure of the same General in the Valley of Virginia. With the highest respect for General Banks' private character, and for his ability as a statesman and a civil officer, we insist that his incapacity as a military commander has now been so thoroughly demonstrated, that he is not fit to be trusted at the head of an army, and we hope that he may be allowed to remain in retirement while the war lasts.

Another general whom we can well afford to have shelved for the rest of the war is Sigel. He has had splendid opportunities afforded him in Missouri and Virginia, but he has made for himself a uniform record of disaster and defeat. His recent unfortunate and ill-managed encounter with Breckinridge, in the Valley, is the one single serious disaster to our arms of the present campaign in Virginia. Thus far it does not appear to have much affected the general plans of the Commander-in-Chief. But there is no knowing whether it may not interfere with the ultimate grand triumph for which we are all hoping. Fortunately General Grant is a man of large resources, and he may be able to make up at other points for a discomfiture at one of those included in this grand plan of operations. But it will not do to trust any of his work to men of even doubtful ability, much less to those whose incapacity has been often demonstrated as in the case of Banks and Sigel. Personal considerations and respect for good intentions should be of no weight, when the lives of our brave soldiers and the safety of the nation are at stake.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

A Society for the Abduction of Young Females.—During the past few months several respectable young girls of our city, as well as others in the western part of the State, have mysteriously disappeared from their homes, no trace could possibly be ascertained of their whereabouts, notwithstanding the most diligent search was made for them. Recently, however, some startling developments have come to light through the arrest of a young girl named Jennie Thomson, at Utica, who was attired in male habiliments, and went under the assumed name of James Thomson. Upon searching her, some enormously, rascally documents were found, making startling revelations. There was a manuscript copy of what purported to be the constitution and by-laws of the "Knights of the Secret Circle." In this document the objects of the Circle are said to be to kidnap and send to New York city, girls. It is stated that after their being kidnapped a drug is administered to them, and their action under its influence will determine whether or not they are virtuous. If not, they are to be released. (We may say here that no there is no drug which will determine any such question.) The manuscript is signed by twenty-four members of the Secret Circle. Appended is a list of nine young girls whose abduction is considered feasible and advisable. This is one of the most damnable organizations ever conceived by wicked minds.—*Albany Knickerbocker.*

The Author of the Forged Proclamation—Premature Explosion.

On Friday last the *Gazette* was filled with pious hate and holy malice against the blasphemous fiend who forged the proclamation, for publishing which the *World* and *Journal of Commerce* were surpressed. "It is simply damnable," said our believing contemporary; "and if the Government does not hang the forger or forgers, it will fall far short of the performance of its duty to the public" It called them "Copperheads," "miscreants," "enemies of the country," "cowardly, sneaking traitors," for whom "no punishment would be too severe, or too summarily administered.

The author of the treasonable and blasphemous contrivance has been discovered; and for the comfort of our devoted contemporary, we record it—he turns out to be one of the elect. His name is HOWARD. He is of the extreme Republico-Abolition War Union party in his politics; a writer for newspapers by trade; being a contributor to the *Times, Tribune* and *Independent;* a professor of the newest style of philanthropic Christianity; a great friend of HENRY WARD BEECHER, and doubtless a fervent worshiper of HORACE GREELY. We mention these facts because we have no doubt, being reminded of them, the *Gazette* will rejoice to take back what, in its ignorance, it said against him.—*Cin. Inq.*

The Rear Guard.—The Indianapolis *Sentinel* contains the following rich item: "We understand that a young lady of this city has written a note to Brigadier General Carrington, stating that if he will go to the front, she will take his place in the rear, for one hundred days or longer—staying, in fact, until the rebellion is completely played out."

FREE SPEECH is the corner stone of free Government. Prevent free speech and the dark waters of despotism soon settle down upon the people. The first care of tyranny is to surpress freedom of speech and freedom of the Press.

FRESH CONGRESS WATER.
Fresh Congress Water.
At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, corner of the Diamond and Market street.
The purest liquors for medicinal purposes, is to be had at Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, corner of the Diamond and Market street.
The best Potash and Soda Ash in the city, is at Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, corner of the Diamond and Market street.
The largest assortment of Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, etc., etc., and at the lowest prices, at Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, corner of the Diamond and Market street.
For all the genuine and reliable Patent Medicines of the day, go to Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, corner of the Diamond and Market st.
For the largest and most complete assortment of Perfumery, go to Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, corner of the Diamond and Market street.
my27-2t

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 1844 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 founder, distemper, rheumatism, hide bound, inward strains, loss of appetite, weakness, heaves, coughs, colds, and all diseases of the lungs, surfeit of scabbers, glanders, polevil, 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, gumps, tumors, sprains, swellings, bruises, foundred feet, chilblaies, wind galls, contractions of the tendons, bone enlargements, &c.
Blood Powder 50c per 12 oz. packages; Bone Ointment 50c per 8 oz. Jar. No. 220 Strand, London.
McKeeson & Borbins, New York.
French, Richards & Co., Philadelphia.
TORRENCE & McGARR,
Pittsburgh Drug House.
jn8-dtye Corner Fourth and Market st.

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 Pillsor 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. 38 cents, 88 cents, and $1.40 per box or pot. my23-1we

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 health of the hair, and of itself, when used alone, a safeguard against 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.
my7-1ydawe

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. my7-1ydawe

A FACT, ...
. . . . . Is it a Dye.
. . . . . in the year 1855 Mr. Mathews first prepared the VENETIAN HAIR DYE; since that time 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. I. MATHEWS.
General Agent, 12 Gold st. N. Y.
Also manufacturer of MATHEWS' AMERICA 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.

MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,
STATIONERS,
PRINTERS
AND
Blank Book Manufacturers,
NO. 89
FIFTH STREET
POST BUILDINGS.
All Orders Promptly Attended to.
ap15

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.
my1-1ydawe

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 addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.
NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, esq.,
feb5-3mdaw Bedford, Kings co., N. Y.

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,)
ju5-1yd PITTSBURGH.

DENTISTRY.—TEETH EXTRACTED without pain by the use of Dr. Dudry's apparatus.
J. F. HOFFMAN,
DENTIST.
All work warranted
134 Smithfield Street,
ju5-1yd PITTSBURGH.

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 RESSEL.
REDSBURY, 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. FLAUTE."
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.
DR. 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. CATHCART, Rochester, N. Y."
. . . . I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect. G. W. DUNDREWS, Superintendent Soldier's Home, Cin., 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,
feb27md&w-eod cor. Smithfield and 4th sts.

Counterfeits!! Counterfeits!!!
LOOK OUT!! LOOK OUT!!!
Humbugers are About!!!
GENUINE PEBBLE
Russian Pebble 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, 53, 57 Fifth street.
ap4

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SANITARY FAIR LECTURES.
The Third and Fourth Regular Lectures for the benefit of the Sanitary Fair, will be delivered by
GRACE GREENWOOD,
AT LAFAYETTE HALL,
Monday and Tuesday Evenings,
MAY 30 AND 31.
First Lecture—LIGHTS IN THE WAR CLOUD.
Second Lecture—WASHINGTON, LONDON AND ROME.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock, Lecture commences at 8 o'clock Tickets 25 cents—to be had at the usual places in the city, and in Allegheny at H. P. Schwarz's, Mrs. E. C. Cochrane's and Geo. A Kelly & Co's.
W. H. KINCAID,
SAMUEL A. LONG,
THOS. BAKEWELL, JR.,
Com. on Lectures.
my23-1d

DAY & HAYDEN,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
SADDLERY, HARNESS
AND
COACH HARDWARES,
58 WOOD STREET,
Sign of the Bone and Stirrup,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL the attention of Saddlers, Coach Makers and Dealers in general, to their
Large and Well Selected Stock
Consisting in part for
Carriage Manufacturers,
OF
Patent and Enameled Leathers, Enameled Cloths, Damasks, Broad Cloths, Laces, Fringes, Bands, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Felloes, Spokes, Hubs, Shafts, etc., etc.,
All of which have been
PURCHASED WITH GREAT CARE,
Especially the WOOD WORK, which will be found of the
Best Quality, Well Seasoned and Dry.
Saddlers and Harness Makers,
Will find a full and complete stock of
Harness Leathers, Saddle Trees, Hames, Webs, full Measure Straining Webs, of all Numbers, Bits, Buckles, Stirrups, Spurs, Threads, etc., etc., etc.,
All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed.
TO THE SADDLERS.
P. S.—We do not deal in Saddles and Bridles, but leave those GOODS for our customers to make and sell, as they properly belong to that branch.
my23-tf DAY & HAYDEN.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF
NEW GOODS,
DRESS GOODS.
Silks, Shawls,
And a very large stock of
MISSES' HATS,
BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
RUCHES,
COTTON AND SILK
SUN UMBRELLAS,
LACE MITTS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
SHIRT FRONTS, &C.,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182
FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
my28
WILLIAM SEMPLE, 180 AND 182 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

ALAPACA LUSTRES
PLAIN AND CHECKED,
Suitable for
Promenade and Traveling Dresses,
A great variety of shades, for sale by
WHITE, ORR & CO.
No. 25 Fifth Street.
my23-1t

NEW SONG.
"DREAMING OF HOME."
BEAUTIFUL WORDS AND TAKING Music. Its popuplaity will be unbounded.
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
Copies mailed on receipt of price.
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
my28d&w 81 WOOD STREET.

WANTED.
A 10 MONTHS LEASE OF A SMALL Dwelling House or 3 Rooms pleasantly situate in Pittsburgh, Allegheny or Birmingham. Call on J. H. CASIDAY,
my28 Real Estate Broker,
No. 67 Fourth st.

FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS
ELEGANT DESIGNS, MEDALLIONS and other Wall Ornaments, just received from Paris, for sale by
W. P. MARSHALL,
my28 87 Wood street.

10 FIRKINS PRIME FRESH BUTTER, for sale by
PATTERSON & AMMON,
my28 No. 6 Wood st.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEN. HANCOCK
IS ONE OF THE LIVE MEN OF THIS campaign. He, like his superior,
GEN. GRANT,
Understands what he is about; and we may add so does
Concert Hall Shoe Store,
62 FIFTH STREET.
This place never fails to have on hand, for the selection of their friends, the largest assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Which all are invited to call and test, which are sold lower than any other
HOUSE IN THE WEST.
my25

THE PITTSBURGH SANITARY FAIR opens June 1st, 1864, and there will no doubt be a great many persons visiting the city for the purpose of attending the Fair, and who will at the same time want something handsome in the DRY GOODS LINE; to those in want of almost any article in this line, they can find at
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.'S,
One of the largest and best assorted stocks of Dry Goods ever brought to this city.
Our stock of Cloaks, Sacks, and Circulars, in Cloth of all shades, and Plain Black Silk are all of the very latest New York fashion.
Our stock of Shawls are really handsome, ranging in prices from $2.50 to $50.00, together with Lace Shawls, Points and Burnous which are very cheap.
Our stock of Fancy Barr'd and Small Figured Summer Silk, Plain, Striped and Brocade Alpacas, together with a great variety of Summer Dress Goods of every description, we are offering at great bargains.
We have also a very cheap stock of Black Mourning and Plain Black Silks suitable for Dresses and Sacques. Also, Sun Umbrellas, Balmoral Skirts, Table Covers, Table Linens, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Ginghams and a great variety of other goods which have been selected with great care, to which an examination before making your purchases, believing it will be to your interest to give us a call.
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
my28 73 and 76 Market street.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY AND SURROUNDING BOROUGHS.—As there are individuals in various occupations not named in the list of the Committee appointed, who desire to contribute to the Sanitary Fair, all such persons are respectfully requested not to wait for a personal application to be made to them, but will please pay their subscriptions at once to N. Holmes, Treasurer, at the Banking House of N. Holmes & Sons, Market street, Pittsburgh.
W. D. MCGOWAN, sec'y.

PRICES OF ADMISSION TO THE FAIR.—The Executive Committee has fixed the following schedule of prices for admission to the Fair: To Floral Hall 50 cts.; To Dining Hall 50 cts., including meal; to either Ladies' Bazaar, Monitor Hall, Mechanics' Hall, Picture Gallery, or Old Curiosity Shop, single tickets 25 cents, or packages of 5 tickets for one dollar.
On Wednesday, the 1st day of June, it is intended to open the Fair immediately after the inaugurating ceremonies in the Auditorium. To gain admission to each hall on that evening two of the above mentioned tickets will be requirred.
No goods will be sold on that evening. Tickets admitting children under 12 years of age to each of the buildings, except the Dining Hall and the Auditorium, will be sold at 10 cts. each. The price of tickets to the Auditorium will be regulated according to the nature of the entertainment and will be announced from time to time. my28-6t

SANITARY FAIR.—PERSONS HAVING machinery or manufactures for Mechanics' Hall, are notified that from and after this date some one or more members of the Committee will be in attendance at the Hall to receive and arrange articles donated, or for exhibition.
J. M. COOPER, Ch'n, | W. W. PATRICK,
WM. WADE, | J. P. JENNINGS,
P. H. MILLER, | T. S. BLAIR.
May 28, 1864. my28

THE NEW
HAIR PREPARATION.
LUBIN'S'
COCOANUT CREAM,
FOR
Oiling, Dressing
AND
BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR!
It softens and oils the Hair, and gives it a permanent gloss which it retains for days after using it.
For Beautifying and Promoting
THE GROWTH OF THE HAIR
Lubin's Cocoanut Cream
Cannot be Surpassed.
It Soothes the Irritated Scalp,
It Soothes the Irritated Scalp,
It Soothes the Irritated Scalp,
It Soothes the Irritated Scalp,
It Prevents Baldness and Loss of Hair,
It Prevents Baldness and Loss of Hair,