The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1864.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

When the President elect left his home in Springfield for Washington, he turned to the villagers who had accompanied him to the depot, and requested them to pray for him, that he might be successful in the discharge of the great duties to which he had been called. He, upon that occasion, doubtless, in humble supplication, felt the necessity of the aid of Him, without whose assistance all human wisdom and effort are vain. But if our chief magistrate was, upon the occasion referred to, actuated by true piety, it was not long, after reaching the goal of his ambition, before he resumed his original and natural character. It was but a short time after, before he succeeded in converting the White House into something resembling a tavern, in his home in Springfield. Ribaldry and coarse joking were the entertainments he immediately inaugurated, and the sounds of revelry were often heard issuing from the Presidential mansion, upon the same breezes which wafted to Washington the news of the bloody slaughter of our friends in Virginia. The humble and suppliant village Attorney soon melted away before the blaze of shallow foppery in Washington, until now, the news of the deaths of ten thousand men, no more moves him than it would a corpse within a monument. The humble christian has disappeared, and in his stead we have the unscrupulous and defiant usurper. When BOLINGBROKE returned to England from his banishment, all he claimed was his natural inheritence, the Earldom of Hereford. Succeeding in recovering this, however, and aided by the great NORTHUMBERLAND, he took advantage of the times and their troubles, and usurped the crown itself. He was tempted and he fell; and, from the humble claimant of an Earldom, he became a usurper of a sceptre and the assassin of his King. Aspiring men about him urged him to these infamies, just as the hordes of contractors and office holders in this country are urging LINCOLN to stop at no violation of the Constitution of his country, or of the rights of the citizens.

Only a month ago, some of the more independent journals of the Abolition party were bold enough to discuss the encroachments of the Administration upon popular rights. The New York *Evening Post*, for instance, demonstrated the damages to popular liberty of a President and his adherents, using the immense resources of the Government for their continuance in power. Alluding to their determination to hold the Baltimore Convention at the earliest possible period, it remarked:

> It is useless to deny that the impression now prevails among a large number of our friends, that the Baltimore Convention has been in some sense forced upon the party; that it has been brought about by mere party management, and that the persons most prominently concerned in it are politicians who have a reputation for jobbery and corruption.
>
> Now, this may be a mistake, but so long as the notion exists, it ought to be heeded. Those who entertain it ought to be convinced that no design exists on the part of any one in the loyal ranks to forestall public sentiment or to thrust a candidate into the arena before an honest and general canvass of the popular wishes has been made. They should be convinced of it particularly in regard to Mr. LINCOLN, who is the present incumbent, who has the vast means of the Government at his disposal, *and who could so easily, were he base enough to do so, procure by the use of them his own nomination.*

The simple truth is that after Mr. LINCOLN began to feel easy in his new dignities, he began to listen to the flatteries of the parasites by whom he was and is surrounded. They rendered the characters of Washington and Jackson stale by constant comparison with him, and in order to turn his head entirely they crossed the seas and found similitudes for his character in those of HENRY the Fifth of England and HENRY of Navarre. All his pledges to the one term principle he soon forgot, and the whole energies of his Administration, for two years and a half, were devoted to secure a renomination. He has succeeded, and by the very means deprecated by our New York Republican contemporary. The Baltimore Convention was but a convocation of placemen—mere dependents of the Administration, who, in going for Mr. LINCOLN's continuance in office, were but laboring for themselves. So ends the first act in what may result in a permanent usurpation. History tells us of but few who relinquished power, or failed to seize it when within their grasp, and three more years may usher in for us a system which already discloses to our vision "the very round and top of sovereignty!"

"A JACKSON PROTEGE."—A Lincoln newspaper calls Andrew Johnson "the *protege* of Jackson and the friend of Douglas." Andrew Jackson Donelson was also the *protege* of Jackson; but he subsequently turned up the *know nothing* candidate for Vice President. Jackson had several *proteges* who have turned out very badly, but none so badly as Andrew Johnson, now the candidate of the party against which he warned his countrymen, and in whose rise he beheld a peril to the Union which seriously disturbed his last days. And Andrew Johnson was as false to Douglas as he is to the memory of Jackson. He deserted him in the Presidential contest of 1861 and joined the Democracy in the support of Breckinridge, stumping the State of Tennessee in that behalf. Like some of the northern Democratic leaders, he has become a meaner abolitionist, than the meanest of the natural kind.

[illegible] has forwarded to the Bank [illegible] brick with a 1,000f note [illegible] it has been paid, and [illegible] Museum of Cur- [illegible] fifteen years [illegible] house, [illegible] Cooley [illegible]

THE WAR.

In abandoning the Mechanicsville route to Richmond General Grant has done wisely. The fortifications of the city, from the north around to the east, are too strong for direct attacks. Grant has moved further down the Chickahominy, and will advance from the east and southeast. From New Bridge to Bottom's Bridge the Chickahominy runs a southeast course for seven miles. New Bridge is six miles east-northeast from Richmond, and Bottom's Bridge is twelve east of Richmond. Between these two bridges the river runs almost directly from the town, and below Bottom's Bridge it ceases to be available for defence. The road from Richmond to New Bridge, after crossing the river, passes a short distance northeast to Gaines' Mills, and then turns east, running past Coal Harbor to White House. The White House Railroad runs east from Richmond, and crosses the Chickahominy three quarters of a mile above Bottom's Bridge. South of the railroad, and parallel to it, distant from half a mile to a mile from it, is a turnpike, known as the Williamsburg road. It crosses the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge, and passes down the Peninsula to Williamsburg and Yorktown.

On Tuesday morning General Grant's line extended from Coal Harbor, four miles east of New Bridge, to Dispatch Station, on the railroad, two miles northeast of Bottom's Bridge. It was about five miles long and faced southwest. Burnside was on the northern flank. He had contracted his line so as to be opposite Coal Harbor. Bethesda Church, north of it, was held only by cavalry pickets, who retire on any demonstration of the enemy. Smith was south of Burnside; Wright south of Smith; Hancock south of Wright; and Warren south of Hancock, holding the southern flank at Dispatch Station. Cavalry pickets extended south of Dispatch Station, about a mile, to the Williamsburg road. The northern Federal flank was about eleven miles from Richmond; the southern flank about thirteen.

This line confronted the enemy on a high ridge running parallel with the river, from Coal Harbor down almost to the railroad. It was very strongly fortified—too strongly to be captured by assault. Grant was digging his parallels and works to capture it by siege. Below Bottom's Bridge, the Chickahominy is not defended, and the Federal army could, by a movement in that direction, cross the river and turn this position of the enemy. The top of the ridge fortified by the Confederates, is a flat tableland, about a mile broad, covered with but few forests. On it are Gaines' Mills and Gaines' House. At the back it slopes down to the Chickahominy Swamp. Where the railroad crosses, the swamp is wider than it is above. The trees growing up from the river are larger and the foliage more luxuriant. A high, long, trestle bridge is necessary for the crossing. Between this bridge and New Bridge are various roads and crossing places, built by General McClellan. All of them are now used by the Confederates. From the swamp, which is here nearly two miles wide, and without a tree excepting those which grew up out of the river, the hills slope up very steeply on the Richmond side. Heavy forests cover the tops and sides of all of them, and along the entire range there is every opportunity for Confederate defence. An army crossing the wide expanse of bare swamp from the river's edge to the base of the hills, would run great risks. New Ridge, Old Tavern Hill is the name of the ridge. Below it, the next peak is Lewis' Hill, and the Trent Hill. Below Trent Hill is the railroad crossing, and the Chickahominy Swamp here joins the White Oak Swamp, a vast wilderness, extending south of Richmond and almost to the James River. The railroad crosses the upper corner of this swamp, and then passes through the Fair Oaks Swamp. A more dismal place than Fair Oaks Swamp can scarcely be imagined. The pine forests, nearly all of them slashed to make abattis; the soft ground, with water oozing out at every foot-step; the thick undergrowth, and the damp, disagreeable atmosphere, are well remembered by all who have been there. Every road, over which even bodies of foot soldiers have to go, must be built of timber. In this swamp the battle of Fair Oaks was fought. Grant must pass it, and if it is successfully crossed new obstacles will confront the advance.

From Old Tavern Hill, southeast, runs the outer ridge of the Richmond defences. It is from five to six miles from the town. The inner ridge is parallel to it, and about three miles from the town. Various little streams, some emptying into the James River and some into the swamps, form depressions and gullies of great assistance in forming the defensive line. From Fair Oak Swamp the outer ridge slopes gradually up, and on its top are fortifications defending the approaches by the various roads. If the Coal Harbor line is carried or turned by the Federal army, the Chickahominy must be crossed; then the hills beyond it carried; then Fair Oak Swamp must be captured; and then all the army, still five miles from Richmond, will be confronted by other hills bearing the defensive works of the town.

The works southeast of Richmond, are almost as formidable as those northeast of it. The strength of the defences on the New Bridge road has already been stated. On the railroad and the Williamsburg road, tier after tier of forts confront an advancing force. Abattis protects all. They are on high places, from which their cannon can sweep along the roads and over the fields. They cannot be turned, for White Oak Swamp, south of them, presents no advantage for a flanking party. North of them the Confederate works, along the Chickahominy above New Bridge, have already been unsuccessfully tried.

But General Grant has not yet passed the Chickahominy. On Tuesday General Warren advanced about half a mile from Dispatch Station to the edge of the hill where he could look down upon the railroad and Bottom's Bridge, crossing the Chickahominy, the enemy are fortified on the hills on the opposite side, and oppose a passage. An attempt was made to capture the bridges in the swamp, but it failed. One battery of twelve guns is reported in the Richmond journals to be among the defences. General Grant since Tuesday, has done nothing except it be to dig towards Coal Harbor. The enemy are in front of him, disputing every passage. Our latest intelligence is to Thursday evening at nine o'clock, up to which time nothing had occurred, not even the night attacks formerly so frequent.

LIQUOR IN THE ARMY.—Gen. Howard made the following sensible remarks as to liquors in the army in a late speech: I did not drink at college; I did not drink at West Point; but, when I got into the army, I found it was all the fashion. If you went into an officer's quarters, the first thing was to offer you something to drink. It was thought you did not treat him with proper respect if you did not. I fell into the habit; I drank whisky, and offered it to others. When I was stationed at Florida, I once offered whisky to an officer, and he declined. I urged him to drink and he drank. A short time after I attended him in the horrors of delirium tremens, and I made up my mind that it was wicked, and that I would never do it again; and I have not. I do not keep it in my quarters or in my tent. I do not offer it to any officer or to any man, and I will not. I know it is a hard stand to take, especially for a young officers; but I can say from my own experience, that it will pay.

LETTER FROM THE POPE.

The Catholic Church and Secret Societies—A Priest Deprived of His Functions.

We translate the following letter from the Pope addressed to Archbishop Melille, of Turin, directing the latter to deprive Father Lavelle, a Catholic Priest in Ireland, of his functions, on account of his connection with inhibited secret societies.—*Ed. Chicago Times.*

VENERABLE BROTHER—Health and Apostolic Benediction! Disagreeable, and indeed painful, it is for us to learn that the Priest Patrick Lavelle, after his departure from our city, and his arrival in your country, did not return to the right path as he had promised; but, by his condemnable mode of acting, has since fallen into a worse way. For after he had departed hence, he did not hesitate to commit to print his retractation so mutilated and curtailed, that in many places it widely differs from that which he had with his own hands writen in Rome; nor even did he dread to connect, with his retractation, a petition (*supplicem libellum*), as it had been presented to us, while we have never received any such petitions, which petition he published with the wicked purpose of sustaining by singular boldness his own action and inflicting upon our venerable brethren, the Irish Prelates—particularly upon the Archbishops of Armah and Dublin—the greatest injuries, and wounding and damaging their reputations; nor was he at all alarmed in publishing the retractation and petition referred to in periodicals inimical to the Holy See, by which the occasion was not neglected to inveigh against this See in a bitter and contumelious manner; and of that the same Lavelle could not have been ignorant.

It is to be added that he did not shrink from encouraging some societies under new names, even those which have been condemned by many of our venerable brethern in Ireland—(particularly by the Archbishop)—as pernicious and adverse to the Catholic faith. And what is most to be regretted, Venerable Brother, is that this same priest Lavelle boasted that he has commited such acts, relying on your authority and patronage, you, who should in the discharge of your sacred office, have most severely reproved and punished him and have prevented by all means so great a scandal.

Since, therefore, we cannot permit that this unfortunate Priest should continue to discharge the functions of the sacred ministry, by these letters we command and order you, Venerable Brother, to interdict without delay the aforesaid Priest, Patrick Lavelle, from parochial administration, from the celebration of mass, and from every other exercise of the sacred ministry, until otherwise ordained by the Apostolic See.

We are sustained, indeed, by the hope that, moved by these our letters, and having before your eyes the evils resulting from the acts of this Priest; you will endeavor, venerable Brother, as your office requires, in every matter, to repress his audacity, to recall him to his own duties, and to succeed in inducing him to repair the scandal he has given to the faithful, and seriously to consult his conscience. And for the future, we trust that in your Episcopal solicitude, you will diligently study to exactly perform all that may pertain to the doctrine and cause of the Catholic Church, to the observation of its laws, to the protection of the interests of your flock, to the detections of the snares of enemies, and to the refutation of errors. Relying on this hope, we impart to you Venerable Brother, and to all the clergy and faithful committed to your care, the Apostolic benediction.

Done at St. Peter's Rome, the 18th day of April, 1864.

The Baltimore Platform.

If the six hundred individuals comprising the Baltimore Convention, and presumed to be leading men and the highest representatives of the American people, are to be believed, then must we despair of the future of America, and rank our country as an agglomeration of mankind, aspiring to become a nation, but as yet only an imperfect embryo. Happily, however, the name of the spokesman of that Convention, of the man deemed worthy to represent it, Mr. Raymond, suffices to assign it its real political and moral value. The Baltimore Convention was simply a meeting of contractors, assembled in order to retain the privilege of robbing the people, and in yielding to the man among its members who is most interested in a continuance of the present *regime*, and who, in this respect, as well as in many others, is especially fitted to be the spokesman, it acted for once consistently during the two days' session. But it is adding irony to insolence with an impudence worthy of Barnum, to utter on behalf of the people absurdities so vague and contradictory as those enunciated in expression of an adoration of power.

What! after insulting and robbing the people, can you dare declare that they are satisfied and that their greatest enemy has been their saviour! We have consulted and listened to the people, and their language by no means resembles that used by you. We have given heed to the poorer classes, to the people who toil and fight, pray and die, whose blood and money pay for the contracts that Lincoln has given you in exchange for your admiration and disinterested patriotism, and we have seen them restrain their lamentation and tears in the fear of dampening the nation's patriotism, which has ever been great and strong, and sagacious when left to itself. Their language is not like yours; it is the voice of a great nation conscious of its strength and warning you before making you recognize it. The people told you at Cleveland that they wished to be free, and that their first great wish was liberty without distinction of color, liberty for the white man as well as for the negro, and not the servitude of both that your master has practiced and which you have decreed a continuance of. We have not time now to review the whole platform, which, had it been drawn up by men of intellect, would be a cutting satire upon Lincoln's Administration, but, as it is, it is simply a mass of insipid adulation.—*The New Nation.*

GETTING ALARMED.—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* is a armed at the course of trade. It says: "If we desire to see the present premium on gold double, we can scarcely do better than leave events to themselves. Our importations are now one half larger than they were a year ago. Our exports have largely diminished, almost to an equal ratio. The wide gap which separates the two can hardly be filled up with gold, which must continue to pour out at a rate ruinous to all our interests, destructive to our currency, and tending further to raise the price of everything which the Government needs for carrying on the war. It is high time that every means which can be brought to bear on this fearful state of thing should be employed without delay."

THE Baltimore correspondent of the New York *World* says: "It is believed at the rebel capital by those who have the best means of knowing, that Gen. Lee will leave Richmond to be defended by Gen. Beauregard and the 50,000 troops there under his orders, and will move himself, with 125,000 troops, towards Washington. You say this is audacious. Audacious! The rebels must be audacious now, unless they intend to be defeated. Audacity alone can save them."

Certain Change in the Cabinet.

The radicals are in high glee. They declare that the Blair family is ruined politically, in consequence of the action of the Senate and House to-day, and the formal interview between the Missouri radicals and Mr. Lincoln at the White House. Rumors of all kinds are afloat as to the complexion of the new cabinet, but after all nothing is really certain, further than that Montgomery Blair will surely be retired. Some, however, even go so far as to say that we will have an entire change of cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Chase. The following is one of the cabinets made up to day:

For Secretary of State—William Pitt Fessenden, of Maine.

For Secretary of War—Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois.

For Secretary of the Navy—Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York.

For Postmaster General—Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.

For Secretary of the Interior—Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts.

For Attorney-General—Joseph Holt, of Kentucky.

Mr. Chase, of course, retaining the position he has occupied in all the hypothetical cabinets. If the above guess should be anything near the truth, this cabinet will be acceptable, at least in one respect, as being unanimously favorable to General Grant. It is well known that Mr. Washburne is one of the first friends of the Lieutenant-General.

ITEMS.

GEN. MEADE says the wagon trains of the Army of the Potomac would reach a distance of *sixty-two and-a-half miles*, if placed in a line together.

MAJOR General Carl Schurz is appointed to the command of the convalescent camp at Nashville—little more than a mythical institution. His predecessor was a Captain. Why is a Major-General retained in the service at a Major-General's pay if he is fit for nothing better?—*Louisville Journal.*

THE contract for the dead horses in the Federal army has just been let for £12,000. The horses' shoes are first pulled off which are worth about 4s., the hoofs fetch 8s., the tails 2s; the tallow is not worth much; the hide is worth something; the shinbones are sold to be converted into cane heads, knifehandles, &c.

AN exchange says—"It is not a little singular that the nearest relative to George Washington, now living, holds an important position in the Rebel army, and that the only son of Zachary Taylor is also a leader in the enemies ranks." An Englisman would tell us that there was nothing at all strange about it—that rebellion ran in the family.

THE N. Y. *Tribune* army correspondent says: A "Fresnel Lens," such as are placed in the largest light-houses, was found buried near a house in Wright's front last night. This lens is manufactured only in Paris, and costs from $2,000 to $3,000. How it came to be in this vicinity is a mystery. The most probable hypothesis is that it is a part of the plunder of some one of the light-houses which the rebels have despoiled. The richest find, however, is that of a man in the 9th Corps, who, digging for sweet potatoes, found over $4,000 in silver. He very generously divided it with his company, and that company has since been "matching" quarters and half dollars as though they were pennies.

THE COWARDICE OF THE NEGRO TROOPS.—The battle field correspondent of the New York *News* thus alludes to our loyal black allies. He says: There is one fact connected with the event I have briefly recounted, to which I wish to call public attention. During the whole of the conflict on the right and when our troops were being ignominiously driven from the field, the Negro troops af Burnside's corps were at hand, but so little confidence was placed in them that Gen. Burnside declared he dare not trust them in this exigency. By this it will be judged that the Negro troops are to be more ornamental than useful, and their numbers only valuable to swell the aggregate of our apparent strength.

BEESWAX WANTED! BEESWAX WANTED.
Beeswax wanted, Beeswax wanted,
Beeswax wanted, Beeswax wanted,
Beeswax wanted, Beeswax wanted,
Beeswax wanted, Beeswax wanted,
For which the highest cash price will be paid,
For which the highest cash price will be paid,
For which the highest cash price will be paid,
For which the highest cash price will be paid.
At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,
At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,
At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,
Corner of the Diamond & Market Streets,
Corner of the Diamond & Market Streets,
Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh,
Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh.
je13

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.
my7-1ydkwe

A FACT.

Is it a Dye.

In the year 1856 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' ANNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. Price 25 cents.
jan18-1yd

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

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,)
jun5-1yd PITTSBURGH

WIVES, MOTHERS, AND SISTERS, whose Husbands, Sons, and Brothers are serving in the Army, cannot put into their knapsacks a more necessary or valuable gift than a few boxes of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—They insure health even under the exposures of a soldier's life. 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 peoples' make. 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1,40 per box or pot.
jes-13wd

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 had cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery.

By inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, esq.,
febb-3mdkw Bedford, Kings co., N. Y.

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 by 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.

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. PLAUTT."

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 DURRIN, 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. KINGSLEY, 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 exceeding ly 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.,
Broadway, N. Y. 202

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.—The genuine article sold by
SIMON JOHNSTON,
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BLANK BOOKS,
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COPYING BOOKS,
NOTE BOOKS,
DRAFT BOOKS,
DAY BOOKS,
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PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST
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WATER COLOR MINIATURES, Life Size Photographs in Crayon, Oil, India Ink, etc. Photographs with Landscape and Fancy Backgrounds, Ivory types, Photographic Albums, Gift Frames, and Fancy Articles adapted to the Photographic business. my21

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS. Extensive stock of
BOBLANDS,
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FOR SALE.—I OFFER FOR sale my farm in Ohio township, containing 75 acres, 6 miles from the Allegheny depot, beautifully situate on the bank of the Ohio river. The facilities for getting to and from the city are frequent, having a station thereon, where the trains of the P., F. W. & C. and Cleveland road stop four or five times daily, with the advantage of competition by the Allegheny and New Brighton turnpike. The place is well watered, and subdivided into eight parts, the back part of one of the subdivisions is well adapted for the cultivation of grapes, having an eastern and southern exposure. If not sold at private sale on or before the 14th of July, I will sell at public outcry, all or parts thereof, on that day at 12 m. For terms &c., apply to
JOHN MININGHAM,
je14-1d Office of Western Penitentiary.

BARBER, BOUQUET, GLYCERINE, Omnibus, Thridace, Palm, Poneine, Brown Windsor Honey, Demulcent, White Castile, Mottled Castile, Jno. M'Guire, Jockey Club, Mt. Vernon, Moss, Rose, Nymph, Savon, DeVoyage, Soaps. The manufacturers of Luerlain, Winters, Lubin, Societt, Hygenique, Bazin, Manal, Hudel, Taylor, Glenn, Wright, Hull and Low, just received at
RANKIN'S DRUG STORE,
je14 68 Market street, below Fourth.

CONCERT NOTICE.—SANITARY FAIR.—To give the public an opportunity of hearing the very select and classical concert of Mr. and Mrs. Kleber at Concert Hall this evening—the Audience Hall of the Fair Buildings will be closed.

By authority of the Committee, tickets with reserved seats will be sold at Messrs. Klebers new store on Wood street.

THE LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT announced for this evening at Audience Hall is postponed until Thursday the 16th.
W. P. MARSHALL,
je14 Chairman, &c.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.—Whereas, letters of administration on the Estate of John S. Wilson, late of the Borough of Manchester, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, have this day been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same, duly authenticated, without delay to WM. H. WILSON,
Washington street, Manchester,
Or MITCHEL & PALMER, Att'ys at Law,
No. 87 Fifth Street Pittsburgh.
je14-1aw6wd

THE NEW HAIR PREPARATION.

LUBINS'
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,
It Prevents Baldness and Loss of Hair,
It prevents Baldness and Loss of Hair,

It is an Elegant Perfume,
It is an Elegant Perfume,
It is an Elegant Perfume,
It is an Elegant Perfume

Cocoanut Cream Removes Dandruff,
Cocoanut Cream Removes Dandruff,
Cocoanut Cream Removes Dandruff,
Cocoanut Cream Removes Dandruff,

It Produces the Richest Luster,
It Produces the Richest Luster,
It Produces the Rickest Luster,
It Produces the Richest Luster.

It gives the Hair an Oily Appearance,
It gives the Hair an Oily Appearance,
It gives the Hair an Oily Appearance,
It gives the Hair an Oily Appearance

For Oiling Whiskers it has no Equal,
For Oiling Whiskers it has no Equal,
For Oiling Whiskers it has no Equal,
For Oiling Whiskers it has no Equal,

And it retains all its Beautifying Effects
And it retains all its Beautifying Effects
And it retains all its Beautifying Effects
And it retains all its Beautifying Effects

For days after using it,
For days after using it,
For days after using it,
For days after using it,

For Dressing and Oiling the Mustache,
For Dressing and Oiling the Mustache,
For Dressing and Oiling the Mustache,
For Dressing and Oiling the Mustache.

It Prevents Gray Hairs,
It Prevents Gray Hairs,
It Prevents Gray Hairs,
It Prevents Gray Hairs,

It Prevents Hair from Turning Gray,
It Prevents Hair from Turning Gray,
It Prevents Hair from Turning Gray,
It Prevents Hair from Turning Gray,

No Hair preparation possesses the peculiar properties which so essentially suits the human Hair as the Cocoanut Cream.

It Promotes the Growth of the Hair,
It Promotes the Growth of the Hair,
It Promotes the Growth of the Hair,
It Promotes the Growth of the Hair.

It is the Cheapest Hair Dressing in the World,
It is the Cheapest Hair Dressing in the World,
It is the Cheapest Hair Dressing in the World,
It is the Cheapest Hair Dressing in the World.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
AND AT
J. M. FULTON'S,
Dispatch Building, Fifth Street.
my18

Gold at 98 and Cotton at 1,12,
WITH
Dry Goods Advancing Rapidly,
BUT
C. HANSON, LOVE & Co.,
74 & 76 Market Street,
HAVE A VERY LARGE STOCK which was purchased before the late advances, and which will be sold at very low prices. Our stock of
SUMMER SHAWLS,
LACE SHAWLS, POINTS, and BOURNONS,
CLOAKS, SACQUES, CIRCULARS,
DRESS GOODS, and BALMORALS.
We will sell at remarkably low prices. Please give us a call before making your purchases.
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"DREAMING OF HOME."
BEAUTIFUL WORDS AND TAKING Music. Its popularity will be unbounded.
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
Copies mailed on receipt of price.
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GREAT EXCITEMENT EAST. Boots and Shoes advancing every day, but you can buy what Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, and Balmorals you may want at less than Eastern prices at
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68 Market st., one door from Fifth.
Be sure and call. jel1

200 BBLS "GAFFMILLS" FLOUR arriving per Steamer Cherokee.
100 Bush. Ear Corn, per Steamer Julia.
PATTERSON & LARMON,
je9 No. 6 Wood st.

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CHEAPEST:
BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE
IN THE WEST!
THE CELEBRATED
CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE,
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EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. REPAIRED free and sold lower than any House in the West.

Children's Shoes - - 15c.
Woman's Gaiters - - 50c.

Next door to the Express Office. je14

HOMINY—6 BBLS FLINT HOMINY—Just received and for sale by
FETZER & ARMSTRONG,
je14 corner Market and First sts.

BUTTER—
6 boxes fresh Roll Butter,
25 kegs Fresh Packed Butter,
Just received and for sale by
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EGGS—12 BARRELS FRESH EGGS Just received and for sale by
FETZER & ARMSTRONG,
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BEANS.—20 BARRELS PRIME White Beans. Just received and for sale by
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je14 corner Market and First sts.

REMOVAL.

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.

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