The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1864.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

There is a difference of opinion expressed by many of our Democratic contemporaries, as to the policy of holding our National Convention so early as the coming Fourth of July. The people's minds, however, being fixed upon that day for the Convention to assemble, and the Fourth being but a few weeks off, it would perhaps be inconvenient to postpone it, and yet it strikes us that such a course might prove advantageous to the country.

So far as mere men are concerned, the Democrats are not expected to imitate their opponents, by packing their Convention in favor of any particular candidate. Leaving men out of the question, therefore, we do not perceive why the Chicago Convention may not, with great propriety, be postponed for two months at least. Whether it be deferred, or not, can not affect the standing of any particular aspirant for the nomination; but the times are so out of joint, that three months hence we may have a condition of affairs to deal with, totally different from what they may be upon the Fourth of July. The office-holders and contractors under LINCOLN determined to force his nomination, for fear that a failure by GRANT might force their party to take some other candidate, while if GRANT proved successful they feared his pushing LINCOLN from his chair. But the Democrats and Conservative men of the Union have no such motives to govern their actions. A thoughtful and unselfish course of conduct is demanded by the condition of the country. Upon the action of the Chicago gathering may depend the existence of our Republican institutions. The coming political struggle before the people will not be conducted by the Democracy for the spoils of office, it will be a calm and dispassionate appeal, in the hope of rescuing our bleeding country from the grasp of a fanaticism which is equally as dangerous as rebellion itself. Gen. FREMONT, in his admirable letter, accepting the Cleveland nomination, says that the time has arrived when we must determine whether the American people have still a right to have candidates, or not. This is true; and while we must discard every irrelevant question in the discussions of the coming campaign, we must keep our minds fixed upon the great issue which the party in power has forced upon the country, which is not so much a continuance of war for the emancipation of slaves as it is for the enslavement of the white millions throughout the land.

THE ARMY NEWS.

The War Department's telegrams are growing small by degrees and beautifully less. It is well, however, that we are not entirely dependent upon them for news regarding the movements of our army in Virginia. The *World* of Tuesday remarks that there is no longer any reason for keeping a secret which is notorious both in Richmond and New York, that General GRANT has changed his base to the James river. The battle of Coal Harbor, which occurred Friday, the 3d inst., was brought on by Gen. GRANT to get possession of the roads which lead from Gaines' Mills across the Chickahominy to Harrison's Landing. In fact, it was Gen. GRANT's intention to march over precisely the same ground as Gen. MCCLELLAN's army did during the seven days' battles. His intentions, however, were unfortunately thwarted by the result of the engagement. It will be remembered that the fighting was not along the whole line, only on the left and left center, which would have given the Union General the old battle ground of Gaines' Mills, and an unobstructed march to Harrison's Landing. Speculation is of course rife as to what Gen. GRANT's plans are, but it is clearly his object to plant his army on the south bank of the James, so as to menace the Southern approaches to the rebel capital. The rumors of the capture of Fort Darling which are published in a number of the New York papers of yesterday, were doubtless anticipatory of what it was suspected Gen. GRANT proposed to do. We had such a rumor in our possession, but refrained from publishing it from prudential considerations, which it seems were not regarded by at least two of the Administration journals. The south bank of the James is the true base of operations against the rebel capital. A great deal of folly has been exhibited by certain Generals in declaring that if LEE, with his army, was forced inside the fortifications of Richmond, he would be invested and forced to capitulate. This is nonsense, because the Union Commander can never have an army large enough to completely invest the rebel capital. The only way to bring about a fall of Richmond is, for the Union army to besiege it on the south side; thus cutting off all supplies. This is probably General Grant's scheme, by this time fully developed.

THE NEW YORK WORLD.

This powerful metropolitan journal is just entering upon the fifth year of its existence. For the past two years, under its present management, it has been of incalculable service to the conservative press of the entire country. Its fearless expositions of the tyranny of the national Administration, and the great ability with which it discusses every question it touches, have rendered it the most conspicuous and popular paper in the Union.

Alluding to its recent career, the *World* of Tuesday remarks:

> The principles by which the *World* has been guided and the same under its present management are the index to its future course. It has been devoted to the *Union*, faithful to the *Constitution*, obedient and counsellor of obedience, to the *Laws*. In the gigantic struggle for the unity of the Nation, these, which are the very form and body of that National Unity, have been the objects of its allegiance and loyalty. Whatever makes for these—the exercise of force, the policy of conciliation—it will support, advocate and defend. Whatever makes against these, and whoever disregards and disobeys these, it and him the *World* denounces, opposes and fights to the last.
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> It has suffered as the hands of the present administration for its exercises of the Freedom of the Press; but Freedom of the Press, of Speech, and of the Ballot it will continue to exercise, uphold and defend, in the confident hope that ere another anniversary of this day arrives to the great Democratic party, whose history is the history of our national progress, and of all our national triumphs, whose defeat was almost a fatal blow to the national life, and whose principles can alone save the nation from death, the American people will have intrusted the task of administering the government in accordance with the principles of civil liberty and in the spirit of Democratic institutions, and of restoring national unity, concord and peace.

The Suppression of the New York World and the Journal of Commerce—Judge Russell's Charge to the Grand Jury.

After the empanneling of the Grand Jury, in the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday morning Judge Russell, in his charge, made the following reference to the suppression of the New York *World* and *Journal of Commerce*:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: A striking element of your oaths is, that you will leave no one "unpresented for fear." Not to be fearless in the discharge of your duty is as much a disregard of a grand juror's oath as to yield to a more corrupt motive. This suggestion is made more particularly in reference to a matter about to be submitted to you, which, in one aspect of it, arraigns the conduct of agents of the General Government, acting, it is said, under its orders, and in every point of view, involves the greatest delicacy and responsibility on your part.

The present condition of our country, however, much to be regretted, does not dispense with our obligations to our State, as well as to our Federal Government. The observance of the one in no way conflicts with a regard for the other. Both sets of obligations can and do exist together, nor can there be, nor is there any want of harmony or consistency between them.

The very Constitution, which every one should want to see preserved inviolate, provides that "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature can not be convened, against domestic violence." This provision could not have effect, if in times like these, when a State is perfectly loyal and engaged in the performance of all its duties, both to the General Government and its own citizens, the General Government can still step in and over-ride and nulify its institutions.

The meaning of this provision evidently was, that when a State assumed a republican form of government and was carrying out such a system in good faith, the General Government should protect and not trample upon it. In this State we can boast of this condition of things. Our local government is eminently republican, and it has never been interrupted in its existence from the time of its first establishment. Although our present national difficulties, its laws have extended their benefits to its citizens—the peace and order of society, have been preserved—offenders have been brought to justice and punished in the usual way—and the whole machinery of justice has been moved, without any obstruction or suspension.

The question prepounds itself seriously to us at this time, whether the execution of the highest military prerogative of the General Government can legally disturb or supersede the republican institutions of our State. Of course no resort to violence or open personal resistance can or will be advocated. The question should be decided in a quite, legal way, and if the present juncture warrants it, this is a very proper occasion for originating and presenting it in such a form. * * *

On the 23d of the last month a proclamation, purporting to come from the President of the United States, and bearing all the usual marks of authority, was published in two of the newspapers of our city. This so-called proclamation contained a recommendation of a day of fasting and prayer, and the announcement that four hundred thousand additional men would have to be furnished by the loyal States, by the 15th of the present month, to aid in suppressing "the existing rebellious combinations," and that, in default of the latter, "an immediate and peremptory draft" should follow.

In the city such an announcement was calculated to produce the greatest excitement, and did, for the few hours its falsity was undetected. Of course I do not assume to give you facts for you are the tribunal to investigate the facts and present them in proper form. What I say to you has been gathered from the publications of the day, or from public report, and is not to conclude your action, but rather to direct you to to the proper inquiry. After the proprietors of the papers which had been imposed upon in the publication of this spurious proclamation discovered the fraud, which was at an early hour in the same day, they co-operated with the agents of the General Government to endeavor to ferret out the guilty author.

They were so occupied for several hours, when an order was issued by the General Government to its agents, to incarcerate them and take forcible possession of their establishments. The first part of the order was never fully executed. The latter part was, and the forcible possession maintained for several days. The author of the fraud (it is said) has been discovered, and the newspapers in question have been exonerated from all suspicion of guilt or blame. If this be so, this is an instance of innocent men being summarily interfered with, or trespassed upon, in the sanctity of their persons and property. As such it is a violation of both the Federal and State Constitutions and it is your duty to examine into it. This is not a self-imposed or self-assumed duty by this Court. The facts were communicated to the Executive of this State, and he addressed to the District Attorney of this county the communication I now read to you.

[The Judge then read Governor Seymour's letter, which has already appeared in our columns.] Acting upon the duty this Court owes to the laws of this State, which is repeated in the official document, I have just read to you, I beg to submit the matter to your calmest and most careful consideration. The Court is convinced that you will deal with it in such a manner as becomes the dutiful and loyal citizens of a dutiful and loyal State, and anything like political bias should be discarded. The question is simply this: Have the laws of the State in reference to the protection of person and property, been violated, and if so, who are the parties who have been concerned in it? No matter what their station may be, they must answer for the wrong, if there be one. If the President of the United States, or other officer who assumed to issue the order, had no such power, or authority, those who obeyed and enforced it are clearly responsible.

For the purposes of this occasion the Court instructs you that such an order as has been referred to would not, under the circumstances stated, be any protection to those concerned in its execution. This will raise the question at issue between the State and General Government in a legal way. Any attempt to interfere with freedom of speech or liberty of the press has been regarded and watched with the greatest jealousy by the constituents of our Federal and State Governments. These invaluable privileges are protected in both the Federal and State Constitutions. Neither Congress nor our State Legislature can make a law abridging either right. In the year 1798 the famous "Sedition law" was passed by Congress, giving the Government extraordinary power in reference to publications calculated to weaken its authority. So unpalatable was this law that it was finally repealed. Two of the State Legislatures expressly declared against its constitutionality.

It may be that the elements of the common law will be invoked. In reference to the parties engaged in taking and maintaining forcible possession of the newspaper establishments, the Court interucts you that, if there were three or more of them, they would be liable as for a riot, which has been defined to be "where three or more actually do an unlawful act or violence, either with or without a common cause or quarrel, or even do a lawful act as removing a nuisance in a violent or tumultuous manner."

A Change of Base.

It must be a fact in the highest degree mortifying to those gentlemen who have treated us to two whole years of denunciation and misrepresentation of McClellan to know that Grant is following precisely in the footsteps of the "Gravedigger of the Chickahominy." Grant, by a much more costly route than that taken by McClellan, put himself exactly upon the ground occupied by McClellan, and followed his footsteps so closely that he fought two battles on the same ground, and so anxious was he to imitate the great example of McClellan that he fought one battle not only on the same ground, but on the same day of the month.

It is undoubtedly true that, had Grant been permitted by the administration, he would have approached Richmond by way of Yorktown and the York and Pamunkey Rivers, precisely as did McClellan. This will explain why he marched overland, instead of going by water.

General Grant having reached the same ground that McClellan did, and having fought battles on the same ground and the same day of the moon, is now about to follow McClellan's example by changing his base to James River. Abolition journals having tumbled daily great cart-loads of abolition censure on McClellan for changing his base to James River, what will they say—what can they find mean enough to say—of Grant for doing precisely the same thing? We fear that with all their pre-eminent ability to say mean things, abolitionists will, in the present case, find themselves at a loss for terms in which to properly designate this movement of Grant—this accurate imitation of McClellan.

The consideration has additional force when we reflect upon the difference in the circumstances of the two commanders. McClellan changed his base to James River because his right flank and his communications were exposed by the administration withdrawal of McDowell. In this condition, and with only some 75,000 men, it was essential for McClellan to move himself to James River, where his flanks could not be threatened, and where his communications would be safe. But for doing this he was removed by Lincoln, and has been pursued ever since by the lacqueys of the administration—those who publish newspapers and those who hold office and wish to retain them by servility and those who wish to get office through an obsequious imitation of all the acts of Mr Lincoln.

Grant, however, has nearer two than one hundred thousand men; his flanks are not in danger, nor are his lines of supply threatened. And yet, he is about to change his base—about to do as McClellan did—about to follow willingly what was done by necessity by the "Gravedigger of the Chickahominy"—about to go to James River.

What *can* abolitionism do now? We await the bursting of the storm with curiosity. Grant is doomed. Grant will be riddled with abolition arrows. Grant will be smothered with abolition stink pots.—*Chicago Times.*

Starving Prices.

The following figures will exhibit the prices paid for the making of some of the necessary wearing apparel at the present time. The figures are obtained through the Working Women's Relief Association, and will show the contrast of prices as paid in 1861:

	Arsenal. 1861.	Arsenal. 1864.	Contracts 1864.
Shirts	17½	15	—
Drawers	12½	10	8
Infantry Pants	42½	27	22@25
Cavalry	60	50	17½@20
Linen Blouses	46	40	28@30
Unlined Blouses	40	35	29
Covering Canteens	4	2½	15@20
Cavalry Jackets	1 12½	1 00	—
Overalls	35	20	75@80
Bed Sacks	20	20	8
			7

These women are paid in a currency so depreciated that it is worth but a little over fifty-one cents on the dollar, and is still depreciating. This brings the price paid, according to the table above given, at a mere fraction over one-half the price stated. The poor shirt-maker thus receives from four to seven and one-half cents for making shirts—from four to five cents for making men's drawers—from eight and one-half to eleven and one-half cents for infantry pants—three and one-half to ten cents for bed sacks, etc.

Who can read of such prices paid, and then reflect on the hours of tiresome labor with its small reward, and then to reflect how small a fragment of the coarsest food a day's work will purchase without a blush of shame mantling his cheek, and the curse rising to his lips against a war that not only absorbs and demoralizes the land, and fills it with widows and orphans, but leaves those widows and those orphan children thus to live or to starve at wages that would scarce suffice to feed a single mouth, much less those of a dependent family?—*News.*

MISCEGENATION IN MINNESOTA.—The St. Peter *Statesman* says: "We learn from two reliable sources that a married woman, residing in Kelso township, Sibley county, has recently given birth to twins—one a white child, and the other a genuine black one. We omit the names of the husband and wife. The husband, we learn, refuses to *father* or support the little nigger. There are various rumors as to the cause of this strange freak of nature, but our theory is, that one of the parents must be a miscegenation abolitionist, and the other a (war) democrat."

This reminds us of a story, as Old Abe says, that we heard of a lady who once upon a time had the same stroke of luck in her family, and, being called upon by her husband for an explanation, replied that she had been "chased by a negro, and very badly frightened." Of course the poor innocent husband had to be satisfied, but he could not restrain the remark that he would "feel better if he only knew whether his poor dear wife had been caught in the chase or not."—*Chatfield (Minn.) Democrat.*

NO PEACE—Mr. Lazear, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution in the House on Monday proposing a suspension of hostilities, and requiring the President to adopt measures for assembling a convention from all the States to adjust the difficulties between the North and the South on the basis of the Constitution. The House refused to allow the resolution to come up, and at once proceeded to the consideration of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. This, in the age of Solons and Solomons, truly.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

THE Kentucky State Democratic Convention will be held at Louisville, June 15th—next Wednesday.

NEGROES and white women are confined in a common room in a station-house in Memphis. So a paper published at that place alleges.

MIGGS says A. Lincoln gets off a great many rich jokes. In fact, he thinks some of them are so "rich" that they would make good fertilizes.

IT is noticed that the anti-Fremont Republicans have nothing to say about the "woolly horse." For a good reason; they are running the "woolly" animal this time.

THE Fremonters in New York are making a grand stir, and the Lincoln shoddy faction are proportionably bitter, sullen and irate.

FOREIGN papers say that the Irish exodus goes on so steadily and so strongly that many of the agricultural districts are well nigh depopulated.

IN the French possessions, on the Senegal, in West Africa, a French blockhouse had been captured and fifteen hundred French soldiers massacred by the blacks.

THE *Tribune* correspondent says the vote on the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law in the House foreshadows the defeat of the Constitutional amendment to abolish slavery.

THE ratification meeting at Springfield, Ill., to indorse the nomination of Lincoln was a slim affair and utterly devoid of enthusiasm, although great exertion had been used to make it impressive.

THE proposed repeal of the commutation clause of the Conscription Act still hangs fire in Congress—the House seeming slightly indisposed to agree. The Valiant Schenck goes strong for its repeal.

SHODDY is being delighted in New York by a colored man from England—Rev. Sella Martin—formerly a slave. The *Tribune* and its enthusiastic family are always present, rapturously applauding. Sella is down on the "highah ohdah" of Old England—and, no wonder, either.

A LAND case has just been decided in St. Louis, by which John Maguire has recovered, after a quarter of a century of litigation, lands in the northern part of the city worth $500,000; together with the rents and profits which are to be assessed upon the tenants, and which will be very heavy.

FREMONT IN MISSOURI.—A St Louis correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes "The German papers have all boisted the name of Fremont and Cochrane. Two-thirds of the Radical part of this party are outspoken and enthusiastic over the nomination and are assailing the *Democrat* with unsparing censure."

GENERAL BOBADIL.—Says the Washington correspondent of the *Herald*: "Since the nomination at Baltimore, Mr. Lincoln appears to be ambitious of military as well as civic honors. He is understood to have declared to-day that if military successes are not speedily achieved he intends to take the field in person, as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States."

A VESSEL, called a hermaphrodite brig, of fifteen feet length, four feet six inches beam, two feet ten inches depth of hold, and three fourths of a ton register, is to sail from New York for Europe next Monday. Her crew and passengers consist of two men and a dog. She will carry fifty-five gallons of water, one hundred pounds bread, a few pounds sugar and coffee, and a spirit lamp to cook by. She is to make the trip in six weeks.

IT would be interesting to know how much Ben Butler pays his newspaper correspondents for placing the blame of his blunders upon the shoulders of his subordinates instead of his own, where they so justly belong. It would be interesting, also, to know what sort of chaplains he has. They are so good at drawing longbows in his service and launching long prayers at the "accursed institution," that they must be of a rare species.

THE IRISH SOLDIERS.—A letter dated June 6th, giving an account of the battle of Friday, awards high praise to the conduct of the Irish legion under Gen. Tyler, and Irish Brigade under Colonel Byrnes. Never did soldiers display more signal bravery than characterized the charge of these brigades on the rebel works. They were among the first to dash through the blaze that leaped from the rifle pits, and they were among the last to return. A list of their officers, killed and wounded, is published and it is a fearful record of the dangers they incurred and the sublime courage they exhibited. All honor to the Irish soldiers.

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.
jel3

☞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. I. MATHEWS,
General Agent, 12 Gold st. N. Y.
Also manufacturer of MATHEWS' AFRICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. Price 25 cents. jan16-1yd

☞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.
my7-1yd&we

☞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 cough, 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. my1-1yd&we

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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,)
jul5-1yd 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, 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. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1.40 per box or pot. je6-13wd

☞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 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.

☞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.
my7-1yd&we

☞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.
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. PLATTS."
The following is from the Manager of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:
HAVEMEYER MANSION, 5773 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. DEVEE."
* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life. REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N.Y."
* * * Thou wilt 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. * * * 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,
&c., &c., No. 254 Broadway, &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.,
Broadway, N. Y. 202

☞DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.—The genuine article sold by
SIMON JOHNSTON,
cor. Smithfield and 4th s
feb27&md&w-eod

MRS. E. THOMPSON,
SUCCESSOR TO JOHN THOMPSON,
No. 7 Hand street, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.
CHEAP PASSAGE TO OR from the Old Country. Persons intending to visit the Old Country, or wishing to bring out their friends can secure their Passage Tickets either by the "Inman" line of steam ships, or by first class Packet Ships, by calling at the Old European Agency, established by the late John Thompson, decd. Also, Sight Drafts on Europe always on hands. The old friends of this agency may rest assured that I am prepared to transact their business on as good terms as any Agent in the City, and will find it to their advantage to give me a call before buying Drafts or Tickets elsewhere. MRS. E. THOMPSON.
References in Pittsburgh: James Marshall, Pres. Farmers' Deposit Bank; I. R. McClune, Pres. Union Banking Company; McKnight & Co., Water street; J. Kirkpatrick & Bro., Liberty st.; Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co., Wood st.; McCandless, Jamison & Co., Wood st.; Rev. Col. J. B. Clarke, Allegheny. jel5tf

☞FARM FOR SALE.—I OFFER FOR sale my farm in Ohio township, containing 87 acres; 5 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 roads stop four or five times daily, with the advantage of communication 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 BIRMINGHAM,
jel4-td Office of Western Penitentiary.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS AT Eastern prices, at BORLAND'S, feb27 98 Market st.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE

GROVER & BAKER

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE.

The only machine which

EMBROIDERS.

The only machine which

MAKES THE ELASTIC STITCH.

The only machine which

USES TWO SPOOLS.

The only machine which

FASTENS THE ENDS OF THE SEAM.

The only machine which

MAKES A BIAS SEAM,

That will not break and ravel in stitching the material.

The Only Sewing Machine Company

Which makes the

LOCK STITCH

AND

DOUBLE LOOK STITCH MACHINES.

☞Purchasers can exchange for either, if not suited with their first choice.
Prove this by an examination at the

Office, No. 18 FIFTH STREET,

A. F. CHATONY,
General Agent.
ALSO,
Agt. for D. Barnum's "Self-Sewer."
Trade supplied at liberal discount. je16

SALE OF PICTURES

AT THE

ART GALLERY,

BY AUCTION.

Proceeds for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission.

THESE PICTURES HAVE BEEN donated by Artists and others to the Fair, and will be sold without reserve, on

Thursday Evening, June 16, 1864,

At 8½ o'clock, p. m. Some of them are beautiful, and persons of taste will have an opportunity of obtaining rare Works of Art, and, at the same time, benefiting a great philanthropic and patriotic enterprise. je16

CHEAPEST STOCK

OF

SUMMER GOODS

IN THE CITY,

IS AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

MARKET STREET.

je16

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Looking Glasses,
Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings,
Portrait and Picture Frames,
Dealers in Catholic Pictures.
No. 128 Smithfield street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

Twenty Good Carpenters Wanted.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE DESIROUS of employing the above number of Carpenters to work at framing the bridge over the Monongahela river at Pittsburgh. For further information apply at office in Ninth Ward, on bank of the Allegheny river, between Morton and Cliff sts.
je14 PIPER & SHEFLER.

CUTLERY.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Table and Pocket, for sale by
JAMES BOWN,
166 Wood street.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAPEST

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE

IN THE WEST!

THE CELEBRATED

CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE,

No. 67 Fifth Street.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. REPAIRED free and sold lower than any House in the West.

Children's Shoes - - - 150.

Woman's Gaiters - - - 500.

☞Next door to the Express Office. je14

GREAT SALE OF
$20,000 Worth of Dry Goods,
Embracing Muslins, Prints, Alpacas, Delains, Challies, Poplins, Pattle Cheeses, Plaids, Tickings, Bed and Shirting Checks, Paper and Cambric Muslins, Irish Linen, Table Diaper. Also, Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Cottonades, all sizes of
Hoop Skirts,
Black and Fancy Shawls,
Sun Umbrellas and Parasols,
Ladies', Gents', Miss and Children's
Hosiery and Gloves,
Together with many other goods usually kept in a retail Dry Goods House. This immense stock should receive the attention of buyers, as Dry Goods are daily advancing in price. All wanting bargains should call and be convinced at
M'CLELLAND'S AUCTION,
55 Fifth street, Masonic Hall.
N. B. Boots and shoes of every description constantly on hand. je16

WANTED.
100 TONS OLD BOOKS WITH backs removed, old newspapers or anything that has once been writing or printing paper, for which the highest price will be paid at our Paper and Rag Warehouse, No. 33 SMITHFIELD STREET.
je14-1md C. P. MARKLE & CO.

NOW OPENED.
THE LATEST STYLES OF SILK and cloth Mantillas, Sacques, Talmas, Circulars, &c. Also, Cloaking Cloths of all shades, Shawls and Dress Goods. Selling cheap for cash. Call and see, at H. J. LYNCH'S, 96 Market street, between Fifth and Diamond. je16

DR. BROWN HAS MADE THE STUDY and treatment of
Delicate Diseases
The business of his life. His speciality is Venereal diseases, and other private troubles, brought on by imprudence, youthful indulgence and excess. Also, all diseases arising from impurity of the blood, Chronic Ulcerations, Piles, Rheumatism, Rupture and Skin Diseases. Office and Private Rooms, No. 55 SMITHFIELD STREET. je15-1t

NOVEMBER COUPONS OF GOVERNMENT Bonds bought at
KOUNTZ & MERTZ'S,
No. 116 Wood street, second door above Fifth. je16

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE of Correspondence are requested to meet at the St. Charles Hotel, on SATURDAY, June 18th, at 11 o'clock, a. m.
CHAS. SHALER, Chairman.
D. H. HAZEN, Sec. je15

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 BORLAND'S,
98 Market st., one door from Fifth st.
☞Be sure and call. je11

BUTTER.—
5 boxes fresh Roll Butter,
20 kegs Fresh Packed Butter,
Just received and for sale by
FETZER & ARMSTRONG,
je14 corner Market and First sts

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 Richest 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 pre