Post.

PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1864.

OUR ARMY:

What Has Become of It?

In the *Post*, a few days ago, we directed attention to the statement of Senator WILSON, chairman of the Military Committee in the U. S. Senate, that since the 17th of October, 1863, the War Department has raised 600,000 white, and 100,000 black men for the service, and spent $125,000,000 in bounties. Mr. WILSON was speaking of the necessity of additional troops; in the course of his observations he remarked that General GRANT has, since his present campaign before Richmond began, received reinforcements to the number of 48,000 men. These reinforcements were required because of the "immense losses" he had then sustained.

Senator WILSON's statement seems to have astonished the Senate, when Mr. JOHNSTON, of Maryland, arose and inquired:

"Will the honorable chairman of the Committee inform us, if he can inform us, how many men it is proposed to call for by the Government?"

MR. WILSON—I do not know.

MR. JOHNSTON—Do you know how many men are now in the army?

MR. WILSON—I do not, and if I did I should not feel at liberty to say, *because it has been the policy of the Secretary of War to keep it from our people.*

From this it will be seen that all the chairman of the Military Committee knows about the army is, that more troops are needed in order to supply the places of those who have gone to their long homes. But still the little information he has imparted enables us to arrive at the conclusion that we have in the service not a man less than a million. If we have not, then what has become of them?

Since the 17th of last October, seven months ago, we have recruited 700,000 men, who cost in bounties $125,000,000; at that time we must have had a like number already in the field. Making, then, the most liberal allowance for our losses since, the inquiry returns, what has become of this immense army, and why is it that a sweeping conscription is talked of? We either have men enough in the service to crush the rebellion if properly handled, or we have, from the beginning, been cursed with the most lamentable imbecility at Washington. We are quite sure that the latter cause of our failure is the true one.

Nothwithstanding all this, however, the President now, in the teeth of his late speech, at the Sanitary Fair in Philadelphia, predicting the hasty capture of Richmond, and collapse of the rebel Confederacy, appeals to his friends in Congress to repeal the $300 exemption clause, *because* the service imperatively demands it. And because Congress is not disposed to oblige him in this remorseless request, we are told that "depression and gloom pervade the Capital."

These facts reveal a most extraordinary and incomprehensible condition of affairs at Washington. While the nation is, according to the Administration's own showing, upon the eve of dissolution, with "depression and gloom pervading the capital," we see our President, having his gawky proportions conveyed from one place to another, retailing worn out anecdotes, which were considered stupid when first invented. But when Senator WILSON informs him of the true condition of the army, he falls upon his knees and asks Congress for a sweeping conscription. The remote possibility of LEE making a sudden dash upon Washington, so unmans Lincoln that trembling takes the place of joking. As long as the Capital is safe, our merry President is all himself, but the slightest fear of its being assailed fills him with apprehension, and gloom, where frivolity and joking generally reign. And yet this trembling joker told the people of Philadelphia a few days ago, that GRANT was on the eve of planting the stars and stripes upon the ramparts of vanquished Richmond!

CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The Abolitionists do not seem to be pleased with the postponement of the Chicago Convention, and they wish to attribute it to cowardice upon the part of our leaders. These people know little of the spirit which just now actuates our party, both rank and file.

Had we been in power, as the Abolitionists are, with two-thirds elected to a convention composed of office-holders, we doubtless would have rushed things through just as the creatures of LINCOLN did at Baltimore. Being free, however, from all suspicion of corruption, and being desirous of giving the people every opportunity of seeing precisely how to act, our national committee wisely postponed our national gathering until the time designated in their call. Had the honest portion of the Abolitionists been heeded the Baltimore Convention would have been postponed; but the contractors and office-holders having it packed, they could not afford to put it off for a single day. They went upon the principle of "there being many a slip between the cup and the lip," and so determined, at all hazards, to renominate their meneken candidate.

HURRY up the draft! The car of Juggernaut shouts for *more* victims. The "spirits that peep and that mutter," call for three hundred thousand more to die in the swamps of Virginia and the mountain fastnesses of North-west Georgia. This demon-ridden Federal power will obey "the spirits!" Will the people obey nature, or the devil?—So asks the *Freemans Journal.*

A PLATFORM.

A distinguished Democrat sends us the following platform for the consideration of the Chicago Convention.

We the Democratic party of the United States in general Convention assembled, do declare and establish this as our "Platform of principles."

1. Our Federal system of Government as defined by Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798.

2. Our Constitution strictly construed.

3. The Union as established by our fathers upon the basis of the sovereignty, individuality, and equality of the States.

4. Our rights as derived from nature and declared and secured to us by our State and Federal Constitutions.

5. And the enforcement of the laws, whether against armed rebellion or armed usurpation!

The War.

There is very little doubt that General Grant has given up direct attacks upon Petersburg. We think he has begun a new flank movement, by which he expects to turn it. Which way he has marched, however, is not yet evident.

On Sunday last, General Grant,s troops lay quietly in their trenches around Petersburg. The Northern flank was held by Brooks' Corps, which was north of the Appomattox and in front of Bermuda Hundred; Wright was south of Brooks and south of the Appomattox; Hancock was south of Wright: Burnside southwest of Hancock, and Warren on the southern flank. Warren was on the railaond to Norfolk, and southeast of the town. Smith, with the negroes was in reserve at Bermuda Hundred. The Confederates defend Petersburg from three hills. One is a long ridge north of the Appomattox, running from the town towards Port Walthall. Heavy batteries, the largest called Fort Clinton, are placed upon it, which not only command the town, but fire across the river and prevent any movements by Hancock and Wright. Northeast of the town, just outside of the suburbs and standing on the south side of the Appomattox, is a high, round hill, called Old Church Hill. This confronts Hancock and Burnside. Southeast of the town and also near the suburbs is Reservoir Hill. This prevents Warren from advancing. Between Reservoir and Old Church Hills there is a plain view of the town. All these hills are fortified with strong works and flanked by rifle-pits and abattis. They are connected by strong lines of earthworks. Fort Clinton, on the north side of the river, is the most commanding eminence. It overlooks all the others.

On Sunday, beyond a sharp skirmish after night, nothing was done. The flag of truce sent into the enemy's line was refused, but an arrangement to bury the dead was subsequently made. On Monday morning cannonading began, but it soon ceased. Our latest intelligence is to half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon. No fighting had occurred.

The Confederates have a strong force on the top of Malvern Hill, which is on the north bank of the James River, opposite Bermuda Hundred. Unsuccessful attempts have been make to drive them away. No shells from gunboats can reach them. The Federal gunboats go up the river as far as Dutch Gap, and protect the flank of the army. The Confederate gunboats are just above Dutch Gap, and protect their flank. Mr. Lincoln, on Tuesday afternoon, started on a visit to the Federal camp. He reached there last night, and is now with General Grant. A direct attack upon Petersburg is almost hopeless. A flank movement, if anything, can capture the town.—*Age.*

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Monroe Doctrine Again Repudiated by Republican Congressmen—Mr. Seward's Doctrine Uppermost—Suppressed Correspondence on the Mexican Question.

WASHINGTON, June 22.

The Monroe-Doctrine Resolution.

Senator McDougall introduced in the Senate to-day the identical resolution adopted at the Baltimore Convention, reaffirming the Monroe doctrine. A fairer hit was never made. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, under the rule of Mr. Seward; will not permit their own party resolution, thus introduced to come up for consideration. It is transparent that the Monroe-doctrine plank in the Baltimore platform is merely for buncombe, for a Republican Congress dare not stand by it.

The Mexican Question.

The Senate Committe on Foreign Affairs to-day resumed the consideration of the Mexican question Senator McDougall has endeavored by every possible means to get the committee to indorse the Baltimore platform in regard to this matter. But Mr. Seward's influence, it appears, is bound to prevail. The committee will not even allow the correspondence to be printed, called for by Senator Wade, between Secretary Seward and the Mexican minister, relative to trade between France and the United States, while France and Mexico were at war with each other, in articles supposed to be in derogation of the right of neutrals. Seward seems to be carrying on matters with a high hand.

Official Corruption.

The following statement is from an out-and-out Abolition-Lincoln paper, the Chicago *Tribune*, and from a letter dated June 7. Let no man call what is here said a Copperhead slander, for if he does, swift witness will rise up against his accusations, and the testimony of men of his own household be thrown in his teeth. We quote:

"Trade stores at Natchez, Vicksburg and everywhere else along the river only serve to feed the rebels and their friends. The treasury agents and some of the military officials are coining fortunes, and those who are favored by them are equally successful. I could narrate column aiter column of official and unofficial dishonesty of all degrees, from 'sharp trading' up to outright theft, I could tell you how treasury agents have made fortunes in a few months, how commanders of posts and provost marshals have done likewise, how unprincipled traders are furnishing clothing and war munitions to guerrillas in exchange for cotton; how many captains openly receive bribes for protecting the shipment of cotton, and how official favors are everywhere purchased. The limits of this letter will not suffice for an explanation of the fifteenth portion of the fraud upon the government and upon individuals, and I will drop the subject. Concience, honor, and loyality, men are daily bartering away. Cotton is king, and his reign is supreme."

THEY are holding public meetings in Brooklyn to remedy the filthy condition of the streets.

WHAT THE REBELS SAY.

Why General Lee Wished Grant To Cross The James River.

It is claimed by the rebel leaders that the manœuvers of General Lee on the 12th and 13th, and the disposition of his forces on the 18th and 14th, as described in that letter, prevented General Grant from advancing on Richmond by the roads on the north side of the James river. If your readers will examine a good military map, they will see some of the reasons why General Lee was apprehensive that our army would advance on Richmond by that route. It is the route which General McClellan would have taken from Harrison's landing, if he had been properly reinforced after the first of July. If General Grant's army, instead of moving towards the James river on the 14th inst., had taken possession of Malvern hills and the Quaker road on that day, they would have been in a far more favorable position for taking Richmond than they are to-day; and they would have done, too, the very thing that they should not do. Their left, all the way up Fort Darling, would have been protected by our iron-clad fleet. The White Oak swamp would have afforded their right flank ample protection. The only obstacle between them and Richmond, would have been the rebel army, an army not over ninety thousand strong, while General Grant's must have been very much larger. General Lee could not look to the result of a battle fought upon that ground, and under those circumstances, with any degree of confidence. General Grant's movement to the James river, therefore, not only relieved General Lee of these apprehensions, but it also enabled him to put into execution certain plans directed against General Hunter which he had not been able to do hitherto. His first step in that direction was to send General Pickett's division to Gordonsville, and to see that the railroad between that place and Richmond was put in perfect order. This road, it will be seen affords him another route by which to receive his supplies at Richmond, from Lynchburg, by way of Charlottesville. Whether General Sheridan was defeated or not, it is certain that the measures taken by General Lee prevented him from reaching Charlottesville, and have secured the safety of that railroad for the present.

The Defenses of Petersburg.

When General Lee ascertained that the Union army was crossing the James river at Windmill Point, he knew that their destination was Petersburg. No immediate danger then threatened the rebel capital.

An attack on Petersburg had been anticipated as long agoas when the campaign first began, and ample provision had been made even then, to repel it. Petersburg had been fortified at that time, in accordance with a plan furnished by General Beauregard. What kind of fortifications they are which defend Petersburg, can be imagined by the results of the attacks that have been made upon them by the whole strength of General Grant's army; for four successive days. The full details of those battles have not yet been made public.

When they are fully known, it will be seen that in those assaults our loss has been quite as great as it would have been if General Grant had made a determined advance on Richmond by the New Market and Quaker roads. The obstacles that he has between the Quaker road and Richmond, according to rebel authority, are no greater than those between City Point and Petersburg. At all events, the battles of the four days before Petersburg have inflicted on us a heavy loss in men and valuable officers. Many colonels commanding brigades, and majors commanding regiments have been killed and permanently disabled by wounds in these actions, and their places will be hard to fill. The fighting on the 18th is said to have been the most deperate and sanguinary of all, and yet the principal line of the enemy's works still remains in their possession. It was only the outworks, the inferior and weaker lines, of which Mr. Dana said: "*These works were of the very strongest kind, more difficult to take than Missionary Ridge was.*"

General Lee's Measures for the Defense of Petersburg.

Such was Petersburg; and such General Lee knew it to be when it became evident to him that that was the destination of the Union army. The events of the siege of Petersburg show he judged correctly of its powers of resistance. The reinforcement of the troops there, by the rebel forces that had been posted in front of Butler, between Bermuda Hundred and the railroad, is said to have been a ruse to draw Butler out of his entrenchments, in order that he might be captured, and his forces cut off. The railroad from Richmond to within a short distance of Petersburg has been in full possession of the rebels for the last two weeks, notwithstanding all of Butler's boasts to the contrary. Petersburg was not reinforced from Lee's army, however, until the 18th. On that day the main body of the rebel army had arrived on the west side of the Appotmattox, and some brigades crossed over into Petersburg.

It was supposed at Richmond that General Lee's intention was to hold the Federal army at bay as long as possible at Petersburg, and then to make another stand at a position which has been fortified on the west side of the river. It was believed that these two positions could be maintained for many days yet.

The Question Solved.

A short method of solving the question whether the Southern States are out of the Union, or not, was demonstrated in the Senate on the 13th inst., by Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin. He said:

"I have a document in my hand entitled 'the Constitution of the United States,' and here is a clause which reads:

"'The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote.'

"If this is a genuine document and that is a binding law, it opens up the inquiry whether the State of Arkansas is a State of the Union? I have another document which is entitled 'An act for the admission of the State of Arkansas into the Union, and to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the same, and for other purposes.' A clause in that act reads as follows:

That the State of Arkansas shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, and the said State shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to-wit:

"I will not read the boundaries. I suppose the body which enacted that law had authority to enact it, and I suppose it to be a law to day which binds this Senate and binds the President and binds each of the agencies and all the authorities of the United States except the law-making power, unless it has been repealed or abrogated. If it has been repealed I ask when, and by whom? There are those who say it was repealed by the people of Arkansas. I think they are mistaken. I think the people of Arkansas cannot repeal one of the acts of Congress, and I suspect it will not be seriously contended by anybody on this floor. There are others who suggest, if they do not say, that it has been repealed by the President of the United States. I think they are mistaken also. I do not believe the President of the United States can repeal one of these laws."

This would seem conclusive to any man who was not determined that it should not be true.

Petersburg.

Petersburg is a handsome city of from eighteen to twenty thousand resident population, in Dinwiddie county, Va., on the right or south bank of the Appomattox river, at the crossing of the Great Southern Railroad, twenty-two miles south of Richmond, and ten miles from the James river at City Point. It is the third town of Virginia in respect to population, and possesses extensive facilities for business. Vessels of one hundred tons ascend the river to the town, and those of larger size to Waltham's landing, six miles below. The South Side Railroad has its eastern terminus at this place, and the Appomattox Railroad connects it with City Point at the mouth of the river.

The falls of the Appomattox, which arrest the ascent of the tide immediately above Petersburg, furnish extensive water-power. Around these falls a canal has been constructed, by which means small boats ascend the river a distance of 100 miles. The limits of the borough include the decayed village of Blandford, in Prince George co., which was once superior to Petersburg in some respects. The remains of its church are among the most interesting and picturesque views in Virginia. Petersburg is lighted with gas and abundantly supplied with water from a reservoir. It is well built and naturally drained, the ground descending gradually from the heights on the southern outskirts down to the river.

The principal public buildings are the Custom House and Postoffice, Court House, Mechanics Hall, Phenix Hall and Public Library. There are fifty productive or manufacturing establishments. The sales of cotton in 1861 amounted to 35,000 bales. The receipts of tobacco in 1859 were 26,000,000 pounds, half of which was manufactured there in twenty factories.

Petersburg was incorporated in 1748. It was twice occupied by the British under General Phillips during the Revolutionary War. President Madison once styled Petersburg "the cockade of the South," referring to the gallantry of the volunteers from that place on the Canada frontier in the last war with England.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

WAR has the same effect upon nations as upon individuals. It destroys the feeble and strengthens the strong.

THIRTY-TWO dead rebels, drowned at Cynthiana, have been taken from the river. More are being fished for.

IT is a sad thing when men have neither heart enough to speak well, nor judgment enough to hold their tongues this is the foundation of all impertinence.

THE Mormons are now boasting that with 100,000 people in Utah, in all their settlements, there cannot be found a drinking saloon, a billiard saloon, or a bowling alley. It is well that they may boast of not having these slight evils they can poast of the possession of about all the rest.

FOUR strong-minded British females on their travels, were arrested on Pentecost Sunday in the Cathedral of Cologne, where they were "improving the occasion" by distributing tracts denouncing the Catholic Church, its ministers and its doctrines. They were civilly shown to the door and dismissed in a state of unspeakable indignation.

THE 10-40 BONDS.—The subscription to the 10-40 bonds is still before the public, and over seventy million have been already taken. At the present rate of premium on gold, they pay nearly ten per cent. interest in currency, and at the conclusion of the war; they will certainly be worth par in gold.

THE SLAUGHTER PEN ON THE CHICAHOMINY.—Mr. Francis C. Long, an army reporter of the *Herald*, writes under date of June 6th, from Grant's army:

In our assault upon the rebel intrenchments on the 3d inst. we lost more men, it is said, than Gen. Grant lost during the whole seige of Vicksburg.

AN individual advertised in one of the morning papers for "a wife," the other day, and requested each applicant for the situation to enclose her *carte de visite.* One of his correspondents enclosed her reply in these terms: "I do not inclose my *carte*, for, though there is some authority for putting a carte before a horse, I know of none for putting one before an ass."

SUNDAY ALWAYS.—By different nations every day in the week is set apart for public worship: Sunday, by the Christains; Monday by the Greeks; Tuesday by the Persians, Wednesday, by the Assyrians; Thursday, by the Egyptains; Friday, by the Turks; Saturday, by the Jews. Add to this the diurnal revolutions, and it is apparant that every moment is Sunday somewhere.

SOME days since a child but a few days old was found in the hall of the Orphan Asylum in Newark, New Jersey, and was sent to the overseer of the poor. Its mother has since applied to recover the baby. She said she was an American, and had abandoned her infant through the representations of an aunt, who had told her it would be well cared for at the asylum, and she (the mother) could work in a tailor shop. She had, however, repented, and desired her offspring back. She was sent to the overseer of the poor who had the child.

A FEW days ago a flock of large birds of strange appearance alighted from a flight over the lake, at Burlington Bay, near Hamilton, in Upper Canada. It was found that they were pelicans, all the way from the shores of the Gulf, or the lower beaches of the Mississipi. These birds have often been killed as far up the Mississippi as Keokuk, in Iowa, but their appearance in Canada is very unusual. Another rare visitor has been shot at Girondines, Canada. It was the glosso ibis, found in Texas Mexico, and California, but seldom seen at the North.

FORTY YEARS.—Forty years once seemed along and weary pilgrimage. To tread it now seems but a step. And yet along the way are broken shrines where a thousand hopes have wasted into ashes; foot-prints sacred under the drifting dust; green mounds whose grass is fresh with watering tears:—shadows even we could not forget. We will garner the sunshine of those years, and with chastened steps and reasonable hopes, push on toward the evening whose signal light will soon be seen swinging where the waters are still and storms never come.

REBEL TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.—The following item is from the New York *Herald* of the 22d. It occurs in the acount of the recent raid of Sheridan: "The next day, Tuesday, 14th inst., the line of march was in the same direction, and the command halted at the cross roads, three miles from Todd's Tavern. Here we found Major Darlington, of the 18th Pennsylvania, who had been wounded six weeks before at Craig's Tavern. He informed us that he had lain four days with his leg all shattered, without surgical attendance, when General Hampton took up his headquarters at the house and visited him. The General treated him with great kindness and sent his surgeon-in-chief to attend him. Dr. Taylor amputated his right leg at the thigh and provided him with good nursing, which continued until we arrived and found him so much recovered as to come along with us.

MARRIED.

IMMASTERS—FOX.—On Thursday, June 23d, by the Rev. E. M. Van Deusen, W. J. MCMASTERS to MISS JENNIE FOX, at the residence of the bride's father, both of this city. No cards.

BURLINGTON HERRON.
20 Boxes just received and for sale by
REYMER & BRO'S.
je10

A SINGLE BOX OF BRANDRETH'S PILLS contains more vegetable extractive matter than twenty boxes of any pills in the world besides; fifty-five hundred physicians use them in their practice to the exclusion of other purgatives. The first letter of their value is yet scarcely appreciated. When they are better known sudden death and continued sickness will be of the past. Let those who know them speak right out in their favor. It is a duty which will save life.

Our race is subject to a redundancy of vitiated bile at this season, and it is as dangerous as it is prevalent; but Brandreth's Pills afford an invaluable and efficient protection. By their occasional use we prevent the collection of those impurities, which, when in sufficient quantities, cause so much danger to the body's health. They soon cure liver complaint, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, pain in the head, heart burn, pain in the breast-bone, sudden faintness and costiveness.

Sold by THOMAS REDPATH, Pittsburgh, and by all respectable dealers in medicines.
je20-1ydawe

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.
je12

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' ARABIA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. Price 25 cents. jan18-1yd

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. Farmers, families and others can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment, for dysentery, colic, croup, chronic rheumatism, sore throats, toothache, sea sickness, cuts, burns, swellings, bad ulcers old sores, headache, mosquito bites, pains in the limbs, chest, back, &c. If it does not give relief the money will be refunded. All that is asked is a trial, and use it according to the directions.

DR. TOBIAS—Dear Sir; I have used your Venetian Liniment in my family for a number of years, and believe it to be the best article for what it is recommended that I have ever used. For sudden attack of croup it is invaluable. I have no hesitation in recommending it for all the uses it professes to cure. I have sold it for many years, and it gives entire satisfaction.

CHAS. H. TRIMNER,
QUAKERTOWN, N. J., May 8, 1858.

Price 25 and 50 cents. Office, 56 Cortlandt street, New York.

Sold by THOS. REDPATH, Pittsburgh, and all respectable Druggists. je20-1ydawe

THERE ARE METEOR INVENTIONS that flash up for a moment in the newspapers and pass to oblivion. There are also grand discoveries which take a permanent hold of public estimation, and last for all time. Permanent among the latter class stands

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

A vegetable preparation, harmless as water, which in the minutes transforms gray hair, or hair of any unpleasant hue, to a glorious black or enchanting brown. Unique in its composition and infallible in its results, it has achieved popularity with both sexes, with every class of society, and in all parts of the world.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.
je20-1ydawe

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

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

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

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

Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSEL.

REEDSBURY, Wis., Sept. 16, 1863.

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

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. 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. H. 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., &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, cor. Smithfield and 4th a
fsdfriday-sod

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN

OF

$200,000,000.

This loan is authorized by Act of Congress of March 3th, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

Until its Redemption, five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually IN COIN.

Its Exemption from State or Local Taxation adds from one to three per cent. per annum in its value.

The Rate of Interest on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin is as much greater in currency as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

As a Rule, the five per cent. specie securities of all solvent governments are always par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan, will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal percentage to the holder.

No Securities offer so great inducements, it is believed, as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

The Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $763,965,000 The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,836,127, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum, an amount largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The authorized Amount of this loan is Two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington, is over

$70,000,000.

Subscriptions will be received in currency by the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, and THIRD NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of Public money, and all

Respectable Banks and Bankers

throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

je.5-2wd&w

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, S.S.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to Elizabeth Jane Turner, formerly Elizabeth Jane Stout, widow, and the heirs of Nathaniel Stout, dec'd. Greeting: Whereas, at an Orphans' Court held at Pittsburgh, in and for said county, on the 28th DAY OF MAY, 1864. The petition of Ann M. Lehmer, Eliza Jane Lehmer, Margaret E. Kitchert, formerly Margaret E. Lehmer, Catherine Lehmer, heirs of William Lehmer, dec'd, was presented, showing that Nathaniel Stout in his lifetime by action of agreement dated respectfully the 11th day of July, 1845 and the 17th day of July 1847, acquired an equitable interest in eight certain lots of ground numbered 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526 and 527 in G. E. Warner, Jacob Painter, and P. Lorentz's plan of lots in Lucesne borough, formerly the reserve tract opposite Pittsburgh and afterwards in 1859 or 1860 dying intestate, leaving a widow, Elizabeth Jane Stout, since intermarried with Solomon Turner, and a daughter then about 4 years of age, both of whom are still living and residing at Warren, Pa. His estate was administered upon by G. E. Warner and David A. Greer, who by proceedings in this Court, in the above numbered case 79, June Term 1851, were authorized to sell the equitable interest of the said Nathaniel Stout in the above lots of ground, at Orphans' Court Sale for payment of debts, and being so authorized, on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1851 sold the same by public vendue or outcry, as in the order of the Court commanded, to William Lehmer, the father of the petitioner, for the sum of $2,312.00, which sale was on the 22nd day of Nov. 1851. Confirmed nisi by the Court: That said sale has never been confirmed absolutely, and that no deed has ever been made by said administrators, either to William Lehmer in his lifetime, or to his heirs since death; and therefore, praying the Court to order and decree a confirmation absolutely of the sale, so as aforesaid made in No. 79 of June term 1851, and that G. E. Warner, the surviving administrator of Nathaniel Stout, dec'd, Elizabeth Jane Turner the admr. not being within the jurisdiction of this Court, make a deed to the petitioner, as the heirs of William Lehmer, dec'd for the premises, so as aforesaid sold to the said William Lehmer.

Whereupon the Court made the following order: And now to wit: May 28th, 1864, the within petition having been read and considered in open Court, the Court order and direct that a citation be issued directed to Elizabeth Jane Turner formerly Elizabeth Jane Stout and the heirs of Nathaniel Stout, dec'd., returnable on Saturday June 18th, 1864, to appear and show cause, if any, why the return to the sale in this case should not be confirmed absolutely and G. E. Warner, surviving administrator of N. Stout, dec'd, directed to make a deed to the heirs of William Lehmer, dec'd. And whereas, afterwards the Court directed an alias citation to issue returnable on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1864.

BY THE COURT.

Now, therefore, we command you and each of you that you be and appear before our Orphans' Court at Pittsburgh, on or before the 3d DAY of JULY next, then and there to show cause, if any you have why the prayer of the petition should not be granted, and hereof fail not

Witness the Hon. James H. Sterret, President Judge of our said Court at Pittsburgh, this 22d day of June, A. D. 1864.

W. A. HERRON, Clerk.
je25-6td

THE GREATEST EXCITEMENT ever known in the Dry Goods market Goods advancing rapidly, but buyers can still find at

C. HANSON, LOVE & CO'S.,
74 and 76 Market Street,

great bargains in Summer Shawls of every description, from $3,00 upwards; Lace Shawls, Points and Bournous, from $3,00 and upwards; Silk and Cloth Sacks and Circulars, all of which we are closing out at very low prices. Dress Goods, very handsome, Twisted Silks and Grenadines, together with a beautiful stock of Plain and Bared Summer Dress of every description from 12½ cts a yard and upwards. Also bleached and unbleached Tablecloths and Table Linens, Napkins, Towels and White Goods of all kinds selling very cheap.

N. B. A large lot of Prints slightly damaged by water, selling very cheap. In short, our stock of all kinds of goods, we are selling at less retail than we could replace the same for ourselves.

C. HANSON, LOVE & CO.,
74 and 76 Market St.
je25

$25 REWARD—LOST, BY ROBERT MURPHY, on THURSDAY, June 23d, a memorandum book containing the following sums of money: Twenty or Twenty-two dollars in greenbacks, Seventeen dollars in currency in one roll, Twenty-eight or Twenty-nine dollars in currency in two rolls, and Thirty-seven dollars Pittsburgh money.

Twenty-five dollars will be paid for the recovery of the above. It can be left at J. Dunlevy's Grocery store, No 4 Diamond. je25-1t

HAY—40 BALES TIMOTHY—In store and for sale by FETTER & ARMSTRONG, my30 corner Market and First sts

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GENERAL

RALLY

Is once more deemed necessary to assure the public that all those that buy their Boots and Shoes, or are in any way engaged

FOR THE DEFENCE

Of CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE No. 66 Fifth street, must be convinced that we sell cheaper than any other House in the West. The heavy Nailed Brogans that were being conveyed to the enemies

OF OUR COUNTRY!!

Were captured by our forces, and are now offered at very low prices. Call and see them.
je24

FOR EVERY KIND OF

GAITERS & BOOTS

GO TO

McCLELLAND'S,

55 Fifth street.

Je25

FOULARD SILKS

Plain and Figured,

For sale by

WHITE, ORR & CO.
No. 25 Fifth Street.
Je25-1t

IF YOU CAN FIND THE QUALITY OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and the price you want to pay for them in other stores call at J. H. BORLAND'S.
93 Market street.
and you will be suited. je25

THEATRE.—BENEFIT OF MR CHARLES LOVEDAY, MONDAY, June 27th. Colleen Bawn and Don Ceasar de Bazan. Cheap John will sing a comic Song, and Mr. Metier of this city will dance a Sailor's Hornpipe. je23

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 Oi