of large sums of money, and mention the names of an officer of Gen. Tutt's staff, his chief of detectives, and also Judge Hart, of the Treasury Office. One of the prisoners had, at the time of arrest, a hundred and twenty bales of cotton on his plantation, a few miles from Natches. When he was released, he found that his cotton had been removed by military authority and sold.

I must not close without mentioning that there are some officers still left who see things in their proper light. Gen. Washburne, at Memphis, and Col. Farrar, at Natchez, have ordered the entire stoppage of trade outside the lines. Gen. Slocum has greatly restricted it here, but by no means stopped it. The only way to finish the matter is to send the goods above Cairo, and refuse all trade below that point. If the government is studying the good of the nation, it will entirely shut off trade in this region, drive out the swarms of speculators of all kinds and degree, discharge and imprison the official thieves holding Treasury, military, or naval positions, and attempt at least a purifying process. Dishonesty is here at high premium, and morality entirely out of market. If moral corruption were to taint the atmosphere to the injury of physical health, this region would speedily be desolate. Those who did not instantly perish would fly to the miasmatic swamps of Georgia or to the banks of the Chagres River, and there find a healthy locality.

The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1864.

FORNEY'S LATEST SENSATION.

There is not in the country even a youth, no matter how petted and flattered, who is fonder of displaying himself than is FORNEY, lately denominated the "President's Dog." He is bursting with egotism and vanity, and is consequently, fond of any sensation which will enable him to shine, even if it be by borrowed light. His latest effort, in this direction, is in relation to the BRECKINRIDGE family, of Kentucky, in which he opens some infamous and notorious falsehoods. Speaking of JOHN C. now in the rebellion, FORNEY says:

> He was the type of manly beauty when I made his acquaintance *fourteen years ago*. At that time, if he had a conscientious feeling, it was hatred of slavery, and both of us, "Democrats," as we were, frequently confessed that it was *a sinful* and anti-Democratic institution, and that the day would come when it must be peaceably or forcibly removed.

According to this honest FORNEY "fourteen years ago," looked upon SLAVERY as being "sinful" and anti-Democratic. These fourteen years take us back to 1850, when this FORNEY was editing the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, a mouthpiece of the slavery propagandists, and the bitter reviler of DAVID WILMOT, because of his free soil proclivities. He was the fussy fugleman of Mr. BUCHANAN in the Baltimore Convention of 1852, who was then the favorite candidate of the extreme Southern slavery extending States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Virginia. In 1854 true to his proslavery principles he labored day and night for the repeal of the Missouri compromise, which the slaveholders desired, in order to open our entire public domain to slavery. At that time, ten years ago—this fellow FORNEY was connected with the Administration organ in Washington, and was the pliant tool of JEFF DAVIS, then Secretary of War, in all the Southern intrigues to repeal the Missouri compromise. And from that period, up until BUCHANAN refused to give him a place in his Cabinet, there was no more miserable lickspittle to the Southern aristocrats in Washington, than this same blatent Abolitionists, who is not now ashamed to talk of his opposition to slavery fourteen years ago! Had it not been for Judge DOUGLASS's quarrel with the Administration in regard to the proper interpretation of popular sovereignty, as applied to the territory of Kansas, FORNEY would now most likely be in the Southern Confederacy. BUCHANAN's rejection of his claims to a seat in the Cabinet wounded his vanity and the position assumed by DOUGLASS furnished an admirable pretext for FORNEY's flank movements in Pennsylvania.

BEN BUTLER and DANL. S. DICKINSON's course, since they joined the Abolition party is modest compared to that of the Clerk of the Senate; they were all three most miserable tools of the slaveholders, but FORNEY is the only one brazen enough to date his Abolitionism back fourteen years.

CLEAR AS MUD.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial's* power of imitation are quite respectable, although its logic is somewhat muddy. In its issue of Saturday it floundered through a long article, of which the following, in imitation of Mr. LINCOLN's style, is an admirable sample:

> The rebellion we are now trying to, and firmly believe we will put down, repudiates the *whole* Constitution and seeks its overthrow. The Copperheads of the North sympathise with the rebellion, and, as a natural consequence, *against* the Constitution. The rebels and the Copperheads are, *therefore*, natural allies against the Constitution.

This Bunsyism the reader will see is worthy of Old ABE himself; it is a good imitation of that Chief Magistrate's message to Congress, in which he said "it was easier to pay a smaller sum than a larger one," and is worthy of a place alongside of JACK BUNSBY's "it so be."

But what attracts our attention most in this, is the *Commercial's* sublime impudence, in alluding to the Constitution at all. Its party never entertained the slightest respect for that sacred instrument; and since the rebellion began, every allusion to the necessity of observing it in Congress, has been met by sneers from the leading Abolition members of that body. The *Commercial* must therefore either be exceedingly hardened or deplorably verdant in making the statement it has. Why it is but a few weeks ago, that Mr. LINCOLN, in a letter to a citizen of Kentucky, announced the paradox that in order to preserve the Constitution, it was necessary sometimes to violate it.

ABOLITION BLUSTER.

A Washington correspondent writing on the 23d inst. remarks:

> 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.

Notwithstanding this shameful stultification, the Pittsburgh *Gazette* of Saturday published a column of silly bluster about going to war with England, of which the following is a specimen:

> "If the English government is really in earnest in wanting to pick a quarrel with us, a cause for one can easily be found. This silly pretence of American enlistments in Ireland will do as well as any other. Where there is a will there is a way. The Bowery boy's plan of getting up a fight will serve quarrelsome nations as well as quarrelsome men. "What are you following me for?" "I am not following you, sir." "Then I am a liar, am I?" and forthwith a scrimmage."

Mr. SEWARD having been on his knees to the English government for the past three years is not going "to come the Bowery boy" and get into a scrimmage; discretion with him seems to be the better part of valor.

There must be some mistake in the figures of the Republican organs, in reference to the Army of the Potomac, else the present draft would not be necessary. The Pittsburgh *Commercial* among its telegraphic items on Saturday morning says "Gen. GRANT has lost in killed, since leaving the Rapidan, but 1000 men, and the permanent loss to the army will not be over 20,000." Senator WILSON says in his place, that GRANT has been reinforced to the extent of 48,000 since leaving the Rapidan and that these would seem to be enough, is borne out by a special dispatch to the *Gazette* of Saturday morning, which speaks of the return of the President from the front, where he left GRANT in excellent spirits and that "he did not ask the President for another man." We quote literally, but can we depend upon the statements. It would be so consoling to know that our losses have been trifling; that GRANT is in good spirits and don't want another man, that he has been reinforced to the number of 48,000 and that a further draft is unnecessary.

The bill to repeal the three hundred exemption, in the conscription act has passed the Senate by a party vote 21 to 7. This was done under an executive pressure and will be forced through the House unless strong protests go in. The price of substitutes will then be within the reach of the wealthy only.

For the Post.

The following from an impudent "cuss" explains itself.

FINLEYVILLE, June 24, 1864.

COL. J. P. BARR, Esq—*Editor of the Old Post and Drafted Soldier*—DEAR SIR: Enclosed you will please find no two or five or ten dollars in payment of subscription to your "very valuable paper," etc., in the usual style of lying when addressing a paper of no value—nevertheless, I want you to send the paper, and as soon as I get tired of it—which won't be long—I will pay you off and stop it. I order it only because John Chucks and I have nothing else to differ about, and we are likely to get too friendly. The *Post* always keeps us very agreeably quarrelsome and nasty towards each other; I always praise it while Chucks damns it hugely. I have another motive in taking it—I see you have been drafted, and by taking your paper and not paying for it I may be able to assist your dependant family while you are absent fighting for liberty.

Of course you will go being Irish and handy with the spade, you will be useful now since Grant has disgraced the nation by digging on the Chickahominy.

By the way, now since you are a military man, maybe you can relieve me from a great doubt as to my duty—I have been ever anxious to be in perfect concord with the loyal, peaceful warriors such as Thomas Williams, the *Gazette* man, &c., and have heartily joined in their sneers and denunciations of McClellan for his old fogy notion of using spades. Following their lead, I have been used to swearing most vigorously that honest old Abe would never again permit any of his generals to use the Irish agricultural implement. But now I find that Grant is using it. What shall I do? I have not seen the *Gazette* for a few days, and I am in heathen darkness. Must I curse Grant or does the new dodge require that I should turn round and deny that we ever opposed the use of the spade? For God's sake enlighten me as to what the pious *Gazette* men require me to say and swear to in order to preserve my position as a loyal man. I am in great trouble on all but one point of duty—that always remains clear and plain to me, and I trust that by adhering stubornly to it some other little shortcomings may be over looked. The one safe point on which we of the intensely loyal school always agree, is to talk war boisterously on all occasions, but steadfastly avoid having any thing else to do in it. I have in this respect faithfully discharged my whole duty.

Yours, &c., L. C.

For the Post.

MR. EDITOR: The *Gazette* of 25th inst in regard to "the allegation that our government is enlisting recruits in Ireland"—wishes that there was some truth in the charge, for, "it would give us some hope that there was a source of supply for soldiers to be depended on."

Inferentially, the *Gazette* implies that the legitimate source of raising troops is exhausted, and in its extremity would go to war with "perfidious Albion" for then "a million of men would spring to arms to fight out the old grudge who have no thought of fighting *any other enemy*." (Mem: The one million *must* be copperheads.)

It is true, the *Gazette* intimates that "the demand for labor is too active" to fill up our depleted ranks from among our own citizens—but then it should have thought of this contingency when it urged with so much vehemence that we would "put down the rebellion it it took the last man."

LAST MAN.

From Matamoras

By the arrival of a vessel Matamoras yesterday, letters have been received which bring us some news of interest. It is said that the garrison of that place was going to take the field in a very short time, which caused some uneasiness. It appears that it was thinking of showing front to a rather strong body of mixed troops which are now in the State of Tamaulipas, and whose object is to occupy Matamoras. Juarez was still in Monterey exacting onnous contributions. From a priest alone of that city he has exacted it is said, sixty thousand dollars, which, if the priest did not deliver them in the short time for payment he fixed, would be taken by force of arms. Several of the principal neighbors were arrested for not being able to meet the exactions that he had imposed upon them. According to the same letters the confederates were advancing in some force upon Brownsville, and it was thought that the small federal garrison remaining there could not resist them.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ADVANCE.

A Grand Movement in Progress—The Rebels Driven from Masked Positions on Pine Mohtain—Hooker's Success at Pumpkin Run Creek—No Fears Entertained from Smith's Raid—Our Army Heavily Reinforced.

From the World's Correspondent.

CHATTANOOGA, June 14.

The news from the front to-day indicates that some grand movement is in progress which will soon result in the defeat of Johnson and his retreat beyond Atlanta. I learn that the operations of the army have thus far been successfully conducted, and that, without any severe engagement, the enemy has been flanked out of his well chosen positons, and compelled to take a stand upon a line which is so situated that it must succumb to well-directed strategic combinations. Gen. Sherman, in his march from Dallas, profited by the lessons taught him there and wherever he found the enemy intrenched, halted his column, and after making a reconnoissance, speedily found a path by which the enemy might be flanked from his position. Success has attended his efforts thus far, and it is probable that ere this the country would have had cause to rejoice over another brilliant victory by Gen. Sherman had not heavy rains so swelled the creeks and swamps in the vicinity of Marietta as to render movements of his army next to impossible. The rebels in Johnston's army are kept busily at work. Scarcely do they lay down the musket ere they are called upon to pick up the spade and intrench positions which may not be theirs twenty-four hours. They have had splendid natural points to aid them in their defense of Atlanta, and many of them which have fallen into our hands exhibit the highest engineering skill in their construction and arrangement. At Pine mountain the rebels completely masked themselves, and had it not been for the accidental discovery of some of their men Gen. Sherman might have been entrapped, for the mountain was exceedingly well fort fied, and every natural point was advantageously posted with troops. Each summit of the mountain was so arranged as to command the valley through which the opposing army must pass, to add to the difficulties of the pass the mountain slopes were densely wooded, affording ample shelter for the enemy. Approaching the point cautiously, and suspecting an ambuscade, the artillery was directed to open upon the woods for the purpose of uncovering the position of the rebels. This did not have the slightest effect, however, as the enemy did not show a force whatever in reply to our shots imposed. The fact was now ascertained, however, that the rebels were posted upon the eminence commanding the road, and a halt being ordered, Gen. Sherman proceeded to attend a flank attack against surprise. This was but the prelude, however, to an unexpected movement on our part for scarcely had the intrenchments begun to grow beneath the labors of the space brigade than a movement by the right flank commenced, discovering which, the rebels retreated upon their next line of defenses, just north of the Church known as Pine Mountain, a very short distance from Marietta. This retrograde movement upon the position was attended with considerable skirmishing, and almost a general engagement, owing to the efforts of the army to prevent the successful execution of the flanking operations. At the passage of Pumpkin Vine Creek on Hooker got one of his divisions over, when Hardee appeared in force to dispute the passage of the rest of the corps. But Hooker made the attack upon the rebel column so promptly that the rebels were driven from the position, and no further interruption occurred to prevent the passage of the army. In this way, by continuously advancing and drawing the enemy from his entrenchments, Gen. Sherman has been enabled to place his army where it stands to-day, knocking at the almost at the gates of Atlanta for admittance. Now Sherman occupies a comparative level space of country, at the rear of no longer protected by high mountains, swamps and peaks and passes, but are behind artificially constructed works which, as soon as the rain ceases or the ground could become firm, will be swept before the impetuous onslaught of Sherman's veterans. A rest has now taken place, and a fierce battle may be expected in a few days. In the meantime, the rebels are kept busily at work, and supplies go to prove that Johnston is the most fatiguing commander we have. In this connection it may be worth to state that quantities are entertained respecting the movements of Forrest. He has been moving rapidly from Western Mississippi since his defeat of Gen. Sturges, and it was well understood that his purpose was to cut the railroads in Gen. Sherman's rear and to attempt the capture of this place. Gen. Rosseau, who has a fine a division of cavalry as ever accompanied an army, is well prepared for him, and will, no doubt, offer his attentions to meet with fulfillment. I learned a few days ago that Forrest was attempting to reach our rear to the way of North Alabama, but had been obstructed in his effort to cross the river at Florence. He will, no doubt, next attempt to cross at Decatur, where preparations are already made for his reception. Next to the capture of Rome—which eight pieces of artillery, loaded with an indefinite quantity of cotton, immense quantities of stores, and extensive iron works and foundries were taken—the destruction of Ladowah inflicted the most damage upon the rebels. The iron works were extensive and most valuable to the enemy. The Seventeenth army corps, under Major General Frank P. Blair, entered Rome on the 6th after a forced march from Decatur. This was the corps which was reported in rebel journals as being near Van Buren, Ala., and which was mistaken at the time for General A. J. Smith's command. This increases General Sherman's strength to a figure which is far in excess of that of the rebel army, and greatly superior to that with which he moved out from Chattanooga. The ground in front of General Sherman, now although not mountainous like that through which he has just passed, is hilly, and some of the eminences are dignified by the cognomen "mountains." But they are insignificant affairs, and were it not for the swampy character of some of the ground would not prove the slightest impediment to our advance. Two inconsiderable streams—Moss and Noonday creeks—are upon either flank of the army, but will soon be crossed. Then Marietta will be reached, and after that comes the struggle for Atlanta, five miles distant.

THE design for the Gettysburg monument, awarded to Mr. James G. Batterson, of Hartford, is as follows: A solid white marble base with four buttresses, each supporting a statue representing respectively, History, War, Peace and Plenty. From the center rises a shaft of marble crowned with a colossal bronze statue of the Goddess of Liberty, fifteen feet high. The hight of the monument will be fifty feet, and the cost will be fifty thousand dollars.

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.

ENGLISH travellers, who usually think nothing is good enough for them when they are away from home, are very angry at the treatment they now receive in Prussia, where they are snubbed, turned out of hotels, groaned at and much spitten upon.

The Postponement of the Chicago Convention.

The National Democratic Committee have acted wisely in postponing the meeting of the Convention. This action was not only a just deference to the almost unanimous opinion of the Democracy of the Middle and Western States, but was that which suggests itself as proper and decorous to every man who feels that there is higher duty in party than appropriation of spoils. The Democratic party could not afford to tarnish its fame by an exhibition of such gross indecency as has just been perpetrated by the late conventions of the Abolitionists, in huckstering and wire-pulling for places whilst thousands of their fellow citizens are lying maimed and dying on the fruitless battle fields of Virginia, and the question of our defeat or success is still an open one. No Democrat has time now to think of canvasses or electioneering. His heart is with his suffering brother on the James River; his eyes are turned with an anxiety which permits no release of watchfulness on the end of that mighty struggle in which the fate of a continent is being decided. The present moment we all feel to be no time for making political nominations. Can a ward procession recall us from the deathly tramp of the armed contending hosts? Are we to be turned from the shrill revelle or the bugle blast of the thundering charge by a placarded omnibuss full of droning trombonists? Amid the mighty events now transpiring, perhaps decisive of our fate, and that of our posterity, such sounds would jar upon Democratic senses, as the blatant voice of John Hook crying "Beef! Beef!" did on the soul of Patrick Henry, in the full fervor of his patriotic zeal. The time is too large, too full of big events, for such small aims, such subordinate interests. A display of personal selfishness beside an individual coffin is revolting to our sense of decency; how much greater is our disgust and abhorrence in such exhibitions oaer the grave of our country and our liberties.

The postponement of the Convention is, besides, another evidence of the deep foundations on which the structure of the Democratic party is laid. It has no one man to exalt, no individual to glorify at the expenses of its principles and the nation's interests. It is a matter of comparatively small moment to it what name is inscribed on its banners, for its cohorts rally under an unvying principle. Its leader is sure to be faithful, for his followers would fight under no other, for they have chosen him, stamp his addresson to its creed, as the mint mark on the coin stamps its purity. It can wait, therefore, to wait and watch the varying scenes of the great drama now being played before us. Mighty movements, which each day create new relations, displace old opinions, form fresh phases and different combinations of circumstances. To have refused to acknowledge these elements which go to the making up of a just decision on the question which will come before the Chicago Convention would have been to have wilfully thrown away the conditions of success. The action of the Democracy is never at fault when it is not premature.

THE CONSCRIPTION

Important Action of the Senate Last Midnight.—The Bill Repealing the $300 Clause passed.—Future Calls to be made for One Year.

In senate last night the question was taken on Mr Collamer's amendment and it was rejected.

The bill to repeal the $300 clause was then taken up and passed by a vote of 24 yeas to 7 nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Doolittle, Foster, Harlan, Grimes, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Lane (Kansas), Morgan, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Ten Eyck, Thomson, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, McDougall, Powell, Richardson, Riddle, Saulsbury.

The bill provides that so much of the Enrolment Act of March 3, 1863, and the acts amendatory thereof as authorize the discharge of any drafted person upon the payment of $300 for the procuration of a substitute, is repealed. Provided that persons obtained in this way shall be counted on the quota of the district in which such substitute is credited. The second section provides that in all calls for drafts hereafter made under the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces and the act amendatory thereof, the same may be made to take effect in time as the President shall direct not exceeding one year. Section 3 provides that the number of men now called from any district for the services of the United States beyond and above its quota on calls heretofore made, and the term of service of men shall be considered and allowed in such calls.

Section four provides that no person drafted on future calls or who shall volunteer on filling the same, be liable to be again drafted until the existing call be not shall be exhausted.

At half past 12 the Senate adjourned.

THE CRISIS IN CANADA

A Scheme of General Federation Resolved Upon—The Democratic Leaven Working—Canada to be Divided into Four Districts—Representation to be Regulated by Population.

From the World's Correspondent.

QUEBEC, June 14.

I have only time to write to you that a very important constitutional change is now likely to be made in the government of the country, owing to the late crisis.

The ministry has obtained the support of the leading man of the Reform party, Mr George Brown, *by the promise of a measure for the general federation of the provinces*. If the scheme for general federation fail, the principle is to be applied to Canada alone.

Canada will be divided into two, three or four provinces. In the upper House the representation will be equal, and in the lower, or popular branch, it will be based on population. By this, Canada West now gains what it has been so long battling for, viz, representation by population, and, as that section of the province has a greater population than the other, it will of course, gain a political advantage over the latter.

In the meantime, three of the leading reform men are to go into the Upper Canada section of the ministry. This is done as a guarantee of good faith. A caucus of each party has had a long session on the matter, and the two agree upon the basis proposed to them by their leaders. The details of the scheme have been left in the hands of Mr. Brown by his party.

Thus by a compromise, have the evils of the late crisis been averted. I think this charge so suddenly greed upon will take you by surprise.

DIED.

FINCH—On Sunday morning at Hancock, June 26th, MARY, only child of T. J. and Eliza S. Finch, aged 1 year and 10 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-day at o'clock p. m. from 152 First street.

WHAT AN AMOUNT OF SUFfering and Disease among the Volunteers would be prevented by the free use of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For Wounds, Sores and Scurvy, the ointment is a certain cure for Bores; Complaints, Fevers, Small Pox, &c., the Pills are the best medicine in the world. 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, so Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1.40 per box or pot. je20-1wd

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 prevalant; 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. je3-1ydawe

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,
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For which the highest cash price will be paid,
For which the highest cash price will be paid,

At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,
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Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh,
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je13

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A FACT.

Is it a Dye.

In the year 1866 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 trial will satisfy the truth of what is here stated that I have ever used. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. T. MATHEWS,
Chemist Agent, Detroit st. N. Y.

Also sole Agent for Mathews' ARNICA HAIR DYE. The best hair dressing in use. Price 50 cents. ja1.6-1yd

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE! Farmers, Farriers and others can procure no remedy equal to Dr. Tobias Venetian Liniment, for diphtheria, distemper, sore throat, sore mouth, sore tongue, all diseases of the throat, bronchial tubes, lockjaw, inflammatory fevers, pains in the limbs, colds, &c. It does not give relief merely, but cures in the shortest possible time. It is warranted to do what is claimed for it, or money refunded. Authentic testimonials as to its efficacy, &c., can be seen at the Depot. Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

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 rheumatism it is invaluable. I have recommended it to everything I for all the cures it professes to effect. I have sold it for many years, and it gives entire satisfaction.

CHAS. H. TRIMMER,
Druggist, Cor. Broadway and Canal st., New York.

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

THERE ARE METEOR INVENTIONS [illegible]

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE. [illegible]

VENETIAN HAIR DYE, VENETIAN LINIMENT and CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE. [illegible]

LYON'S KATHAIRON—RATHBONE'S [illegible]

HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE, NOT A DYE, but restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural nutriment, thereby restoring vigor and beauty. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents. [illegible]

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM—This is the most delightful and extensively admired article of the toilet. It eradicates tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the face, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Introduced by actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere. Prepared by

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y.

Address all orders to

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., New York.

MERIAN MUSTANG LINIMENT—The patronage of St. Louis and Cincinnati who have for years relied on the Mustang Liniment, under pretence of proprietorship have been thoroughly exposed; the counterfeits, to shield sellers, the latter impostors, have produced from the United States Treasury, a fac-simile stock-plate to their stamp, which is placed over the top of each bottle. Purchasers should see that the fac-simile of my signature is on each wrapper, without which the genuine article is counterfeit, worthless and worthless imitation. Examine every bottle. This Liniment has been in use and growing in favor for twenty years. There hardly exists a hamlet on the habitable globe that does not contain evidence of its wonderful effects. It is the best emollient in the world. With its present improved ingredients, its effects upon man and beast are perfectly remarkable. Sores are healed, pains relieved, lives saved, valuable animals made useful, and untold ills assuaged. For cuts, bruises, sprains, rheumatism, swellings, bites, caked breasts, stiffened joints, &c., it is a Sovereign remedy that should never be dispensed with. It should be in every family. Sold by all druggists.

D. S. BARNES, New York.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HAVING BOUGHT OUR GOODS before the recent heavy advances we offer at prices considerably less than can be bought any where in the East, a large and well assorted stock of seasonable

HOSIERY AND GLOVES

of the best foreign and domestic manufacture. A great variety of dress trimmings, Silk and Bugle Gimps, Silk Tassels, Ornaments, Veils, Ribbons, Magic and Lace Ruffling, Jet, Silk and Bugle Dress Buttons, a very good assortment of

RICH GUIPURE LACES,

Embroideries, Edgings, Parasols, Rain and Sun Umbrellas, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, and the largest and best Stock of Fancy Goods, Notions and Small Wares to be found in the city.

CALL SOON. je27

CONCERT HALL.

EVENING CONCERT AND CLASSICAL MATINEE.

CARL WOLFSOHN,

With the valuable assistance of

M'LLE FREDERICI,

Prima Donna and

HERR FRANZ HIMMER,

Favorite Tenor,

Of the German Opera Company, recently so successful in the Atlantic cities, will give a

GRAND CONCERT

Of Instrumental and Vocal Music,

ON FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1864,

AND A

CLASSICAL MATINEE

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 2nd, at 3 o'clock.

Ticket admitting one to the Concert alone $1 00
Ticket admitting one to the Matinee alone 1 00
Ticket admitting one to the Concert and Matinee 1 50

The sale of reserved seats, without extra charge will commence on Wednesday Morning, June 29th, at 9 o'clock, at the Music Store of Messrs Kleber and Mellor. Tickets can also be had at the door. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert commences at 8. Matinee commences at 3. Grand Programme for Concert and Matinee (entirely different and distinct) may be found at the Music Store. je27

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE FOR PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 10th day of JULY next, at 4 P. M., FOR

Grading for Second Track

On this Railway.

Between Rochester and New Brighton, about [illegible] miles. Between Rochester and Beaver Station, about [illegible] miles. Between Smithfield and Crafton, about 2 miles. Between Smithfield and Greenlane, and Greenlane and Bluerock, about 25 miles.

Information as to the character of the work, and blank proposals, may be had at the Office of Division Engineers at New Brighton, Pennsylvania, Crafton, O., and at Bluerock, O., on and after the 12th of JULY next. JOHN B. JEVONS, Chief Engineer.

Office of the Chief Engineer, Pittsburgh, Pa., June 23, 1864. je27

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

Silk Grenadines.

Worsted Grenadines.

Organdies and Lawns.

For sale at low prices by

WHITE, ORR & CO.

No 25 Fifth Street.

AT A MEETING OF THE CITIZENS of Jackson township, it was resolved to celebrate appropriately, the 4th of JULY. All necessary arrangements for the purpose were made. Place of meeting, Excel near Squire Allison's residence, on Saunders rp. Hour of meeting at 10 o'clock a. m., and an invitation was extended to Baldwin, Jefferson and Upper St. Clair tps., and Union township, Washington county, to join in the celebration. Hons. S. T. Wilson and James Pershey, D. D., and Capt. Stoneland are expected to deliver addresses. Come one, come all. je27-3t&w

DR. BROWN'S REMEDIES ARE known only to himself. Will cure certain diseases when all other remedies fail. Recent cases cured without hindrance from business in a very short time. The cure is made by destroying the poisonous fluid that the blood is sure to keep unless the proper remedy is used. This is what he claims for his remedies, that they are the safest and only remedies for that loathsome disease, Syphilis. Office, No. 20 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. je27-1t

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 $4.00 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 Figured 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 was so selling so fast that we could replace the same for advances.

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 Thirty-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. Return the left at J. Donlevy's Grocery store, No 4 Diamond. je25-1t

BARROUCHE SPRING WAGON and matched Mules for sale. Will be sold for cash or use, a FAMILY BARROUCHE, one SPRING WAGON, also, a PAIR OF MATCHED BAY MARES. Enquire at MCCLELLAND'S AUCTION. je27

POTATOES—

50 bushels choice Neshannocks,
200 do do Peach Blows
100 do do Pink Eyes,

Just received and for sale by

FETZER & ARMSTRONG,
mh19 corner Market & Front sts

REFINED SUGARS—

100 bbls "A" and "B" Coffee Sugars,
20 do Crushed, Granulated and Powdered Sugar—Now in store and for sale by

REYMER & BROS.,
feb27 128 and 128 Wood st

50 BASKETS, PINTS AND quarts, Heidsick's Champagne, 50 Cases Sparkling Moselle. In store and for sale by

MILLER & RICKERTSON

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. 62 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.

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. HORLAND'S, 98 Market street, and you will be suited. je25

THEATRE.—BENEFIT OF MR. CHARLES LOVEDAY, MONDAY, June 27th. Colleen Bawn and Don Cesar de Bazan. Cheap John will sing a comic Song, and Mr. McGee 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 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 suited 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