The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1864.

SECRETARY CHASE.

"Swapping Horses."

Although "Honest Old ABE" thought that the Baltimore Convention did right in not swapping him for some other quadruped "while crossing the stream," he thought nothing in turning out the wheel horse of his Administration, at the mere suggestion of the villanous BLAIRS. Secretary CHASE has, at length, been sacrificed to appease the BLAIR faction. Gold yesterday, we learned, advanced to 275, which is a terrible commentary upon this suicidal act of the President.

But what can be thought of the selection of DAVE TOD, of Ohio, for CHASE's place? It is the most extraordinary blunder since the appointment of POPE to the command of the Army of the Potomac. Instead of looking about for a financier of practical and acknowledged ability, the President selects TOD, a mere dealer in coals and politics, the first requiring no more ability than is necessary to master a book of single entry, and the second never raised by him above the level of a course stump speaker. When we remember of having such financial ministers, in times of peace and prosperity, as TANNY, WOODBURY, WALKER and GUTHRIE, it is terribly demonstrative of our degeneracy as a nation, when we find such a man as TOD, at such a time, selected to direct the monetary affairs of the nation.

LATER.—The Senate refusing to accept TOD, the President appointed Senator FESSENDEN, of Maine, who is at present a member of the United States Senate, and a gentleman of ability and character. Whether he accepts the honor proposed is quite doubtful.

HOW TO ESCAPE THE DRAFT.

Now that the Administration has forced Congress to repeal the $300 commutation, the question exercising the Abolitionist most is how are we to escape the draft, and a very serious and interesting question it is. We have, more than once, directed the reader's attention to the statement of Senator WILSON, that the Government had received volunteers, since the 17th of last October to the number of 700,000. No one pretends to deny this most extraordinary revelation; and yet in the face of it we find the Administration forcing the House of Representatives to reverse its former well matured decision, by repealing the best clause in the late enrollment law. What have become of the 700,000 men, in question, who have joined the service since last October; and where are the hundreds of thousands who were in the army when these went in? These inquiries we have addressed to the Administration papers of this city more than once, but the only reply we can get from them is, additional cries for more soldiers.

A little after this time, last year, our readers will remember, that the War Department, in its usual authoritative and pompous manner, announced that the election of CURTIN would render further drafts unnecessary. "Elect CURTIN and avoid the draft" was one of the campaign mottoes; a triumph at the polls, the Abolitionists declared, would be better than the bagging of LEE's entire army. By the National Administration sending home soldiers sufficient to vote, CURTIN was re-elected, and behold our condition now! Drafts have, since then, followed one another in quick succession, until now we have a law as exacting and inexorable as the genius of Abolitionism can make it. If all the hardships and sacrifices the people are thus forced to suffer and make, were for an honest purpose of restoring our Union we could struggle on; but that is not the purpose. Those having the control of the Government, tell us plainly that "the last dollar and the last man" must be sacrificed, if necessary to uproot slavery, and the war shall not terminate until their purpose is accomplished. The Abolitionists then, having converted our sublime struggle for national unity, into a partizan crusade for negro emancipation, is it asking too much of them to volunteer and fight out a struggle in which none but they according to their own showing can feel any interest. Or let them repeal their Abolition legislation and re-adopt the CRITTENDEN resolution, defining the purpose of the war, and we will guarantee that the "roads will swarm" with buoyant and bounding volunteers. But, if we must have a partizan war, hereafter, partizans should fight it out. Instead of any desire to do this, however, we find these negro equality champions racking their brains to escape military service. Our contemporary, the *Gazette*, for instance, suggests as follows:

"This is a rich, prosperous community, and it will be easy, under the prevalence of a *proper spirit*, to raise the needed means for obtaining sufficient volunteers to cover the quota of men that may fall to our share. If men possessed of abundant means want to stay at home and escape the liability under the draft, they must make a *liberal use of their money* to stimulate volunteering as the best way of filling our quota

The "proper spirit," which the *Gazette* alludes to here, is that which will prompt a rich man to lay out a few hundred dollars, in order that he may stay at home, while some poor purchased substitute is pouring out his life-blood in a struggle he disapproves. The war having been perverted to the purposes of Abolitionists, should be fought out by that noisy but cowardly faction. If the sudden elevation of four millions of slaves, is so dear to them as to make them willing to spend the last dollar—not their own—and sacrifice the last life—not their own either—to bring their emancipation about, let them, at least, do their share of the fighting and not cower like spaniels at the mere contemplation of the effects of their own laws.

MAGNANIMOUS OLD ABE.

Lieutenant-Colonel BOWMAN, remarks the *World*, had charge of the Military Academy at West Point, has been removed from that position by order of President LINCOLN. The reason for the removal may be found in the fact that as soon as it was known that General McCLELLAN was to deliver the oration on the occasion of the dedication of the site of the Battle Monument, General CULLUM was sent on by the administration to insist that another orator should be chosen. The committee who had the matter in charge refused, however, to make any change after a formal invitation had been tendered and accepted. LINCOLN'S and STANTON'S sharp personal malice against the General they had so wronged is at the bottom of this punishment inflicted upon Lieut.-Colonel BOWMAN. The *Round Table* doubted whether the administration was so forgetful of its self-respect as to interfere in a matter of this kind, but this journal has its answer in this smallest and meanest of the many small and mean acts of the administration.

Humiliation &c.

The United States Senate, in one of its periodical fits of piety, has passed a resolution in favor of the President setting apart a day of humiliation fasting and prayer. There is no objection to fasting and praying, but if old ABE has not subjected the country to humiliation sufficient to do it for the remainder of its existence, there is nothing to humiliate in our common human nature. So deep has been our humiliation that the *World* cannot foresee more than two days of rejoicing for the next eight months; one will be when it is announced that LINCOLN has been beaten at the polls, and the other when a brand-new Administration goes into power in Washington.

From the Albany Argus, June 24.

The Postponement of the National Democratic Convention.

The Democratic National Committee, which originally called the National Convention for the 4th of July, has postponed it to the 29th of August. We have no doubt they acted wisely, and conformed to the prevailing sentiment of the party.

We do not think it well for the Democracy to make their nomination now. We know not what the next two months may bring forth. The waste of armies and of public credit by the architects of ruin, at Washington, may bring on a crisis, which shall give to politics a new shape. What if the Administration should conspire a dishonoring peace on the basis of separation? What if they should invite or provoke foreign intervention? What if, listening to the voice of the people, Mr. Lincoln should discard his cabinet of distructives, and its tainted followers, and replace it by a representative ministry? What if, for a third time, he should attempt to repair the disasters of the army, by calling McClellan to its head?

What if, on the other hand, taking council of evil and fanatical advisers, the President should attempt to crush out the political opposition at the North, by the enforcement of martial law? What if he should turn the remnants of his army against the people?

It is not in a mere party point of view that we regard the contingencies of the future. We can imagine a case in which the masses of the Adminstration party may call upon the Democracy to assume the burdens and perils of Administration; and we can realize, in anticipation, with what misgiving a Democratic Administration would assume the task. It is an honorable ambition to seek power, so as to save national honor and prosperity; but who would seek to administer the inheritance of a ruined country, or succeed to a dishonored name?

The spectacle which is most fearful in the future to Democrats, is a prospect of such a success and of such responsibilities. The partisans who have ruined the country should be held to the completion of their infamous task. The murderers should be bound to the body of their victims.

We have no Presidential candidates; and we believe that the Democratic delegates, already chosen, have none. There are prominent men in civil and military life who might be presented, but the mind of the party is fixed upon no one of these. It is open and free to choose.

We feel that the time has come when we should accept as President any man who shall save the country. The present incumbent is at once a failure and a reproach. Any change would at least relieve the country from the sense of shame. Almost any change would improve the chances of civil and military administration.

If honest men of all parties stretch their hands out to us to help them, to save them, we must not refuse. If they see that the real danger to the country lies in the blind and perverse counsels, and warring ambitions of the cabal at Washington, and propose to unite with us in displacing it, we cannot refuse. Least of all can we stop to differ about candidates. Almost any man is a good enough candidate, who will answer the patriotic purpose of uniting the people in so propitious a combination.

We believe that it was in anticipation of contingencies like these, that the Convention was postponed. It is wisely and patriotically done. Let Mr. Lincoln and his dishonest cabal have the sole honor of plotting politics amid the country's ruin. Let them push on their way to office and spoils, over mangled corpses, and map out their torturous paths to place in the blood of the soldier. The Democracy have other thoughts and other purposes now.

ARRIVAL OF MORMONS.—Eight hundred Mormon "Saints" arrived in the city, over the Central Road, Sunday afternoon, and left in the evening via the Lake Huron. The band is composed of several nationalities. There are thirty or forty Danes and Swedes among them—of the latter, only two or three families. There are about one hundred and fifty Scotch, and an equal number of Welch; four hundred and fifty are English; and a few of the emigrants are of Irish extraction, but at the time of joining the Mormons, they lived in Scotland or Wales; while two or three of the faithful are unmistakably Irish.

This company is in charge of Elder Thomas E. Jeremy, who holds the office of conductor, and is assisted by several elders, among whom are "Brothers" Joseph Bull, Geo. G. Bywater, John C. Graham, Moses E. Farnsworth, William Gordon and George Swan.

A majority of the Mormons were not well dressed. They belonged generally to the poorer or peasant class of Europe. A few of the young women, however, were clad in neat-fitting and tastefully arranged attire, and one or two wore a profusion of flowers on their heads. These persons were apparently of so different a class from that to which the others belonged that the idea which was suggested of a future of peculiar blessedness designed for them may very likely prove to have a sufficient foundation. —*Buffalo Express.*

Danger Ahead!

While dealing with the Present, the sovereign people of the free and independent States of this glorious Union must not fail to keep an eye on the Future. The Federal Administration may continue to arrogate to itself—as has been its invariable practice from the very commencement of our domestic troubles—perfect ability to attend to the South; but have the people confidence enough in the ability and integrity of the present Administration to grant to it a new lease of power, to extend through another term of four years? Has its uniform course been of a character to warrant the belief, on the part of the public, that the men in power are sincerely opposed to an unnecessary prolongation of the war, and that they are conducting it solely for the benefit of the country, and *not* for their *own personal gain and aggrandizement?* Certainly it cannot be said that such is the light in which the Democratic party are wont to consider it; and the *fact* of the recent Cleveland Convention which made nominations avowedly in opposition to the present Administration, is a clear proof that a large portion of the Republican party likewise disbelieve the groundless assumptions. And when it is considered that the Fremont ticket is supported by a large portion of the rank and file of the Republican party, and by many of its most influential and extensively circulated papers, such as the New York *Independent*, *Tribune*, &c., it must at once be seen and felt by every candid mind, that a vast majority of the voting population of this country have set their seal of condemnation on the conduct and character of their present rulers. Even *The Nation*, an ardent Republican journal, says: "Mr. Lincoln's honesty is of strange descriptions. It consists in ruining the country and disregarding its interests in order to make *sure of power for four years longer.*" It is impossible to deny the justice of this remark, particularly when we consider the source whence it emanates, (an influential and leading journal of the party,) and the multiplied instances of fraud, deceit, and outrage upon which that remark is founded. The admission is valuable as warning the country of "Danger Ahead," though speaking nothing, perhaps, but what is patent to the commonest understanding. If it is possible for Lincoln, in utter defiance and contempt of the wishes of the people to the contrary, "to make sure of power for four years longer," then it must be evident, that the days of the Republic are numbered, and the liberty of the citizen must give place to the restraints of the subject. Will the public heed the warning?

Radical Clergymen and the Draft.

Until the military law was amended in 1863, clergymen were exempt from the draft. It will be remembered by persons who occasionally listened to sermons from the radical preachers of that period, or who read the reports of those performances, which were obligingly furnished by the writers or their friends to the newspapers, that great stress was laid upon the right of the government to the personal service of able-bodied citizens (who were not exempt.) Whenever there was a slack in the recruiting business, these clergymen, who keep the run of all the news and comment on it from the pulpit as regularly as an editor, would call upon the government to put off the draft no longer, but to go in and get the men. After the failure of the draft in July last, this school of radical clergymen like their *confreres* of the newspaper press, were very anxious to have the draft go on at all hazards.

Has anybody heard any such sentiments from the lips of a radical clergyman (not exempt by virtue of age) since the law was amended making him liable to the draft? So far as we can gather from current reports and from newspaper statements—not being in the habit of personally attending upon their ministrations—they are quite dumb now upon the obligation of personal services to the country. The commutation clause leads to them in a new light, now that they may be called upon at any time to take refuge behind it. In thinking over the whole question in the light of their actions, they have certainly concluded that there may be cases where men in delicate health, or with large families to support, or unaccustomed to military exercise, may really do the country more service by paying the commutation fee, or furnish a substitute than to go in person. In instances reported in the newspapers, where radical clergymen have been drawn, we observe that they cheerfully accept from their congregations the means of buying themselves off. To this course there can be no objection, except where the preacher has been peculiarly zealous in urging the policy of a draft in preference to the slower but safer system of volunteering, and then we think, out of consistency, that he ought to accept his destiny, and go, and not return to the work of the ministry at all.—*Cincinnati Commercial, &c.*

New Territory of Montana.

Congress has organized a new Territory out of the eastern half of Idaho. It lies on the west of Dacotah, east of and including the eastern side of the Rocky Mountain range, and embraces the valley of the Yellowstone and numerous tributaries of the Upper Mississippi. It is big enough for three or four States like Ohio, and will rapidly fill up with people, provided the partially explored mining resources prove as rich as anticipated.

A large immigration is setting that way this season, and a long train of emigrants will leave Minnesota early in July, under the guard and guidance of Captain Fisk, who has made two successful expeditions to the Territory now comprised in Idaho and Montana. One train is already on the frontier waiting the Government escort, and the train about to start will unite with it at Fort Ridgely. The route through the Indian country will be over ground previously scouted by the troops under General Sully; and General Pope will furnish the Fisk expedition with a sufficient military escort.

On the 8th of June Gen. Sully's column had reached Inkpah river, the point of departure from the waters of the Upper Minne-sota river. Everything progressing favorably. A rise of six feet had come down the Missouri, which will enable boats to ascend with supplies.

The officers of the new Territory of Montana are Sydney Edgerton, of Ohio, Governor; H. P. Torsey, of Maine, Secretary; Amine Giddings, of Connecticut, and Lorenzo P Williston, of Dacotah, Associate Justices; Cornelius N. Burke, of Minnesota, United States Marshal; and Edward Nealley, of Iowa, United States Attorney.

THE Sioux massacres are beginning again in the Northwest. General Pope is still in charge of that department, with his headquarters at Milwaukee, where he concerns himself much more to improve his fortunes than to repair his tattered military reputation. The sort of horses which he has supplied some portions of his command with would disgrace the yard of condemned horses at Washington. They come about as near the requirements of the service as his war bulletins from the Southwest, and from Virginia during the disastrous defeats there two summers ago, came to the truth. A competent Secretary of War would put a competent general in command in the Northwest. Minnesota has nothing to hope from the management of "lying John Pope."

Destructive Drought in Southern California.

C. A. Canfield writes in the Monterey *Gazette* of May 20th as follows:

Since the time of writing my last meteorological report quite a number of heavy showers of rain have fallen, making the total amount up to the present time, 7,85 100 inches. On five different nights rain has fallen, and twice in the day time, causing vegetation to put on the livery of green which it generally wears at this time of the year. There has been no frost lately, so that the little rain that has fallen has done more good than it otherwise would; but it came too late to save the crops and cattle. If the rain we have had lately had fallen in April instead of now, it would have kept the ground moist and the crops growing, and would have prevented, to a great extent, the terrible loss of stock animals that is now inevitable. From the grain crops that were sown, there will be saved a little hay or straw, but the most of it will not be worth cutting. Potatoes and beans will turn out but little better.

The cattle, sheep and horses (in which the wealth of the country consists) will nearly all die this year, if they are not "killed" to prevent them from dying.

The sheep it is true can be driven away to find pasture in other localities, and so will not be a total loss. And many of the ranche horses can be saved by driving them into the small valleys in the mountains but all the small colts, and many of the large ones, are always destroyed by the panthers (California lions) that abound in those places, in the thickets.

The few cattle that can be got together on the ranches are now selling at from $8 to $4 a head, large cattle that are fat bring, say, $12; but there are very few of them. Of the rest, not even the hides will be saved, for they will die, for the most part in inaccessible places, and where they cannot be found.

There is, then, no prospect ahead for the stock raiser in this part of the State, except destitution and poverty. Of course there are a few favored localities near the sea coast where the grass does not dry up entirely, and where the cattle will not die so much; but what I have stated above will apply to almost all of Southern California.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

ACCORDING to the last census (1860) there were in the United States, 216 authors, 2,994 editors, 65 librarians, 943 newspapers, 22,106 printers; and 411 stenographic reporters—all of which were engaged in furnishing various sorts of literary pabulum for some 30,000,000 people.

FERNANDO WOOD SPEAKS OUT.—Fernando Wood being interrupted lately in the House of Representatives by a colleague, who accused him of raising a regiment in the beginning of the war, replied, "If it is true that I raised so many men for such deeds of blood, may Almighty God forgive me for the sin and crime. (Hisses from the Republican side.) I repeat that the regiment was raised to defend the Capital when it was menaced. As to the term of its service, I had no power whatever over it."

GUERRILLAS ON THE CUMBERLAND.—We heard a report on the streets, says the Nashville *Press*, of Saturday, that guerrillas had been seen at Harpeth Shoals, and that a gunboat had been sent for. There is considerable freight at the shoals that has been unloaded to enable the boats to lighten over, and some consignees were a little nervous when they heard this report. The *Press* also has a rumor that as the Government freight is discharged from all boats, now on the Cumberland, no more will be permitted to go up the river, as the Government is unable to furnish convoys to protect them from the attacks of guerrillas.

GOLD has reached a fearful height, that best paper money has depreciated to one half of its face value. It is truly a singular coincidence, but nevertheless true, that when the last Congress adjourned gold fell in value, the people feeling a relief that the body was no longer in power to do mischief. And now on the very same week when the Governor officeholders and contractors with a set of unpatriotic politicians meet and renominate Mr. Lincoln, gold rises to a price unprecedented in the history of the country. When gold got up to $2,00 in Richmond, the worshippers of the Administration here predicted the speedy downfall of the Confederacy. What have they to say now of their Government?

AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.—Two soldiers, wounded in the battle of the 30th before Petersburg, were going home last Friday by the Erie route. When the train neared Oswego a well dressed lady accompanied by a child and a gentleman, entered the car and the seat in front of them. As the officers talked over the recent engagements at Petersburg, informing each other of various acquaintances who had fallen, one of them remarked "there was Capt. Warwick, of the One Hundred and Ninth New York, as brave a man as ever lived; he was shot through the head and instantly killed."

The lady referred to immediately sprang from her seat, and throwing upper hands exclaimed "Oh, don't say that he was my husband," and then burst into an agony of tears. This was the first intelligence she had received of her husband's death. The child with her was his daughter and the gentleman his brother. There were very few dry eyes in that car during the rest of the journey to Elmira.

DIED.

MELLON—On Thursday, June 30th, at 6 o'clock, Mrs. B. MELLON, aged 65 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday morning, July 2d, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Edward Casey, Pennsylvania Avenue

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.

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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 Bowel Complaints, Fevers, Small Pox, &c., the Pills are the best medicine to 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, 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 38 cents, 88 cents, and $1.40 per box or pot. je20-1wd

M. J. CORNWELL.....SAMUEL KERR

CORNWELL & KERR,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

Silver and Brass Platers,

And manufacturers of

Saddlery & Carriage Hardware,

No. 7 St. Clair street, and Duquesne Way, (near the Bridge,)

jun5-1yd PITTSBURGH.

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.

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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 that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. L. MATHEWS.

General Agent, 12 Gold st. N. Y.

Also manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. Price 25 cents. jan16-1yd

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Doctors, Doctles and others can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment, for dysentery, colic, cholera morbus, cholera, sore throat, diarrhœa, sprains, swellings, bruises, old sores, backache, rheumatism, pains in the chest, back, &c. It 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 commended for I have ever used. In cholera morbus it is a specific. I have recommended it to my neighbors, and all who have used it are loud in its praise. I think it is the duty of every one who has tried its efficacy to make it known. I have used it for many years, and it gives entire satisfaction.

CHAS. H. TRUMPLER,

Rochester, N. Y.

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

Sold by THOS. REDPATH, Pittsburgh, and all respectable Druggists. je20-1yd&we

THERE ARE METEOR INVENTIONS that rise up for a moment in the newspapers and pass for a season. There are also grand discoveries which take a permanent hold on public estimation, and last for all time. Perhaps foremost among the latter class stands

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

A vegetable preparation, harmless as water, warranted to give a uniform gloss, hair, or beard, any shade and tint, to a glorious black or enduring brown. Unique in its composition, and unrivalled 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.

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

WE HAVE LEARNED NOT TO be astonished at anything. Years of experience and correspondence extending throughout all the nationalities of the habitable globe have turned their wonders 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

NEW BRIGHTON, PENN., Nov. 21, 1863.

DR. SWAYNE—I have suffered many years with severe pain in my kidneys, cold feet and legs, and a general debilitated system. Physicians and medicines failed to relieve me. While visiting some friends New York, who were using Parsons' Pills, they prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine-glassful after meals. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the cold feet and pain entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I had not done for years. I feel a vast deal better. My appetite is much improved; I am greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters.

Respectfully, EDITH RUSSEL.

. . . . . .

For the following is from the Manager of the Lock Home, Connecticut River, Chemical Woodbury.

HARTFORD, CONN., Feb. 8, 1864.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: I have been called to witness the effects of your Plantation Bitters in cases of extreme debility and want of appetite effect. One little girl in particular, with pain in her head, loss of appetite, weakness, emaciation, cough, night sweats, &c., which all the medicine she had taken had been entirely set at defiance, improved wonderfully under the use of your Bitters a day. Her appetite and strength returned, and she is now well.

Yours, O. M. PRYOR.

. . . . . I have sold to-day, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

EDW. W. H. WALKER, Madison, N.Y.

. . . . . Took will send me two bottles more of the Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use. Yours, friend,

A. CROSS, Philadelphia, Pa.

. . . . . I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

REV. J. [illegible], Rochester, N. Y.

. . . . . I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most satisfying 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 have distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.

C. C. MOORE,
No. 531 Broadway.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the sanguid 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. 3m

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.—The genuine article sold by SIMON JOHNSTON, cor. Smithfield and 4th s

feb27dm&w-eod

WANTED.—FOR NASHVILLE, TENN.

25 Wheelwrights, 15 Blacksmiths, 10 Horse Shoers, 10 Strikers, 5 Machinists, 35 Carpenters, 50 Teamsters and 100 Laborers. For Wheelwrights, Blacksmiths, Horse shoers and Carpenters, the wages will be from $52 50 to $60 00 per month. For Strikers $45 00, and for Machinists from $75 00 to $90 00 per month, including tools, quarters, rations and transportation. By order of CHAS. H. IRWIN, Captain and A. Q. M. Full particulars given when application is made to M. RATTIGAN, Quart. Mast. Agent, at Thos. H. Rattigan's European Agency Office, Water st., under Monongahela House. je30-tf

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF ALL THE

Patent & Proprietory Medicines

Of the day, just received and for sale at

J. M. FULTON'S DRUG STORE

67 Fifth Street.

Among which are the following:

Helmbold's Fld. Ext Buchu.
Helmbold's Fld. Ext. Sarsaparilla.
Helmbold's Rose Wash.
Holloway's Ointment.
Holloway's Pills.
Holloway's Vermifuge Confection.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
Ayer's Pectoral.
Ayer's Pills.
Wishart's Pine Tree Cordial.
Wishart's Dyspepsia Pills.
Dr. McLane's Medicines.
Cherokee Medicines.
Dr. Humphrey's Homeopatic Medicines.
Dr. H. Swayn's Comp. Syr. Wild Cherry.
Gilson's Fld. Ex. Pareira Brava.
Gilson's Rose Wash.
Fulton's Cough Syrup.
Dr. J. M. Lindsay's Blood Searcher.
Hoofland's German Bitters.
Boerhave's Holland Bitters.
Drake's Plantation Bitters.
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.
Sparkling Catawba Wine.
Fresh Citrate Magnesia.
Lubin's Floriline for the Hair.
Lubin's Coconut Cream.
Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorative.
Mrs. Allen's Zylobalsamum.
Burnett's Cocoaine.
Burnett's Kalliston.
Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.
Lyon's Katharion.
Sterling's Ambrosia.
Barry's Tricopherous.
Phalon's Cocin.
Cristadoro's Hair Dye.
Batchelor's Hair Dye.
Bazin's Hair Dye.
Hagan's Magnolia Balsam for the complexion
Laird's Bloom of Youth.
Phalon's Oriental Cream.
All kinds of Pills, Ointments, Liniments, &c.

FOR SALE AT

J. M. Fulton's Drug Store,

FIFTH STREET.

jy2

DRY GOODS

AT

20, 25 and 31 cts, per Yard,

Fast colors and cheaper than Prints.

Summer Shawls,

From $2,50 to $10,00.

Black Silks $1,25 cts per Yard

Best Kid Gloves only $1,50 per Pair.

No advance asked on the above goods, and bargains still to be had at

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

No. 92 Market Street.

jy2

GREAT BARGAINS IN SUMMER GOODS,

Of all kinds, at

C. HANSON LOVE & CO.

We are closing out our stock of

Summer Shawls, Lace Shawls, Points and Bournois,

Together with beautiful Dress Goods of every description, Cloaks, Cloaking Cloths, Linen Sheetings, &c., &c., at prices to suit the city. We invite particular attention to our stock, so you can make a purchase by getting an early call before making your purchase.

C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,

74 AND 76 MARKET STREET.

LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDRENS

GAITERS,

—AND—

BALMORAL BOOTS,

AT

M'CLELLAND'S AUCTION,

55 FIFTH STREET.

jy2

THE LAST CHANCE FOR

Bargains at Old Prices in

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters & Balmorals,

Call early and avoid the rush.

AT BORLAND'S,

98 Market street.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT AT THE St. Augustine Church, in Lawrenceville, ON SUNDAY, JUNE 10, AT 7½ O'CLOCK P. M. Under direction of PROF. J. PIRNEAH, at the inauguration of the NEW ORGAN, built by Mr. A Paap Dietz, from Baltimore.

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS. jy2

MOULDERS' AND CARPENTERS' Tools, for sale by JAMES BOWN, my 21 136 Wood street.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

RED SHOES,
RED SHOES,
RED SHOES,
RED SHOES.

CANVASSED SHOES.
CANVASSED SHOES,
CANVASSED SHOES,
CANVASSED SHOES.

And every other kind of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

—AT—

CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE,

And always selling at

NEARLY HALF PRICE.

No. 62 Fifth Street,

CHILDREN'S SHOES FOR 10 CENTS,

jy2

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, July 1, 1864.

MEANS.

Loans, Bills, Discounts and U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	$1,151,127 36
U. S. Bonds 6 and 7 3-10 per cent	600,000 00
Real Estate and Ground Rent	48,682 46
Stocks and Miscellanies	4,971 07
Due by other Banks	232,963 85
Bank Notes, Checks and Treas. Notes	750,145 00
Specie	200,585 85
Total	$3,183,356 18

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,143,500 00
Profits and Earnings	224,303 03
Unpaid Dividends and Suspense Acct	18,923 29
Due to other Banks	1,767 42
Circulation	28,986 00
Deposits	1,766,794 45
Total	$3,183,356 18

The above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN HARPER, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed this 1st day of July, 1864, before me,

S. SMITH, Notary Public.

jy2

STATEMENT OF THE IRON CITY BANK.

PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1864.

Capital Stock	$400,000 00
Loans and Discounts	465,298 04
U. S. Pa. Bonds and Certificates	718,500 00
Deposit in U. S. Sub-Treasury	220,000 00
Due by other Banks	218,291 34
Temporary Loan to Gov. of Pa. to pay Militia	3,200 00
Notes and Checks of other Banks, and U. S. Treasury Notes	270,000 32
Specie	121,226 98
Circulation	755,420 00
Due to other Banks	11,454 93
Due to Depositors	801,503 25

The above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

Affirmed unto before me this day.

jy2 S. SMITH, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE ALLEGHENY BANK.

PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1864.

Capital Stock	$ 500,000 00
Loans and Discounts	1,058,080 45
Due by other Banks	48,805 04
Notes and Checks of other Banks	56,172 87
U. S. Sec. & Legal Tends Notes	400,402 00
Specie	133,995 63
Circulation	929,988 00
Due to other Banks	1,949 69
Due to Depositors	246,086 02

The above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. W. COOK, Cashier.

Sworn unto before me this day.

jy2 S. SMITH, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK.

PITTSBURGH, July 1st, 1864.

Capital Stock	$ 500,000 00
Circulation	450,000 00
Due Depositors	1,147,207 00
Due other Banks	303,609 74
	14,058 90
Loans and Discounts	341,799 61
Coin	166,283 03
Notes and Checks of other Banks	76,857 15
Due by other Banks	151,178 66
U. S. Government Loan and Treasury Notes	1,508,400 00

The above statement is correct and true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN SCOTT, Jr. Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 1st day of July, 1864.

jy2 JOS. SNOWDEN, Notary Public.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

Summer Dress Goods

For sale at reduced prices, by

WHITE, ORR & CO.

No. 25 Fifth Street.

jy1-1t

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

A GRAND NATIONAL EISTEDDFOD!

Will be held at

LAFAYETTE HALL,

On the above date.

Morning meetings will commence at 9 o'clock. Afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Prices will be awarded for the best compositions in prose and poetry. Also for the best singing of Quartettes, Trios, Duetts, and Solos, as well for the best recitations of select pieces of poetry, &c.

In the evening there will be an English Concert conducted by the well known Prof. Aubrey Powell, assisted by John A. Jones, esq., of this city and the Welch Choral Society, where Mrs. L. E. Davis, "Welch nightingale," and Mrs. Aubrey Powell, will sing some of their favorite airs. The programme will appear on Saturday.

je30

IRON FOUNDRY FOR SALE.

THE FOUNDERY MACHINE SHOP and

TWO DWELLINGS,

Corner of Butler and Carson streets, in the 9th Ward, on the A. V. R. R. This valuable property, fronting 120 feet on Butler st., and 100 feet on Carson, will be sold on favorably terms, and possession given soon.

For particulars apply to

S. S. BRYAN,
Broker & Insurance Agent,
je30 59 Fourth st., Burke's Buildings.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.—Whereas, letters of administration on the Estate of John S. Wilson, late of the Borough of Manchester, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, have this day been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate