1. 14. 5 5 5 5 5 16 King WALLES TO PETTS BURGH!

WEDNISDAY MORNING. JULYS, 1864.

shape his policy accordingly. He flooded the country with incalculable amounts of paper money inflating the prices of everything, in order to produce a fictitious prosperity, intended to beguile the in people instead of taxation, he relied upon these issues of paper until reduced to such an extremity, that three months ago, he announced to Congress that nothing but decisive victories this summer:sin the field; could save us from National bankruptcy. The victories aluded to have not yet crowned our arms, and Mr. CHASE, apparently fearful of the failure, abandons his post and the fulfilment of his prophecy overwhelms him. To show how he permitted the politicians to control him in his office, it is chur necessary to mention that the aggregate revenue, from all sources for the year ending June, reached \$242,000,000, while the expenses of the Government, for the same period, reached \$880,000, 000,07628,000,000 more than our income. This alarming condition of affairs has, at length been exposed, and has so rightened Mr. Chase as to force him, with all his love of office, into melancholy retirement.

The conduct of the Treasury Department, however, has but been in strict accordance with the other branches of the Administration—they have all labored to bamboozle the people, regarding the true conditon of the country. To secure another lease of power, has been the leading motive of them all. The State Department has been disgraced by Mr. SEWARD's cowardly truckling to both France and England; the War Department has degenerated into a nest of low detectives, whose chief ambition permanently upon the Government, while the Treasury Department, under its late Secretary, was but little better "than a den of the vilest corruption.

Under the new Secretary, Mr. FES-SENDEX, better things are to be expected. He can not, of course, do much to relieve the country from the load which is now weighing so heavily upon it, but he can refrain from a policy, which will, if followed much longer, utterly overwhelm us with ruin. The only relief is in taxation, and this the people must prepare to endure with a patience and fortitude which will try the most resigned amongst us. It should have been resorted to long ago, but was not, because of partizan considerations; but now the time has arrived when party policy is forced to give way before inexorable public necessity.

JUST SO.

There Can be no Peace Without a Disso lution of the Union. So says occasional of the Phila. Pres

of Friday last. "We have at last the formal declaration by the chief mouthpiece of the Administration in newspaperdom, that peace will only be obtained by a dissolution of the Union. Three years of war, 2,500,000 men-\$,4000,000,000 on the part of the North have simply demonstrated that men and money have been expendded in vain. We are not disappointed in this the final programme of the party in power, and predicted it three years ago, The Democracy will alone be found true to the end, for liberty and ceived by Provost Marshal Jones in this Unlon one and inseparable now and C forever The adherents of the Abolition candidate for the Presidency will not agree to any peace without dissolution, although many honest members of for deficiencies occasioned by drafted that body do not dream at the present nioment that this will be made the of the managers of this war to restore

touchstone of fealty before this final future calls. issue. There is no intention on the part the Union, even if that were within their reach, and we have the public and to some extent the official declaration of the fact. We firmly believe the majority of the people are in favor of the restorsof the people are in favor of the restora-tion of the Union, which gives us en-this? If by reason of the neglect of the couragement and confidence in the success of the Democracy this coming election, who alone can restore an honorable peace, reduce taxes and carry on a free Government. Shall Pennsylvania be Reimbursed.

20 Our people are familiar with the merits of the claim against the general gov ernment incured by the Executive of this State in repelling raids and invasions upon our borders, contracted with the approval of the President and his entire cabinet, but which Congress refuses to adult. The whole matter was discuss ed last week in the Senate but was choked off with amendments, "Senator Cow-AN of Pennsylvania had the bill in charge and fought manfully for the rightwof his constituents and his native State, He said he wanted the daim of Pennsy vania considered alone. He did not see why other States should fristen themselves like leeches upon this bill. If the duerop of tobacco, subsequently, prodifficult the Government toward his dues two harvests in a single season.
State was not to be kept, it must take selves like leeches upon this bill. If the State was not to be kept, it must take the consequences, which he thought would be made apparent in the coming

How they Voted. It will be seen by reference to the ist of yeas and nays upon the repeal of the commutation act that WILLIAMS and MOORHEAD both voted to repeat the three hundred dollar clause.

TRUTH WELL EXPRESSED. the top of his hat near the middle of great as they are:
"We showed a few days ago that a Maryland:

Uniontown, Mp., June 28th 1864. 98,000. This, of course, is still better and more Democratic, that Mr. Lin tolor's proposition of making 8-10 of the people submit to the other 1-10. This is so at variance with the whole spirit and genius and practice of our institutions, that One connot but wonder at the she had been described by the condensation of their money. It is not a question whether the money which the Government needs shall be furnished or not, but what these most availably met.

The following prudential maxims under the condensation of their blood as well as of their blood as wel that one cannot but wonder at the ab der this head may, we think, be affirm entance by the people. It required the lior the people, and deaden the springs of noble and elevated patriotism, in order to prepare the masses for the deep degradation into which they have fallen Whether such success and such triumph

may be, or may not be, a natural and philosophical sequence to political institutions, such as we inherited, will be for the future historian to decide. Yours truly, &c. Barbarie Pulpit Politician. A meeting was held in the New York Cooper Institute, a few nights since, in behalf of the Sanitary Commis ion' at which addresses were made by Henry Ward Beecher and other clergy men, one of whom was the notorious "Parson Brownlow" of Tennessee, who is to arrests imprison and dismiss the cit-fied from Knoxville on the approach of cizen without charge or explanation; the the Confederates, leaving his wife and person under the age of sixteen years with out consent of the Confederates, leaving his wife and ces, and in the concentration of forces rather than in the multipliction of troops Postoffice Department is controlled by them. After describing his return to a mere representative of a small clique Knoxville after that place had fallen into Orester A Brownson on the Issue of political adventurers, who seem to the possession of our forces, Brownlow di in the fail where he had once been he ever voted for Buchanan, but that confined. Then this Christian teacher— was a less lamentable act than his vote this "Reverend" follower of the Prince for Lincoln. He will not vote for him pay and allowances, and shall be to set our military establishment upon have turned their theories into facts and establishment upon have turned their theories into facts and establishment upon have turned their theories into facts and establishment upon have turned their theories into facts and establishment upon have turned their theories into facts and establishment upon have turned their theories into facts and establishment upon have turned their theories into facts and establishment upon the country. of Peace-this pattern of pious loyalty

proceeded as follows:—
And if I had the power, sir, I would arm and uniform in the Federal habilia-ments, every wolf and panther and catamount and tiger and bear in the moun tains of America; every crocodile in the swamps of Florida and South Carolina every negro in the Southern Confederay, and every devil in hell and pandemo niu*m.* 

This war, I say to you, must be prose cuted with a vim and a vengeance, unti the Rebellion is put down, if it exterminates from the face of God Almighty's green earth every man, woman, and child south of Mason and Dixon's line. (Cheers.)!! When we come out of the war we will come out with 500,000 or 600,000 of the best of soldiers, who have got their hand

in, and would as soon have their hand in a little longer as not. Then I am in favor of giving Old England a turn. (Cheers.) We can whip the Southern Confederacy; we can take in France and England the whole civilized world, and I want to carry it on until we whip out all lod's creation How can it be wondered at that the

war is taking on barbaric features, when the confessed leaders of the so called Christian and loyal sentiment of the day, like Mr. Beecher, are found in fellow-ship with such blatant and profane wretches as this vulgar and cowardly Parson? Mr. Beecher himself not only traternizes with Browlow, but puts forth similar sentiments, though in a less atro-

cious form. O! Beautiful Decision Under the Conscription Law. The following circular has been re-

OFFICE OF A. A. PROVOST MARSHAL) [Circular No. 71.] When a supplementary draft is made men failing to report, and the quota is thus filled, deserters from first draft, if arrested and held, will be credited on

By order of Colonel Porter, L. V. BIERCE, Major and A. A. General.

The amount of it is simply this, that when a drafted man does not pay \$300, or get a substitute, or go himself, the Government drafts again and takes his neighbor in his place. Government to retain its men, it loses them, others not peculiarly obligated have to pay the penalty of those drafted. There are about 2,600 men, we undersfand, who have not reported in the two districts in this county, and for these

deserters another supplementary draft is be ordered. The deserters when caught, are to be credited, not on the draft under which they were drawn, but on another and future draft. This is as unfair and unjust a decision as can possibly be imagined.—Cin. Inquirer. NOT OUT OF THE WILDERNESS .- A large number of wounded soldiers are yet in and about the Wilderness, and the farm-houses in the vicinity of the battlefarm houses in the vicinity of the pattle-field are filled with the crippled who were left on the field on the night of the 5th of may. An escaped wounded soldier from a rebel hospital in the Wilderness, gives this information: he says that dead of both armies remain unburied.

THE Connecticut farmers are selling their rye crop to the bonnet makers. It concentrate it, and direct it against the rebellion, that rebellion would have been put down in the year 1861. There The fabrication of ponnets has already grown to importance, and great dexience the facts would been put down in the year 1801. There is no use in deceiving ourselves about this. We have had scarcely a single strong for the great of war, has justices military success.

me Greatund Solemn Truths.

PRUDENTIAL MAXIMS IN

That cautious and courteous journal the National Intelligencer, whose "loyal or the Post.

TRUTH WELL EXPRESSED.

A friend of ours, who ventured over

A friend of ours, who ventured over the border recently, with young Isaac Walton and two nimrods, discovered that instead of "700,000," the number of that instead of "700,000," the number of more want, than trout flies and Hagards men already called into the war by Linbest,—and writes us the following from | coln is more than twice those figures,

force of 700,000 drawn from the popula-tion of the Loyal States is a diversion of Uniontown, Md., June 28th 1864.

I am ruralizing here so quietly—so far out of the reach of wars and rumors of wars—that it may be questionable whether newspapers will add anything to one's stock of happiness. Still I would like to see the "Post" occasionally, if alphadon his notions of currency until like to see the "Post" occasionally, if alphadon his notions, became nore pressing that the otionation of the country and the still a gleam of light edging its impendant that the otionation of the country and the still a gleam of light edging its impendant that the otionation of the country and the popular sentiment. A tocus of the Know Nothing monstrucity, the popular in the physical laws which regulate the bounds of prudence in this as well as all other matters of human conduct. And mind was easily and naturally made to concentrate the rays of Abolitionism. concentrate the rays of Abolitionism of the whole population in the profession and reflect them again on the anti-State-rights, heresics of Black Republicanism.

The nearer exigencies of the war have
in view of the fact that "it has never awakened apprehensions which have been found, by experience, that an emtheir origin in personal interests already pire, how powerful soever, can for any touched andmore largely threatened. Last week the large sum of \$163,000 was one in a hundred engaged in such purpaid out of this small county in commu-tation fees. This was for general Gov-ernment alone, and now the State draft threatens additional exactions. A fair vote now would show such a record powers; and if Mr. Wilson could justly against the policy of the Government, that would startle the radical Conventhat would startle the radical Conventhat tion now in session at Annapolis. That money than want of men," the time has Convention, as you know, is now form-ing an organic law for the State, by vir-to consider as well the dictates of polittue of an election at which only 22,000 ical economy in this wise expenditure of suffrages were cast, out of about 95 to their blood as well as of their money.

> ect submissiveness which marks its ac ed without fear of successful contradic unprincipled, though temporary sweep of Know Nothingism, and the more durable and fearful triumph of Republi canism, to corrupt the moral heroism of mation as a spasmodic over straining of

its energies.
2. That from a population of 23,000,000 not more than 500,000 can be advantageously diverted from the pursuits of pro ductive industry to the profession of arms, and that even this proportion was found excessive during the Napoleonic 3. That nothing so speedily tends to

ex-laust the military strength and depress the military spirit of a people as successive calls for men in exaggerated num be the bist. 4. That when the maximum number of men who can be profitably diverted rom the pursuits of productive industry has been reached, the secret of military efficiency must be sought in wise gen-

again. He said: All my personal interests would lead me to support this Administration, but I believe it to be corrupt, rotten to the core. [Immense cheers] A Voice-What do you think about

Mr. Brownson-McClellan is a very you get a better general than he has proved himself to be. [Cheers.] I never was a military or political parti-zan of Gen. McClellau, but I owe him this reparation to say that his successors have made him respectable as a general. [Cheers.] And, In these times I do not feel that it is proper for

times I do not feel that it is proper for any man who loves his country to quar rel with any loyal citizen. [Cries of their places of residence.

Sec. 8. All persons in the naval service United States who have enhigher duty than our party principles which should move us. There is a higher platform than that of the Republican party and Democratic party, and that or State, by reason of their being in said the Union. [Great applause.] Let me sum up in a few words what

be incompatible with the safety of this country. I believe him to be utterly incompetent for the position which he through my life never to believe in the honesty of a man who has the sobriquet a speech made to him by Henry Clay, to him; and reasonable time allowed to who was of his own party. When Mr. Davis had concluded a speech in the Marshal of his district; but such absence Senate, Mr. Clay went up to him looked him in the face, and said, "Honest John Davis, Cannie John Davis" He went

away and took his seat Wherever you find a man who has the expression or sobriquet of "honest or cannie" attached to his name, he is a fox. He is foxy. There is not a more cunning man in this country than Abraham Lincoln. You talk against his Cabinet, but it is all idle. Give Abraham Lincoln any Cabinet, and the policy of the Administration will not change.
Yes, he said to me himself, personally
"Mr. Seward does not rule this Govern-

ment; I am here, and not a single measare of any importance is taken by any Department of this Government without my consent, and without my express approbation." I say nothing against Wm. H. Seward; I say nothing of any member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, except so far as the Secretary of the Treasury is independent of him. I do not like Mr. Chase's financial system. I fear more the danger from that than I do from the want of the Southern rebels. I hope, I try to persuade myself to hope, that he will get through without any financial collapse. But it contradicts all my principles of finance. The currency goes ounter to every principle that, during that long controversy we had from 1832 to 1834 I, with the best study I have given the subject, had fixed for myself. do not believe in paper money, nor do believe that a Secretary who is driven have twelve or sixteen different kinds of paper money and paper circulation, s a suitable man to be at the head of he Treasury Department. Something of that may be due to Mr. Chase, but in all else, I hold Mr. Lincoln personally responsible for all the waste of treasure, and all the waste of precious life during the last two years. [Applause.] With a man at the head of the Government; a man who knew how not merely to manage parties, play off one trick against another, but a man who understood the people, who had sympathy with them, some magnetism in his nature, who had

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT The following is the act as agreed to y both Houses: two and three years, for military service; and any such volunteer, or in case of

draft, as hereinafter provided, any substitute, shall be credited to the township, ward or city, precinct or election dis-more consequence is brought up by the trict, or of a county, towards the quota proposition to couple with the repeal of of which he may have volunteered or the commutation a provision for draft-engaged as a substitute; and every-vol-ting men for a short term of service. To unteer who is accepted and mustered inforceservice for three years, it adds, into the service for a term of one year, would be harsh, but it would at any unless sooner discharged, shall receive mate give us an army. To make the and be paid by the United States a bounty of one hundred dollars; and if for a ever, will not give us an army, although term of the week appears appears and the second states of the week appears appears and the second states of the week appears appears and the second states of the week appears appears appears appears appears and the second states of the week appears appears appears appears and the second states and the second states are second states as a second state are second states erm of two years, unless sooner dis-charged, a bounty of two hundred dolless sooner discharged, a bounty of three hundred dollars, one third of which bounty shall be paid to the soldier at the time of his being mustered into the service one third at the expiration of one-time of the Advertiser. It

within the space of lifty days after such turity, of the military art. Their error call, the President shall immediately original is akin to, indeed it is identical with,

be in rebellion, except the States of numbers.
Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana, to cles which recruit volunteers under any call under by the met the provisions of this act, who shall be credited to the State and the respective ub divison thereof which may procure

The following is a continuation of the Sec. 4 Drafted men, substitutes and volunteers when mustered in, shall be organized in or assigned to regiments, organized in or assigned to regiments, strengthen the army and sustain the batteries, or other organizations of their own States, and as far as practicable shall, when assigned, be permitted to sentless upon a plan-which simply enabet their own regiment. shall, when assigned, be permitted to se-lect their own regiments, batteries or Sec. 5 The tweintieth section of the bill

ntitled. "An act to amend an act entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other puroses," approved February 25, 1864, shall bers under the promise that each call will be construed to mean that the Secretary on its rolls a million of men the year of war shall discharge minors under the age of cighteen years, under the circum stances and on the conditions prescribed in said section. Hereafter, if any officer of the United States shall enlist or muster into the military service any ling their duty by adopting such a mea ditionally discharged upon repayment of us an army as large indeed, but also as the possession of our forces, Brownlow said he "took a Malignant satisfaction"

This learned doctor recently declared in looking at the rebel prisoners confining a public speech that he regretted that in looking at the rebel prisoners confining process and the respect of the respect to the process of the respect to the respect to the process of the respect to the process of the respect to the respect to the process of the respect to the respect to the process of the respect to the

> subject to such further punishment as a a foundation which will tax more secourt martial may direct. Sec. 6. Section third of an act entitled for enrolling and calling out the nation al forces and for other purposes, "approved February 24th, 1864, be and the same is hereby amended so as to outhor. ize and direct the District Provost Mar shals under the direction of the Provost while to say anything against him till | Marshal General, to make a draft for one hundred per centum in addition to the as no sound statesman would number required to fill the quota of any district as provided by said section. Sec. 7. That instead of traveling pay, all drafted persons reporting at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed transpor tation from their places of residence, and

tered said service during the present rebellion' and who have not been credited to the quota of any town, district, ward platform is the Constitution and law of service, and not enrolled prior to February 24th, 1864, shall on satisfactory proof of their residence made to the Secretary I have to say. I oppose the reelection of War, be enrolled and credited to the of Mr. Lincoln, because I believe it to quotas of the town, ward, district or State in which they respectively reside Sec. 9, If any person duly drafted shall be absent from home in the proseholds because I have made it a rule cution of his usual business, the Provost Marshal of the district shall cause him to be duly notified as soon as may be, and of its faith and the agents of its will. of "honest." I remember Honest John he shall not be deemed a deserter nor National Intelligencer Davis of Massachusetts, and I remember | liable as such until notice has been given

Marshal of his district; but such absence | that the public will now be able to profit shall not otherwise affect his liability by the Old General's experience. under this act.
Sec. 10 and 11. Nothing contained in Sec. 10 and 11. Nothing contained in interesting one, and contains no loss this act to be construed to alter or in any way affect the law relative to those constructions of character of the principal way affect the law relative to those con-scientiously opposed to bearing arms or to affect the rights of persons to procure

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Arnold Ashley, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Bax-Ashley, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blair of West Virginia, Boutwell, Boyd, Cabb, Cole, Cresswell, Davis of Maryland, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Driggs, Eckley, Elliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Garfield, Gooch, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Ingersoll, Jencks, Julien, Kelley, Littlejohn, Loan Longyear, McCride, McClung, Miller of New York Moorhead, Morril of New York Morril of New Y Longyear, McCride, McClung, Miller of New York, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris of New York, Amos Myers, Norton, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Maine, Schenck, Shannon, Sloan, Smith; Smithera, Spaulding, Tracey, Upson, Van Valkburg, Wash-burne of Illinois, Washburne of Massachusetts, Williams, Wilder, Wilson Windom, Woodbridge-65.

substitutes.

NAVS-Messrs. Wm. J. Allen. Ailer Ancona, Baily, Blaine, Bliss, Chanler, Coffroth, Cox, Dawson, Dennison, Eden, Edgerton, Eldriege, English, Eden, Edgerton, Eldriege, English, Frank, Ganson, Griswold, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Illinois, Autchins, Kernan. Cnapp, Law, De Blond, Long, Mallory, Marcy, Middleton Miller of Pennsylvania, Morris of Ohio, Noble, Odell, Patterson, Pendleton, Perham, Pruyn, Randall of Pennsylvania, Rice of Massachusetts, Robinson, Rollins of New Hampshire, Rollins of Missouri, Ross, Scofield, Steele of New York, Steele of New Jorsey, Stevens, Stiles, Thomas, Wadsworth, Webster, Wheeler,

It is said that General Fremont has a great many warm friends in Lancaster county among the Republicans and who will vote for him in preferen to Lincoln, if it should happen that the Democratic candidate and platform would not ship a soul that could kindle up the souls of others, draw out the spirit of the people,

The Military Conscription. The following is the act as agreed to both Houses.

The Boston Daily Advertiser, in advertiser to the Senate's reducing the term of military service under former the enrolling and calling out of the market one year and a bolishing the provision for a money commutation, expresses the belief that the decision has may at his discretion at any time here. may at his discretion at any time here-after call for any number of men as vol-unteers for the respective terms of one, than the superficial question whether it were to enforce personal service rigidly under the conscription. This latter question our contemporary thinks is in-deed important, but something of much

it may give us men. The views we have enforced in demiars; and if for a term of three years, un- onstration of the impolicy of acting on

half of his term of service; and in case of his death while in the service, the residue of his bounty unpaid shall be paid to his widow, if he shall have left a widow; if not, to his children; or if there be none, to his mother, if she be a widow. In case the quota or any part thereof of any town, township, ward or city precinct, or election district, or of any county not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the snace of lifty days after such der a draft for one year to fill such quota that extraordinary folly which has caus-or any part thereof which may be un-ed men, even in Congress, to talk of filled, and in case of any such draft, no payment of money shall be accepted or received by the Government as commutation, to release any enrolled or drafted Congress, that such propositions betrayman from personal obligation to perform | cd an entire ignorance of the problem military service.

"It shall be lawful for the Executive of any of the States to send recruiting be relied upon to do the work, and not agents to any of the States declared to the mere aggregation of men in vast be in rebellion, except the States of numbers. To seek to surpass the obstacles which Generalship fails to conquer by the mere mass of the force hurled

against it, is a medieval folly which everybody understood as soon as it was applied to a definite undertaking, like the capture of Richmond. 57
"But how does the principle involved in the action of the Senate differ from that of the proposition just noticed? It s felt that something must be done to ect their own regiments, batteries of their own regiments, batteries of their own respective States which at the of men for a short period. Nothing is done to secure an accession of discipling the or to compel the more efficient. ed strength, or to compel the more effi-cient use and concentration of what forces we have. The Senate relies upon numbers merely. It hopes to have discharged its duty when it has provided the means by which the army may have through, men who are coming and going, discharged as soon as they lose the rav ness of the fresh recruit.

We can assure those who adopt. this rude notion that so far from dischargerely than ever the energies of the Treasury, and which, so far from dimin-'An act to amend an act entitled an act ishing, mut inevitably increase the inroads made by war upon the wealth and esources of the nation; We will not seek to destroy the hope on which this action is founded, of an early triumph over the rebellion, but we must say that case that hope is not well founded, the risk which is taken is palpably such

> "We sie not led to these remarks by isappointment at the probable success of the attempt to repeal the commuta tion clause. Strong as our own con viction is of the impolicy of such repeal and clear as is the public judgment against it, we could recognize in the repeal, it it were the prelude to a vicorous conscription, a mark of energy and de-termination at which the patriot should ejoice. But it is obvious that there is such real exercise of vigor in the ninds of those who act in this matter It is plain that the repeal is favored in the expectation that, by express direct ion of Congress or by the decision o the Executive, men will be called out only for short terms of service. Such action is not strong but feeble, and proceeds not from confidence and energy, but from delusion and timidity. action it is that causes this people to look with distrust and dissatisfaction upon those who should be the exponents

GEN. Scott has at length concluded the ast chapter of his "Life and Times" so what we understand the book is a very men of his day.

A TRRIBLE accident happened lately on the Erie railway, causing the death of many passengers and injuring many others. It seems that for some unca-plained reason, the rails gave way, throwing the entire train off the track. and causing the above disastrous results. No particulars have as yet been received.

THE Columbus Statesman says three thousand farms in Ohio are left without a man to attend to them-thousands of fields are left to wither for the want of hands to cultivate them. PRIME POTABIL, PRIME POT-

Prime Potash, Prime Potash. Prime Potash, Prime Potash. Now since Concentrated Lye and other materials for making soap has advanted so much in price, attention should be turned to a good, reliable article of Potash. Such an article Can be procured at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store, Can be procured at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store, Corner of the Diamond and Market street. Every pound warranted, where also may be procured superior Winte Lead at low rates, Oil and Varnish of all kinds. Superior Fruit Wax, Superior Fruit Wax. Patent, Medicines of all kinds at the lowest Remember the place to produce anything in the Drug and Portumery line 18 rug and Perfumery line is
At Jos. Fleming's Drng Sfore.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.

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 isyet scarcely appreciated. When
they are better known sudden death and continued-sickness will be ef 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 vitisfed
bile at this season, and it is as dangerous as if
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 symiletent quantities,
cause so much danger to the body's health
They soon qure liver complaint hyspepria, lease
of appetite, pann in the head, heart burn, pains
in the Ureast-bone, sudden faintness and costiveness.

Sold by THOMAS REDRATH, Pittaburghi and by all respectable dealers in

HOLLOWAYS PILLS AND CINTMENEY
For Wonds, Scree and Scurvy, the Cintment
is a certain proper flower Complaints, Fevers,
Small Fox 3c., the fills are the best medicine
in the sworld. The first present of this notices
cannot refer to box 3cf if lills or Cintment from
the drug store it high place, let him write to me,
so Madden Lang gnolosing the amount, and 1
will mail wood free of expense. Many dealers
will not keep my impedicines on hand because they
cannot make as much profit as on other persons
make. 3c cents, 8s cents, and \$1,40 per lox ors
ject.

L. J. 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,) ub-lyd L.PITTSBURGH.

Is it a Dyne Is it a Dys.

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 fatied to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the cheapes; in the world. Its price is only. Fifty cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for \$i.

The VENETIAN DYE is warranted not to injure the hair or scalp in the slightest degree.

The VENETIAN DYE is warranted not to injure the hair or scalp in the slightest degree.

The VENETIAN DYE is warranted not to injure the hair or scalp in the slightest degree.

The VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired—one that will put fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by all druggiets. Frice 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS.

General Agent, 12 Gold et. N. Y.

Also manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARRIVAL AHAR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. Price 25 cents.

jan16-1yd

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY
OF THE AGE. Farmers, families and others can purchase, so remedy equal to Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment, for dysentery, colic, croup, chrenic rheumatism, sore throats, toothen che, sea sickness, cuts, burns, swellings, bruises 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 sake cl is a trial, and use it according to the directions.

Dr. Tobias—Dear Sir; I have used your Venitian Liniment in my iardily 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 hestation in recommending it for all the use he sitation in recommending it for all the use he sitation in recommending it for many years, and it gives entire satisfaction.

QUAKERTOWN, N. J., May S, 1858.
Price 25 and 50 cents. Office, 55 Cortlandt street, New York. street, New York.
Sold by THOS. REDPATH, Pittsburgh, and all respectable Druggists. je20-lyde.we THERE ARE METEOR INVEN

TIONS that fash up for a moment in the newspapers and past to obtivion. There are also grand discoveries which take a perminent 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 five minutes transforms gray hair, or hair of any unpleasant hue, to a glorious black or enchaning brown. Unique in its composition and infallible in its results, it has achieved popularly with both sexes, with every class of society, and in all parts of the world.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADGRO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

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

lished a basis from which we need not err. We are not surprised at such facts as the followingalthough the persons who write them are. know the persons and circumstances thence feel at liberty to indorse their statements

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 24, 1863. DRAR 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 refleve 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 degre in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could elect the night through, which I had not done for years. I feel like another being. My appears ite and strength have also greatly improved by

the use of the Plantation Bitters. Respectfully,

Respectfully,

Budden Wils, Sept 16, 1883.

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 bettles restored my speech and cured me;

The following is from the Manager of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:

HAVEMEUTE MANSION, 57TH ST., }

New York, Aug. 2, 1883. }

In. Drake:—"Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weaklungs 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 attength rapidly increased, and she is now well, Respectfully, Mrs. O. M. Drow."

"\*\* I owe much to you, for I verily be-

eve the Plantation Bitters have saved my life, REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N.Y. of the 'Phou wilt send me two bottles more of the 'Phontation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use. Thy friend,
ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

"• • I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepaia, and had to abindon Preaching. • • • Plantation Bitters have cured me. 13. Ray. J. S. Cathonk, Hochester, N. Y." o hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the nost astonishing effect.

G. W. D. Ambraws,
Superintendent Soldier's Home, Cin., 10,79

"• • • The Plantation Bitters have cured as of Liver Complaint, of which I was laid up rostrate, and had to abandon my business.

H. B. Kiwostrz, Cleveland, O." me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinsry Organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.

No. 264 Broadway."

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

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, he languid brilliant, and are exhaused nature's great restorer. They are composed of the cele-brated 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 eakness, 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 medi-

cal 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 Plan-tation 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 bot-tle has our United States stamp over the cork unmidilated, and pur signature on steel-plate side label. Sold by respectable dealers, throughout the habitable globe;
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
Broadway, W. Y. 202

DMPLOYMENT. DATE A: MONTH-AGENTS WANT inaugustion of the NEW ORCAN, built by the first of the steward machines. We will give a bommission on all machines sold, or amployatents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address, D. B. HKE-RINTON & Co., Detroit, Mich. je10-1w

Fire entities nation per equare, is worth, TO-DAYS ADVERTISEMENTS.

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TO-DAYS ADVERTISEMENTS. RED SHOES

> CANVASSED SHOPS. CANVASSED SHOES. CANVASSED SHOES. CANVASSED SHOES. And every other kind of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE PROPERTY SHAPE CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE And always selling at

NEARLY HALF No. 62 Fifth Street,

CHILDREN'S SHOES FOR 10 CENTS.

PLAID FLANNELS.

**16 CASES BARRED FLANNELS** 

Just opened this day at WM. SEMPLE'S

180 and 182 Federal Street, ALLEGHENY CITY,

WHITE, ORR & CO. No. 25 Fifth Street.

OFFER FOR SALE

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

AT REDUCED PRICES, jy6 fore existing under the name and firm of HABRINGTON & BOGUE is this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to use the name of the firm in the settlement of the business.

HENRY BOGUE will continue the business it the old stand

H. L. HARRINGTON, HENRY BOGUE, Baltimore, July 1, 1364. jy6-8td

BRIVATE DISEASES.—DR.

BROWN'S OFFICE, NO. 50 SMTHFIELD STREET.—Citizens and strangers in
need of medical advice should not fail to give
him a call. Dr. Brown's remedies never fail to
cure impurities, scroulous and veneral-faffections Also, hereditary taint, such as 'tetter,
psoriasis and other skin diseases, the origin'of
which the patient is ignorant. DAY & HAYDEN,

Manufacturers and Dealers in to 14 SADDLERY, HARNESS AND

COACH HARDWARES 58 WOOD STREET. Sign of the Golden Stirrup,

PITTSBURGH, PA., OULD RESPECTFULLY CALL the attention of Saddlers, Coach Makers and Dealers in general, to their Large and Well Selected Stock Consisting in part for

Carriage Manufacturers, Patent and Enameled Leathers, Enameled Cloths, Damasks, Broad Cloths. Laces, Fringes, Bands, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Felloes, Spokes, Hubs, Shafts, etc., etc.,

All of which have been URCHASED WITH GREAT CARE. Especially the WOOD WORK, which will be found of the Sest Quality, Well Seasoned and Dry

Saddlers and Harness Makers Will find a full and complete stock of larness Leathers, Saddle Trees, Hames Webs, full Measure Straining Webs, of all Numbers, Bits, Buckles, Stirrups, Spurs, Threads,

etc., etc., etc.,
All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed TO THE SADDLERS. P. S.—We do not deal in Saddles and Bridles, ut leave those GOODS for our customere to out leave those GOODS for our customere to make and sell, as they properly belong to that

my28-tf kinde, at LOVE & Same and Bont, Jose Good of every feet from the from Good of every feet from Good of DAY & HAYDEN. 5 

G BANDSACRED CONCERTATIONS Augustine Church, in Lawrenceville. ON SURDAY, JUNE 10, AT THE O'CLOCK P. M. Under direction of PROF. J. ICHROAL, at the inauguration of the NEW ORGAN, built, by