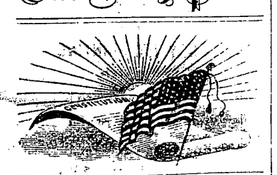
The Daily Post.



PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1864.

"DARK PLOTS ON FOOT."

Under this startling caption, we have it announced, in large letters, that a number of leading Secessionists are now in Canada, whose business, we are assured, is "to end the war and secure the triumph of the Democratic party." How these desirable objects are to be obtained, the framers of the story failed to communicate. The person of particular note, whose presence in this gathering attracts most attention, is Mr. JACOB THOMPSON, Secretary of the Interior under Mr. BUCHANAN; and he is made to figure extensively in the "plots" alluded to, merely because he once occupied an important position under a Democratic Administration. But in trying to palm this sensation upon the people, there was no necessity in giving undue importance to JAKE THOMPSON, because he was a member of BUCHANAN'S Cabinet. If that was the cause of his becoming a rebel it was a fatal misfortune to him, and grievously has he answered it. His large fortune, estimated at a million of dollars, when the rebellion began, is all gone from him. But THOMPSON'S connection with the Administration in question, was not the cause of his joining the Secessionists; if it was, it should have similarly operated upon his colleagues. There is Gen. JOHN A. DIX, whose loyalty no one doubts, who was a member of BUCHANAN'S Cabinet; there, too, is STANTON another of the same Cabinet. There is JOSEPH HOLT, BUCHANAN'S Postmaster General and afterwards Secretary of War, and there is HORATIO KING, who succeeded HOLT as Postmaster General. These four gentlemen, were all members of the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN and now they all hold important positions under the present dynasty. From these facts the most intense Abolitionist must admit, that there was nothing contaminating in the mere connection of JAKE THOMPSON with our government at the time he was at the head of the Interior Department.

This point being gained, we do not see that THOMPSON'S presence in Canada is of any great importance. He has taken no active part in the rebellion, and he is one of the last men in the South in whom JEFF DAVIS would confide. His having been a U. S. Cabinet officer gives him no importance, whatever, in the estimation of DAVIS; so that the whole story, concerning his business in Canada, is merely an Abolition invention. We do not, of course, deny that he is in Canada, but so are hundreds of others similarly situated.

But upon the very heels of this story about THOMPSON being intrusted with peace propositions, we have another of an entirely opposite character, and, of course a fabrication, also; it is now going the rounds of the Abolition papers, and was published in yesterday's Pittsburgh *Commercial*. It is to the effect that a Col. JACQUES of Ill. and one EDMOND KIRK—of New York, lately got a letter from President LINCOLN to Gen. GRANT, which secured their passage through our lines, and their safe arrival in Richmond. Safe in the rebel capital, these two worthies were nicely and sumptuously entertained. They had several interviws with JEFF DAVIS, whom they report to be in excellent health and spirits, looking like one who would live to see three score and ten years, at least Col. JACQUES reports that he found the rebel President "incorrigible," so much so as to impress him with the conviction that there is no "hope of reconciliation." DAVIS treated these gentlemen kindly; after which they speedily returned to Washington, to communicate the result of their journey to our Administration.

If JEFF DAVIS is "incorrigible," so much so as to impress JACQUES with the conviction that there are "no hopes of reconciliation," how is it that JAKE THOMPSON is in Canada with propositions of peace? The Abolition fabricators of those stories should be more careful in their details. JEFF DAVIS is fixed, "incorrigibly," upon the seperation and independence of the South, so we are informed by JACQUES, while another "loyal" supporter of the Administration tells us that JAKE THOMPSON is in Canada with propositions to bring the seceded States back into the Union. Will our Abolition neighbors inform us which of these stories is the more reliable. After writing this far we see it announced that HORACE GREELY is in the rebel plot, to bring about a cessation of hostilities; well, being the embodiment of Aboltionism, and chiefly responsible for our troubles, ought to make one of the commissioners to negociate a peace.

A PAINFULLY interesting pair at a Baltimore hospital are two soldiers, one named Perio, who lost both arms at Charleston; the other named Smith, who lost both legs at Gettysburg. No man and wife are closer companions, and they will end their days together. The legless man feeds, dresses and attends the man without arms, and the armless man attends the best he can upon his legless friend. The armless man attends church every Sunday, which the man without legs can not do. His companion wishes to purchase for him a velocipede, that they may go to church together. They have not the money. Neither has home or relatives able to do any thing for them. With all their deprivations, the greatest extravagance they indulge in is a wish for a velocipede, that they may go out together. The armless man now carries the legless one whenever they go out, upon his back. The distance from the hospital to the church is too great for such a means of locomotion.

AN Iowa powerful animal, but the smallest dog can lick him.

UNMASKING OURSELF.

The *Commercial* with rare sagacity, has at length discovered that the *Post* is unmasking itself, and comments in this way upon it:

> If Mr. LINCOLN is all *wrong*, JEFF DAVIS must be all *right*. Why don't you say so neighbor, and be done with it! You mean it, or you would manifest a little more sympathy for the Government that protects you.

This *Commercial* man's brain is softening; the weather is too hot for him. JEFF DAVIS is a traitor to the government, and ABRAHAM LINCOLN is a trifling political gamester, unfitted for the position he occupies He has perverted our struggle for national unity, into one for negro emancipation, which has prolonged the rebellion, a crime littleless in magnitude than DAVIS' open treason. These being our present convictions regarding LINCOLN and DAVIS, the *Commercial* will, at once, perceive that there is not much likelihood of our being complimentary to either.

As to the protection which the government affords us, we do not feel under any obligation for it to Mr. LINCOLN. In this respect his Excellency and we are upon a perfect equality: the same national constitution and laws protect us alike, the only difference between us is that we *obey* the Constitution and the laws, while he claims the right to violate them whenever he sees proper to do so. From this the *Commercial* will see that instead of LINCOLN being "wrong" and "DAVIS right," we consider them both wrong and speak accordingly.

WANTS THE PROOF.

The *Gazette* calls upon us to prove that President LINCOLN said, after visiting Gen. GRANT, that the latter did not need "another man." The first thing that strikes us, in this connection is, our neighbor delaying its call for proof, until the present time—some five or six weeks after the speech in question was delivered. Our proof is to be found in the reports of Mr. LINCOLN'S saying, after returning from seeing GRANT, which were telegraphed by faithful Abolition correspondents, to the leading Abolition papers of the country. If the *Gazette* will look back, it may find it in its own columns. Had our neighbor asked for the speech a month or so ago, we might have been able to tell precisely where to find it; but as we do not file all the jokes and nonsense of Mr. LINCOLN, we cannot at present undertake to search for it. That the President made the remark is notorious enough—if we can believe Abolition correspondents. But why does our neighbor, at this late day call for proof of a thing which has never been denied. Is the call for another half million of men, notwithstanding the confident assurance in question, beginning to operate upon our neighbor's sensibilities? It looks so, which is a strong indication of "things having commenced working."

The Peace Movement.

The peace movement is rapidly gaining ground throughout the entire country, both North and South. The people are not so sanguine for the continuation of this unhappy struggle as they were in the beginning. They express a manifest unwillingness on their part to raise men and money in order to prosecute the war any further, in fact they are tired of suffering any longer the vainful influences which accompany such a gigantic civil struggle as the one in which we are now engaged, and whose magnitude was never before equalled since the world was created. Both parties are anxious for peace, and it would be difficult to determine on which side it is mostly desired. The North and South commenced this terrible war without considering the evil consequences which would attend it, and both were equally lavish in their expenditures, and their gigantic preparations for the vigorous continuation thereof. They both are now grieving over their impetuosity, and mourning over their bravest and most energetic citizens, whose bones now whiten the plains of Virginia, and whose efforts, united with our own, would have raised this country to a standard of wealth and glory unprecedented in the annals of kingdoms, empires, and republics. True it is that we have astonished the world with our warlike energy, and attracted the admiration of all Europe through the immense resources which we have displayed during the war, but what benefit do we gain by this, or can we contemplate this fact with any real complacency, while so many thousands of our brave men are no more, and while we ourselves are taxed beyond endurance? No we have accomplished nothing worth a serious consideration during this war, and therefore are we tired of it, and can barely refrain from expressing our disgust at the idea of prosecuting it any longer. Even Massachusetts which at first was so sanguine for war, and for the abolition of slavery throughout the Union, is now crying for peace. We desire the restoration of the Union, if it is possible to obtain it, but the experience of three years spent in vain is a convincing argument for us to be guided by on that score. The country is loud in its cryings for peace, and this it must have in spite of the Administration with all its Abolition theories.

AN order has been issued recently from the War department, and promulgated to the army in regard to the term of service of officers. It runs as follows:

"No musters of officers for a less term than three years will be recognized by this office, and if, upon the expiration of the term of service of a regiment, the services of the officers are required, they will be retained for three years from the date of their last muster in."

By this order all officers whose ability or meritorious conduct have secured them promotion are to be retained indefinitely in the United States service. Although we do not sympathize in a great degree with the unfortunate officers who have according to their own statements refuse promotion on account of the above order, nevertheless we think that men who have faithfully served their country for a certain period should after that period had expired be permitted to return to their peaceful homes, if it be their wish to do so. But an officer who avoids elevation in rank on the above grounds is not our beau ideal of a military hero. However we do not deny that some benifits may be gained through this order, because fewer commissions will be obtained for a consideration, and thus they will be left open to the brave soldiers and men who follow arms as a profession, and by that means a great many advantages will be gained to our armies.

ADMIRAL JOSEPH SMITH, in the Henderson navy case, testified the other day that "as a general observation, every contractor cheated the Government." What a commentary on the character and economy of the times.

The Late George P. Morris.

A telegraph despatch announced, some days ago, the death of George P. Morris, well known in this country and in Europe, as a poet and a man of letters, and as a cvltivated and genial gentleman, who particularly excelled in belle lettres and light literature.

Mr. Morris was born in Philadelphia in 1802. He went to New York in early life, and commenced the publication of the miror newspaper in 1823 in connection with Saml. Woodworth. He pursued this business until 1842, his column being enriched by the contributions of such writers as Bryant, Paulding, Halleck, and Hoffman, together with Fay, Willis, Cox, and Eppes Sargent. When, in 1863, the Mirror was revived, N. P. Willis was associated with Gen. Morris, and this literary and business partnership has been continued in the Home Journal, after the Mirror was sold, until death brought it to an end. The Home Journal was commenced from the National Press in 1846. In his character as an editor Mr. Morris has always commanded respect for his fact and judgment, as well as for the good taste and delicacy which he has shown.

Mr. Morris is more widely known as a poet, however, than as an editor. His writings have not been characterized by those traits which command respect and popularity. He wrote an opera libretto for the "Maid of Saxony" in 1842; the "Deserted Bride" in 1853; the "Song Writers of America," "National Melodies," "Prose and Poetry of Europe and America," (in connection with Willis,) "The little Frenchman and his Water Lots," and some minor things. Besides the above he has penned several other poems, which have been published in various forms. The two compositions by which he is most largely known, and on which host lasting reputation will rest, are entitled "Woodman, Spare that Tree"—a beautiful ballad, which enjoys an European as well as an American reputation—and "Near the Lake where drooped the Willow." Both of these compositions breathe the pure spirit of ballad poetry, and will live durably in English literature.—*Philadelphia Amer.*

New York vs. Pennsylvania.

The city of New York, which, during the war has been the cepter place of volunteering, under the late Presidential call is doing but poorly. Great efforts were being made in order to organize new militia regiments, or fill the old ones, but all in vain. New York is losing a great part of the energy which she manifested at first, and the emigrants who land by thousands every week at Castle Garden, are becoming more wary than formerly, and in place of being enrolled into the volunteer regiments, and swindled by cunning bounty brokers out of their money, they now replace those who have volunteered during the war, or else come and settle in the West, where they can have good wages and labor in abundance. Thus it is that the New York gentry are left to themselves to fill their quotas, and see the effects! After all their efforts they could hardly raise a regiment for the hundred day's service, and the regiments that they did raise are so very slender, and so remarkably thin in numbers, that one regiment is composed of about an average of three or four hundred men, that is to say three full companies. Yet these are the men who have been sneering at Pennsylvanians since the raid commenced. Our quotas were always filled, not by emigrants lately landed, but from our naturalized citizens, and the drain upon our State has been great, and the farmers are so scarce of hands that they are obliged to offer large inducements in order to procure any. Nevertheless our quota is already filled in a short time, and we have done better than New York can expect to do for some time. With this consideration before them, how can they any longer reproach Pennsylvania with dilatoriness in volunteering? They had better turn their minds to something else, if they wish to avoid the draft.

Pennsylvania Farmers.

We cannot but feel indignant at the sneers thrown at the Pennsylvanians in general, and the Farmers in particular, since the recent rebel invasion of our borders. Such sneers are unjust, and generally come from men who can see no farther than to make the first step, while they pass over everything else, either because their spleen will not allow them to scrutinize and distinguish the causes from the effects, or because they have not intelligence enough to do so. Such men represent the Pennsylvania farmers as a herd of panic-stricken sheep, fleeing before the roaring lions of Dixie. Listen to one of them: "The flight of the Pennsylvania Farmers before a few scattered bodies of rebels who might have been easily beaten by a resolute company of armed men, has produced serious damage in the State." This is not a correct statement, and even if it were so, who is to blame? Are a few peaceable unarmed farmers, scattered over the borders of our State to be found culpable because they had to save their lives and property through flight from a horde of desperate guerrillas? Or is the Administration to blame, which through its negligence was the real cause of the raid, which opened the Cumberland Gap to accommodate them with an easy passage, and which left Martinsburg exposed with three million dollars worth of stores, in order not to disappoint their raiding propensities? Or what are all our men doing that our national capital cannot be menaced with attack, without issuing proclamations without number, and creating such intense excitement, after three years' experience of rebel warfare?

The Petroleum Production and the Atmosphere.

If we are to credit the statements of gentlemen whose intelligence and practical experience entitle their opinions to the highest respect, the production of the oil wells in this region is considerably effected by the atmosphere.

We are told that the proportion of oil produced from a well is far greater during the prevalence of wet weather, when the atmosphere is heavy, than in dry weather, when the atmosphere is comparatively light.

The reasons given for this is, that the pressure from the heavy atmosphere upon the earth forces up the oil to the surface from its hidden depths. It is stated in proof of this that both flowing and pumping wells produce more during the night, than in the same length of time in daylight, when the weather is is dry.

While neither affirming nor denying our belief in the views of the gentlemen advocating these ideas, the experience of last summer and this, would seem to be in favor of the theory adduced. During the last summer, the wells gave out more rapidly than they have this. But during the fall, the production was considerably augmented. This increase was fully maintained until the dry weather of the present season. In the absence of reliable data, we are content merely to advance the suggestion as stated to us, in the hope that some practical scientific mind will investigate the matter, and lay the results before the public.—*Oil City Register.*

A TERRIBLE tornado was experienced in Southern Vermont last Monday. It continued for twenty minutes with the utmost fury, tearing up trees by the roots, demolishing the entire crops, and sweeping them before it like straw. A violent hail storm also attended it, which tore the corn into shreds.

Queer Names in the New York Directory.

A writer in the N. Y. *Post* says: In the former articles on names in the New York Directory, for 1864, there was a real or fanciful connection of the name with humanity, direct or indirect. Other names of frequent occurrence in the Directory refer to, or are associated with animated nature.

The following are connected with the domestic animals; Herd, Bull, Bullock, Ox and Steer; the English word Cow does not occur, but Vache, its corresponding French word, does; Colt, Steed, Katt, Hogg, Lamb and Kidd, and the meats, Veale, Bacon and Kalbfleisch; and of dogs we find Pointer and Spaniel. Wild animals are also found: Deer, Stagg, Buck and Roe; Lyon, Bear, Wolf and Fox; Badger, Lynch, Beaver, Mink, Hare, Coon, Ratt, Mole, and the apocryphal animal of the olden time, Griffin.

The names of birds are still more numerous: Duck, Drake and Gosling; Cock, Hen; Swan, Goose and Teal; Phœnix, Eagle, Hawk; Lark, Thrush, Sparrow, Starling, Wren; Crow, Raven, Daw; Snipe, Crane, Heron, Stork; Pidgeon, Dove; Batt, Grouse, Partridge, Quail, Robin, Peacock, Fowle, Bird Wing, Bill, Covey, Eggs.

The fullowing names are connected with fishes: Fish, Whales, Shark, Sturgeon, Haddock, Seal, Bass, Salmon, Mackrell, Herring, Ray, Eels, Killey, Pike, Trout, Goldfish, Sucker and Leach; Finn, Gill, Roes, Shells.

There are but few names connected with insects: Bees, Roach, Moth and Grub; and the only one that bears a resemblance in sound to any species of snake is Adder not *Copperhead*.

Turning from animated nature we find some names that address themselves to the senses of seeing and hearing. The following are connected with color: White, Black, Brown, Green, Blue, Gray, Scarlet, Violet, Canary, Wine, Blanc, Dunn. The following relate to music: Organ, Piano, Harp, Viol, Fife, Flute, Horn and Drum.

The martial tone of the last names leads to other names that connect themselves in the mind with the war. Of these are Armer, Lance, Pike, Spear, Dart, Bow, Shield, Swords, Dirk, Hilt, Gun, Cannon, Flag and Banner. It will be noticed that they refer to a class of weapons superseded by the powerful appliances of modern warfare.

The implemenss of peaceful life furnish a few names: Hoe, Sickle, Cutter, Cleaver, File, Rasp, Plane, Scales, Bellows, Broom, Brush, Barrel, Case, Truss, Ball, Bag, Bale, Bope and Felt. Locomotion gives Barrow, Wain, Hack, Buggy, Skates.

Some of the following names originate in ideas of currency: Cash, Money, Money-penny, Pounds, Shilling, Pentz, Penny-Dollar, Eagle, Kreutzer, Barndollar, Ducat-Hapenny, Groat and Plate.

W. H. A.

"Rally Around the Flag Boys."

This is the favorite motto of the Loyal Leaguers throughout the country. It is their "battle cry" for carrying elections by fraud, and in secret conspiracies against Democrats. By such "catch words," they have made some honest people believe they were sincere in their devotion to the country, when in fact they have proved to be only a secret conclave to perpetuate in power a rotten, corrupt Administration, and to proscribe all who will not subscribe to the infallibility of "capering Old Abe."

The time has come, however, when these blatant demagogues can have an opportunity to "rally round the flag" in a sense that really means something. Let this oath bound organization of "exclusives," hasten to the front, the opportunity is ample, and their Chief is supposed to be in danger. They are bound by their solemn orgies to stand by each other in opposing Democrats at home, now let them "right flank" by Lodge, and "march against the rebels But these mock patriots will do no such thing They will cowardly hide behind their lodge emblems, and sneak away under cover of their dark lanterns, and brazenly denounce Democrats for not going to fight the battles they have invited, while they remain at home to enjoy their fat offices, and line their pockets from the earnings of an over taxed people

"Rally around the flag, boys." Go, Leaguers, like men into the ranks, and show that you are sincere in your pretentions. If you believe in the Proclamations and the rotten borrough system, and all the other new fangled theories upon which the war is prosecuted, volunteer by organizations and tune up your battle songs on the field.

In nearly every Republican paper we take up, these catch words are displayed to drum up the faithful to the lodge room, and humbug the people with the idea of "exclusive loyality" The flag is safe enough here—the place to rally around it is at the post of danger. Onward, Leaguers, to the rescue, or prove youselves in the classic language of Healy, "a band of sneaks."—*Albany Argus.*

Neutrality in Kentucky.

Kentucky will soon be entirely in the hands of the Confederacy. That State through the neutrality which it preserved during this long and bloody struggle, has suffered more and contended with more difficulties than any other State in the Union. Its neutrality was not of that sort, which deters the citizens from aiding or abetting either party in the war for the restoration of the Union, and the Abolition of slavery, on the contrary the inhabitants were allowed to embrace the principle of either contending party, so that some Kentuckians sided with the rebels while others defended the old flag. This arose from the general Union sentiment prevailing throughout that State, and their dislike to fight for the freedom of slaves at the risk of their own lives. In this manner was the State drained of more troops comparatively than any contending State. There was a law once enforced in Greece that no citizen could observe neutrality during a public dispute, and it would be fortunate for Kentucky if such law were observed within her borders, as they certainly would not have suffered one half of what they suffer at present. Exposed to rebel invasions on one side, and fettered by martial law on the other, that State is truly unfortunate. The liberty of the press which is preserved both North and South, is here placed under severe restrictions, thus it is that Kentucky in place of gaining by its neutrality, has lost its most essential and precious pledge of freedom and Republican right. Add to this that vast numbers of Union families from that State are now daily leaving their dear homes to settle north of the Ohio river, owing to the unsettled condition of affairs in that State, and then say how long do you think that Kentucky will maintain such vain neutrality.

GARIBALDI having opportunely found out that the air of England was not beneficial to his health, has most wisely left that country, and is now at the head of 15,000 volunteers, who have their headquarters at Palermo, Sicily. It is stated that with this force he intends marching on Rome, to free it from what he calls clerical despotism, and restore it to the United Italian Kingdom, under Victor Emanuel, of Sardinia. Garibaldi is in principle a Republican, and has never sincerely agreed with the latter sovereign in political opinions, and it will be difficult to determine how they will settle this matter. If the French mean to defend Rome, we may expect serious news from that part of the continent.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

IT is reported that nearly all the railroads destroyed or damaged during the recent invasion are restored to working order again. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad is stated to have resumed the work on yesterday.

A YOUNG married lady died a short time ago between New York city and Syracuse, while travelling in the cars She fell asleep, and it was thought that she was still slumbering, till a passenger happened to notice the peculiar paleness of her lips, when she was found dead.

JOSEPH H. TRIPLEY was arrested in Baltimore on the 18th inst. charged with inducing Federal soldiers to visit his house, in Baltimore county, for the purpose of robbing and making prisoners of them, it being alleged that he had a squad of rebel cavalry concealed on his place at the time. He was held for trial.

A FIRE broke out in the pines in Ocean county, N. J., on saturday, June 25, and raged for four days. It started about three miles northeast of Ferugo, and extended to Tom's river making a sweep of about nine miles in a direct line, and destroying every vestige of timber and vegetation over and area of probably twenty-five square miles.

THE payment of three hundred dollars commutation, if made before last February, exempts from all drafts for three full years. If made after that time, the exemption is good only against the impending draft, as the law was changed in February to that end. Since the passage of the act of February there is no commutation, and all who are drafted and found liable must serve in person or by proxy.

THE steamship Northern Light from Aspinwall, which arrived at New York on the 19, reports that she was chased on the 17 by a very suspicious looking propeller, which as soon as she spied his vessel, altered her course so as to cut him off. The stranger had the English flag flying, and was built partly after the English and partly after the American style of construction. The chase continued about one hour and fifteen minutes.

A SALTED INDIAN.—The body of a Pinte Indian was recently found, completely imbedded in rock salt, four feet below the surface, in the large salt fields near Sand Springs, in Nevada. The Virginia (Nevada) *Union* says: The body was in a state of complete preservation, and, from appearances, had lain in the same position for many years, or perhaps for ages. The flesh was perfectly dry like that of a mummy, and it was evident that it had been perfectly saturated with brine, which prevented its decay.

FEW of the raiders have been overtaken in their flight, and the prey which they gathered in Maryland and Pennsylvania is now safely landed on the other side of the Potomac, in consequence of the pursuit having been delayed so long that the rebels obtained all the necessary information concerning it, and fled. Nevertheless it sometimes happens that we overtake them and recapture the stolen property. It is reported that eighty-two wagons loaded with booty gathered, were taken at Snickers Gap, together with some mules and prisoners. The property belonged to Maryland.

THE MONITOR CONTRACTORS AGAINST THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.—A conference has recently been held by the contractors of the light-draft monitor iron-clads, lately in course of construction under the superintendence of Chief Engineer Stimers. Work on these vessels has been stopped by the Navy Department, it being alleged that they are very signal failures, and that further expenditure of money upon them would be money wasted. The contractors, it seems, are unable to obtain the money due them for work actually performed in accordance with the plans furnished by the department's authorized agent, and they have come together to consider the matter, and if possible, obtain relief. The meeting which took place at the Metropolitan Hotel, was strictly private. —*N. Y. Express Monday Evening.*

A SINGULAR CONTEST.—Two gentlemen of high birth, the one a Spaniard and the other a German, having rendered Maximilian 11. many services, they each, for recompense, demanded his natural daughter, Helena, in marriage. The Prince, who entertained equal respect for them both could not give any preference, and after much delay, told them that from claims they both had to his attention and regard, he could not give his assent for either to marry his daughter, and they must decide it by their own prowess and address; but as he did not wish to risk the loss of either or both by suffering them to fight with offensive weapons, he had ordered a large bag to be brought, and he who was successful enough to put his rival into it, should obtain his daughter. This strange combat between two gentlemen was in the presence of the whole imperial court, and lasted half an hour. At length the Spaniard yielded to the German, Andre Ethnarp, the Baron of Tetherd, who, when he had got his adversary into the bag, took him on his back, and placed him at the Emperor's feet, and on the following day married the beautiful Helena.

A MEETING of the Association of Discontented Wives was held recently in Chicago, at which the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Our husbands have found it impossible to transact their legitimate business in daylight, and have been driven to the necessity of having and maintaining a "Second Board," the sessions of which sometimes continue from nightfall until daylight in the morning; therefore,

Resolved That we sympathize deeply with our husbands in their misfortunes; that after mature deliberation we have arrived at the conclusion that it is impossible for us to transact *our* legitimate business in daylight, such as shopping, hearing the latest gossip, etc, and

Resolved, That we form a Second Board also.

The members of the Second Board (male class) will observe by the above resolutions that the ladies are taking active measures to keep pace with this progressive age. A Second Board of the ladies is of the utmost importance, and will doubtless be productive of as much good as the one which has its sessions in the saloon of the Sherman House.

THE new Secretary of the Treasury had to encounter great difficulties in the commencement of his new career. Among the rest there was one of a very serious nature, which had to be surmounted. The mills for printing greenbacks did not work by any means as fast as it was found necessary, and the greenbacks which could be daily furnished from the mills, could hardly pay the troops in the field. This was a serious difficulty, faster mills than these should have been invented in order to meet the exigencies of our Administration, and none but a Copperhead would think that three or four million dollars per diem would be sufficient to defray the expenses of our great nation. To the new Secretary of the Treasury was obliged to negotiate a loan with the New York bankers, and we are happy to say that he succeeded beyond expectation, so that fifty million of dollars were obtained without much difficulty. This amount would defray all government expenses for a long space of time, if we were living in peace, but we want war, peace is out of date, and we will spend our last dollar to sustain the Administration in defending the rights of the "immortal nigger."

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,

AT JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
AT JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
AT JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
corner of the Diamond and Market st,
corner of the Diamond and Market st.
corner of the Diamond and Market st.

Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh,
Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh,
Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh.

jy14-3t

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—THEY expel the poisons which threaten life. Every time a sick person is purged by this vegetable remedy; he has less vitiated humors and more life and vigor, as any one can prove by taking a single dose. Persons of spare habits gain flesh and strength while using them. Every time we rest a few days or weeks from the purgation, we make new fluids from our food, which replace the unsound ones that the Pills have caused to be evacuated. Each time we repeat this process, we expel further quantities of impurities, which are again replaced by fluids less and less impure, so that in a short time, by continuing this treatment, we bring back the whole mass of fluids or humors to that state of purity which constitutes health, for Brandreth's Pills only take away humors which are unsound.

Sold by THOMAS REDPATH, Pittsburgh, and by all respectable dealers in medicines.

jy14-1yd&wo

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, pint bottles at fifty cints, for the cure of lameness, scratches, wind galls, sprains bruises, splints, cuts, colic, slipping stifle, over heating, sore throat, nail in the hoof, etc. It is warranted, cheaper and better than any other article ever offered to the public. Thousands of animals have been cured of the colic and over-heating by this Liniment; and hundreds that were crippled and lame have been restored to their former vigor. It is used by all the first horsemen throughout the States. Orders are constantly received from the Racing Stables of England for fresh supplies of this invaluable article. Over 2,000 testimonials have been received. Remember, 50 cents laid out in time may save the life of your horse.

Office 56 Cortlandt street, New York.

Sold by THOS. REDPATH, Pittsburgh, and all respectable Druggists. jy14-1ydawo

AN IMPERIAL CROWN IS A mere bauble, but the "crown of beauty," conferred on the head which nature has neglected to embellish, or time has robbed of his Native Hue, by

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

RETAINS ITS DARK LUSTRE if renewed at intervals to the close of life Peerless among thousands of preparations, that promise much and perform nothing, stands Cristadoro's Hair Preservative, a valuable adjunct to the Dye, in dressing and promoting the growth and perfect health of the hair, and of itself, when used alone—a safe guard that protects the fibres from decay under all circumstances and under all climes.

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

jy14-1ydawo

A FACT.

Is it a Dye.

In the year 1855 Mr. Mathews first prepared the VENETIAN HAIR DYE; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

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

The VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.

The VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS,
General Agent, 12 Gold st. N. Y.

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

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

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

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

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

Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSEL.

REDRUTH, Wis., Sept. 18, 1863.

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

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

HAVEMEYER MANSION, 5TH ST.,
New York, Aug. 2, 1863.

DR. DRAKE:—"Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

Respectfully, MRS. O. M. DEVOE."

" " " I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.
REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N.Y."

" " " Thou will send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use. Thy friend,
ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

" " " I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon Preaching. " " Plantation Bitters have cured me.
REV. J. S. OATHOUT, Rochester, N. Y."

" " " I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.
O. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldier's Home, Cin., O."

" " " The Plantation Bitters have cured me of Liver Complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate, and had to abandon my business.
H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, O."

" " " The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm. O. C. MOORE,
No. 254 Broadway."

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

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Sassafras Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits, troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are 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.

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

jy22-1yd&wood

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARGAINS IN

SPRING AND SUMMER

BOOTS & SHOES

AT

Concert Hall Shoe Store

No. 62 Fifth St.

Closing out without regard to Cos

jy18

SUMMER SHAWLS

Black Lace Points,

Black Silk Sacques,

Cloth Circulars,

For sale at low prices, by

WHITE, ORR & CO.

No. 25 Fifth Street.

jy22-1t

THE LADIES OF ST. JAMES' CHURCH (Catholic) of Temperanceville, will hold their annuel Pic-nic at Lorenz's Grove, Near Temperanceville, on SATURDAY next, and it promises to be quite a successful and entertaining one. Everything which can secure the pleasure and amusement of those attending has been done by the enterprising lady managers. Jones' Ferry and the Manchester Ferry will leave every few minutes for the grounds.

A splendid band of music will be on hand, and a rare opportunity is afforded those who admire the terpsichorean art. Dinner tickets may be purchased from Mr. Robert McGraw, with Jas. Brownlee, 19 Diamond, or upon the grounds. All are most cordially invited to attend.

jy22-2t

STELLA OIL COMPANY.

BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO the Capital Stock of this Company are now open at the office of King & Pennock.

Only a limited number of shares remain to be disposed of, when the books will be closed

jy22-1t

PHILLIPS OIL COMPANY.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY are now open for subscription to the Capital Stock thereof, at the office of King & Pennock, and will remain open for a few days only, as but a limited number of shares remain to be disposed of.

Pittsburgh, July 21, 1864. je22-1t

THIRD WARD, PITTSBURGH.—A Meeting of the citizens of this Ward will take place at the School House, on SATURDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The object of the meeting will be to take action in regard to the coming draft. Let all attend. 1t

OAKLAND PARK.—THE LAST AND great contest between the AMERICAN STAR and SOAP will take place on SATURDAY for a purse and stake of $200. Admission $1. jy22-2t

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF 100 beautiful Building Lots in Maple subdivision of Bradlocksfield, Allegheny county, Pa., On MONDAY AFTERNOON, July 25th, at 2 o'clock, on the premises. This interesting locality, handsomely situated 8 miles East of Pittsburgh on the three great thoroughfares, Monongahela River, the Connellsville and the Pennsylvania Railroads is sufficiently known. The lots to be sold, centrally located on the Plank Road, Connellsville Railroad and Monongahela River, vary in size from 20 to 100 feet front, by from 100 to 400 feet deep, are most beautifully situated for building. They are valued at from $200 to $1500 each, and will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, if only one-half the appraised value is bid to start them, on the easy terms of one-third cash, balance in one and two years with interest, secured by mortgage on the premises. $5 cash to be paid on each lot when sold, to be deducted from cash payment. Plans can be procured at the Auction Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street.

NOTICE.—Extra Excursion Trains of ten cars each, will leave both the Connellsville and the Pennsylvania Depots, at the same hour, 1 o'clock, on the day of sale, and take passengers to and from the sale, returning before 7 o'clock same day. Tickets only 10 cents each way. A. M'ILWAINE, Auctioner.

jy21-4t

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