The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1864.

THE DUPLICITY OF MR. LINCOLN.

Every day's experience goes to demonstrate the truth of Dr. BROWNSON's observation, regarding Mr. LINCOLN's exceeding cunning and duplicity; he is singularly gifted with both, and is, therefore, well qualified to be the leader of a party, the great bulk of which rely upon falsehood, pretension and hypocracy for its continuance in power. The obscene stories, and buffoon jests of the President, are merely intended to hoodwink the people. Having a natural tendency for such coarse entertainments, they come easy to him; but there is in him, beside vulgar humor, something which makes him dangerous; it is the cunning and duplicity referred to by Dr. BROWNSON.

When ALEXANDER STEPHENS, Vice President of the rebel Confederacy, sailed up to Fortress Monroe, and asked permission to visit Washington, in order to bring about peace, he was denied permission, because he came clothed with power to negotiate. He was sent back to Richmond, as soon as Mr. LINCOLN discovered the nature of his mission. This was the second time the Rebel Government tried to open negotiations, preparatory to bringing about a peace: Shortly after STEPHEN's failure to reach Washington, Mr. LINCOLN, in reply to a friendly correspondent, declared that *no* propositions for peace had reached him from the rebel authorities, and when any should, they would be properly considered. Here was another exhibition of his cunning and duplicity. No propositions for peace had reached him, he said, and why? simply because he would not permit those entrusted with them, to the presence of his imperial highness.

The correspondence the other day between the President, and C. C. CLAY and J. P. HOLCOMB, further illustrates the low and dangerous characteristics alluded to. Vice President STEPHENS' attempt to reach Washington to negotiate having failed, the next resort, in order to bring about a cessation of hostilities, was attempted through the parties in question. HORACE GREELY was selected for the third party, and no Abolitionist in the country could object to him, on account of any partiality he entertained for the rebels. Taings went on smoothly enough in the preliminary correspondence between GREELY and the rebel representatives, until there appeared to be a prospect of a friendly meeting of the parties. At this stage of the proceedings, cunning ABE took a whole night to consider the situation, and then dispatched the following to Mr. GREELY:

EXECUTIVE MANSION WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, *and the abandonment of slavery*, and which comes by and with an authority that can *control the armies* now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms, on substantial and collateral points; and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The reader will at once see that this demand was intended to put a stop to all further correspondence. There is but one power, on earth, which "can control the rebel armies," and that is the rebel Government; and Mr. LINCOLN's demand, therefore, simply means that if the rebel Government will disband its armies, and rob its people by freeing their slaves, then, its propositions for peace "will be considered by the Executive Government of the United States." This proposition is but a repetition of Mr. LINCOLN's emancipation proclamation, and it will have precisely the same effect in arousing and nerving the rebels to renewed exertion. For, what inducement have they to lay down their arms? If they disband their armies and overrun their country with freed negroes, then their terms of peace will be considered by ABRAHAM LINCOLN—or, as that functionary styles it the Executive Government of the United States.

"Honest ABE's" craft seems to have forsaken him in this last emergency; he should heve treated CLAY and HOLCOMB as he did Vice President STEPHENS. Having entered into a correspondence with them, he was fairly driven to the wall, and forced to acknowledge that no peace is possible with his consent as long as there is a white man to be conscripted to risk his life in fighting for the freedom of a degraded people, who will not fight to free themselves. Those "who would be free, themselves must strike the blow," but with Mr. LINCOLN this is entirely reversed; and, American freemen, the very paragon of the human family, are to be dragged by conscriptions to sacrifice their lives, if need be, for a people, who, instead of asserting their freedom in the very midst of rebellion only more closely hug their chains. To this condition we have come at last. Our great struggle for National unity has been perverted into one for the emancipation of a people unfitted to be free; and those who have been entirely instrumental in producing the change, cannot be induced to take part in the contest.

But there is comfort yet; the authors of our country's woes are assailable; the people are becoming aroused to the present and prospective condition of their country under fanatical rule; they are watchful and vigilant, made so by most insufferable care, and apprehension; and all of Honest ABE's craft and duplicity will be required, to save him from overwhelming condemnation in November.

AN additional vessel has been added to the navy of Victor Emanuel, king of Sardinia, in the new iron-clad frigate Re di Portogallo, which has been recently launched in New York. The Italian fleet is making rapid strides, and ranks among the first in Europe.

AN INNOCENT DODGE.

The simplicity of our city contemporary, the *Commercial* is really refreshing, it is charming. In order to break the force of the evident and often repeated desire for peace from rebel authorities, our neighbor, in the best of faith, adopts, as true, the late romance of Col. JACQUES and EDMUND KIRK regarding an imaginary visit by them to Richmond. The narrative of WESTLEY GREEN, the Japaner, was not more brazen than the one in question. And yet the necessities of the Administration are so great as to compel it to adopt it. A single paragraph from KIRK's letter adopted by the *Commercial* as truth, ought to satisfy any one of its absurdity. Says this KIRK:

"JEFFERSON DAVIS said to me last Sunday, (and with all his faults I believe him a man of *truth*): 'This war must go on till the last of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight our battle, unless you acknowledge our right to self-government. We are not fighting for slavery. We are fighting for independence, and that, or extermination we will have."

The most bitter opponent of JEFF. DAVIS in the country, never considered him a trifler, or one given in the least to levity. He was before being oppressed with the cares which now engage his attention, an austere recluse, shrinking from all save a very few intimate friends and acquaintances. Is it at all likely therefore, or is it possible that he, at the present time, has leisure to listen to a mere adventurer, wholly unauthorized to make any propositions whatever regarding the contending sections? This is but a dodge of ABE's to break the force of the evident desire for peace in the Southern Confederacy; the fact of the Abolitionists being compelled to acknowledge JEFF. DAVIS "a man of *truth*," in order to make out their case, is but an additional illustration of the desperation of their sinking cause. If a copperhead were to compliment the arch-rebel so, the unfortunate offender would be threatened with transportation at least. We ask the *Commercial* whether it endorses KIRK's estimate of JEFF's veracity; if it does not why does it insult loyal men by giving it publicity? We demand in the name of this patriotic community a categorical answer.

Sherman at Atlanta.

One part of the military programme prosecuted this summer has been very successfully performed. Sherman has reached Atlanta after a most extraordinary campaign, in which more marching over a rough country, and more battles were fought, and more successful flanking occurred than in any campaign on record. The last movement, which placed him in front of Atlanta and gave him possession of the line of railroad connecting Atlanta and Richmond, was a successful stroke of strategy which seemed to take Johnston unexpectedly and at a disadvantage to himself. It compelled him to come out of his entrenchments to try the effect of a sudden attack before Sherman, as he supposed, could be in a situation to hold his position. But the plan of immediately entrenching every place where this army made a halt, was found an admirable protection, and Johnston was repulsed with heavy loss, and afterwards driven back behind the entrenchments at Atlanta. Rumors are rife that Sherman is now in Atlanta, the rebels have evacuated it. If this be so, as we shall know soon by telegraph, it will prove that Johnston's army must be greatly inferior to Sherman's in numbers, and tend to confirm the supposition that he has sent a portion of it to Richmond to reinforce Lee. Atlanta is an important point to hold, not only on account of its railroad communications, but because it is a town, the manufactories of which helped to supply the rebel armies with the munitions of war. Having this does not cut off rebel communication entirely with Alabama, for the Montgomery railroad running through Alabama, intersects at Macon, a hundred miles further southeast which connects with Savannah, and thence to Richmond by the seaboard line. The tenacity with which the approach to Atlanta has been disputed shows, however, what its importance is to the rebels, and its possession by our troops will embarass the rebel operations very seriously.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says it is expected by the War Department that the 500,000 troops will be forthcoming with in the prescribed time—fifty days—and that no draft will be necessary. We have already a credit of one hundred and fifty thousand men over and above the previous calls, which will leave but 350,000 on the present draft. Representative recruits, re enlisting veterans, &c., will make further important deductions, so that it will require only a vigorous effort on the part of the people to fully satisfy the demand. This is simply incredible. The idea of making the people believe that we can raise 500,000 men during the short space of fifty days is preposterous, under present circumstances, and in the present reduced state of population throughout the country. A vigorous effort on the part of the people might certainly do a great deal towards the completion of the quota, but that would be all, and no man in the full use of his senses could imagine that the enormous number of 500,000 volunteers and substitutes could be induced into the service. Such an amount would be sufficient, and more than sufficient, if raised at the commencement of the civil struggle, to reduce the laboring proportion of such a country as this is to a very low degree, what, then, will be the consequence if this number be added to the two millions of men which have already been levied. It is impossible for the country to raise them, the draft will come, and after the draft will have swept the remaining population off the country, ruin and national bankruptcy will stare us in the face. Say what you will, ruin will follow our present gigantic endeavors, and this Adminstration will cease when the country will be drained of all its immense resources, or when some sensible man will be elected to the Presidential chair.

THE four Confederate officers who landed at Cherbourg as prisoners on parole, surrendered themselves to the commander of the Kearsarge when that vessel left the port. The prisoners who made their escape to England, are enjoying perfect safety under the protection of the English government. The Kearsarge has been replaced in the roadstead by the Federal Corvette Sacramento, which is constructed and armed on the same plan as the victorious vessel. Capt. Semmes has not as yet received any new vessel, nor does there appear any probability that he will obtain one as soon as his sanguine expectations, prompted him to state. M. Drouyn de Shuys officially denied the statement that the Yeddo is destined for a privateer, and confirmed the statement that the vessel was sold to the Prussian government.

AN order has been issued by the health officer of Philadelphia directing that all vessels from Key West be quarantined at the Lazeretto, the yellow fever prevailing at that place.

Amendments to our National Constitution Respectfully Submitted to the Citizens of the United States.

1. In a Republic the will of *one* man ought never to be the rule.

2. Congress to be composed of the late ex-Governors of the States, all trained men.

3. The President of the United States to be elected amongst the ex-Governors in Congress by drafting, followed by a secret ballot, four-fifths black balls to reject the nominee, (this large majority is required to prevent party spirit from controlling the vote,) if rejected, a new draft to be proceeded with, &c.

4. The President's Cabinet to be composed of four ex-Governors, also elected by drafting, who, with the President as cusirman, will form a Board of "Foreign Relations" that will represent our nationality abroad.

(This will prevent rashness in our foreign relations; there is no protection against this danger with a Cabinet depending on the will of the President for continuing in office.)

5. The Commander-in-Chief of the Army, *when needed and only for the time being*, to be composed of four Major-Generals of the States, to be elected by the Congress of ex-Governors, by ballot, with the President as chairman, they will form the "Military Board."

6. The Commander in-Chief of the Navy to be a "Board of Admiralty," composed of four superior officers of the Navy, also elected by the Congress of ex-Governors by ballot, with the President as chairman.

7. The Public Revenue proceeding from the Customs, the Post Office, the Land Office, &c., &c., to be under the management of a "Board of Finance," selected by the Congress of ex Governors, and to be composed of a citizen of each State, having been a State Treasurer in his State, at least for three years; it will be the privilege of each of the ex-Governors to nominate the Representative of his State. The President also to be Chairman of this Board.

8. Our National Flag to be entirely white, with the words "The United States," or the initials "U. S" in the centre, and with as many large golden Stars spread over it as we shall have States," and giving precedence to none; in line within the States also the white Flag, simply with the name of the State to which the bearer will belong.

9. The States to be perfectly independent *within their land limits*, but debarred from diplomatic intercourse with foreign nations.

10. The Congress of ex Governors shall have no right of legislation over the States, the States to have the right of repealing all laws of Congress previously made under the old Constitution. All State Fortifications to be garrisoned by State troops. The Congress of ex-Governors shall have a right to legislate over the military, when in the service of the United States, the Navy and Finances; it will be also their duty to confer on our national affairs, ABROAD TO COMMAND, AT HOME TO ADVISE. When met, the oldest member to be Speaker and the youngest to be Secretary, assisted by two able lawyers, selected by the Speaker, to secure regularity in the minutes of the meetings.

The Territories of Colorado and Idaho.

The Territories of Colorado and Idaho are claiming the attention of some of our wealthiest men of business, and the hardy adventurer and the industrious emigrant are watching with a scrutinizing eye the progress or failure of those who have preceded them on the adventurous enterprise. Many and contradictory are the reports spread about concerning those territories, and it is difficult as yet to determine which would be the most advisable plan to follow, to go there immediately, or remain at home. In our opinion, the latter would be far preferable to the former selection, at least for the present. Of two risks that one is certainly the safest by which your life and property is less endangered, and for this reason we deem it advisable to wait until the different accounts are either confirmed or denied, when a man can enter on the enterprise with comparative safety without placing his life and property in jeopardy. It is the interest of those who hold land and estates in that locality to represent the country as a land of promise, far surpassing in natural wealth and resources our most favored States and territories in America, even California itself, in order to induce immigration, and by that means raise the prices of land so high that they could reap a rich harvest, and fill their pockets at the expense of honest labor. For this reason do they invent stories of miners returning home after having enriched themselves to an incredible degree, and pretend that the depredations and hostilities of the Indians amount to nothing. But the statements of these speculators are daily contradicted by the experience, and the reports of those who were so foolhardy or unfortunate as to emigrate thither, without sufficient authority to excuse them for their rashness. The information we receive from these settlers is anything but inviting, and by all means derogatory to the great pretensions of the Territory, and the speculators who have placed their interests in its future prospects. Thousands are represented as being perfectly destitute of food and the necessary means of subsistance, and all those who are in a condition to do so, beat a hasty retreat towards their former homes. The country is represented as being sterile and barren, and until these faults are cleared, we would advise no one to endanger his substance and maybe his life by entering on such a hazardous enterprise.

Prisoners in Fort Lafayette.

Accounts have been published from time to time of applications made under the recent act of Congress, for the release of persons incarcerated in Fort Lafayette by the Government through the War Department. In addition to the cases of Marsh, Allen and Palmer, an application has been made on the part of Joseph W. Binney.

A similar return was made by Major General Dix to the order granted by Judge Retts in the case of Binney as was made in the case of Palmer, viz: That the subjects of the application were held by order of the President of the United States to answer before a military tribunal upon charge of violating the common law of war, and of violating the blockade.

These returns were demurred to by the respective counsel as insufficient, in that they did not set forth the commission by the prisoners of any offense cognizable by a military tribunal.

The points claimed are analagous to the points urged in the Marsh case, which were fully reported at the time of the argument, the main point in these cases being that the offences for which the accused are held are not within the jurisdiction of the military authorities, and not cognizable by a military tribunal.

THE Steamer Florida was descried off Halifax on the 17 inst bearing Northwest by Captain Charles Richards of the bark Ocean Gem. What induced him to conclude that it was the Florida he saw was the fact that the vessel answered the description given of the privateer, and a bark and brig near by were on fire. From the different accounts which we are receiving as to the situation of the Florida it would appear that she is really ubiquitous, or that there is more Floridas than one which later is probably the case.

The Foreign Policy of England.

It is a curious fact that during the progress of the late attack upon the Ministry of Great Britain by the Tory party, and the affiliated clans of the opposition, that the real cause of the non intervention of the Government into the affairs of Denmark is not stated, or even hinted at by the slightest inuendo. Yet it is well known that the failure of Great Britain, under the leadership of Lord Palmerston, to take a share in the contest, does not indicate that the intermeddling spirit of British insolence has in the least been eradicated or extinguished. The conflicting interests and feelings, which now divide the Court, are the true causes of English forbearance; and, it is no secret that the Queen and her daughters are strongly German in their sympathies, while the Prince of Wales entertains the liveliest regard for the interests of Denmark in her struggle with so tremendous an adversary. The Princess of Wales, it is believed, has almost come to an open rupture with her royal mother-in-law on account of the bitter hatred she very naturally evinces toward the enemies of her nation. Whatever may be the feelings or predilections of the Ministry on the subject, they are placed in a delicate position by the firmness with which the Queen maintains the Germanic side of the quarrel.

The fallacy of the doctrine of intervention has long ago been exposed to the consideration of Americans, but the first application of the principle in England arises singularly enough from the accident of an antagonism of opinion between the Queen and her advisers. By the course which the Ministry was forced to adopt, their retention of power was seriously endangered.

It has required all the address of the veteran statesman at the head of affairs to extricate his party from the difficulty and maintain his ascendancy in the House of Commons. In addition, the ablest men of all parties have in this instance given him their support, and chief among them we find the name of John Stuart Mill, who, in a letter lately published, exposes (in a manner which indicates the novelty in England of the sentiments he advances,) the folly of the system of intervention. He gives the opinion that a mere verbal protest, or expression of disapprobation, is all that is to be expected from a government not directly interested in a dispute. He combats the idea that great nations should consider themselves as a divinely-appointed police to oversee the domestic affairs of smaller countries.

It is true that in some cases, that the protection of weak nations from injury might be accomplished, but it is undoubtedly a sound principle that non-intervention is the correct theory of Government. In practice it has ever been found that intervention is made the cover of designs upon the independence of nations, which are subjected by more powerful sovereignties to the operation of their theories. It is doubtful whether the history of the century furnishes a single instance where intervention has really benefited the cause of free Government. The interference to be dreaded is that which comes from professed friendliness. When the spirit of liberty exists in a country at all, it always has that abundant vigor that it is able to take care of itself, and the people should decline those offers of assistance which are dangerous in themselves. If the people of England should be convinced of the folly of their intermeddling by an experience of the benefits of their present position, a great and radical improvement of the public sentiment of the whole world may result from the change.

Sherman's Destruction of Rebel Manufactories.

A Correspondent with Sherman writes The destruction of the mills at Rosswell proves to have been a very severe blow to the confederacy, in addition to the flouring mills, which were very complete and extensive, there were large and well appointed mills for the manufacture of cloths. The regular monthly product of these establishments was 30,000 yards of cotton and 15,000 yards of woolen goods—principally such goods as were used by the army. The machinery, which was of the best and most improved patterns and inventions, was made at Patterson, New Jersy. The mills were thoroughly destroyed. The operatives, some three hundred women, are thus thrown out of employment, and will be sent North if they wish. It is understood that nearly all of them will avail themselves of this proposition.

From the fact that Johnston left these mills with all the manufactured and raw material accumulated at them is evidence that he did not retire from the Kenesaw with any great deliberation. This fact alone is sufficient that he deemed his position before Marietta one that he could hold.

Considered only with reference to the injuries inflicted upon the Confederacy in the destruction of Government manufactories and work shops, the campaign of Sherman has so far resulted in immense irreparable damage to the rebellion. The extensive establishments for the manufacture of ordnance, and numerous other mills and workshops have been destroyed by Davis—the great foundaries and iron works at Etowah and Allatoona by Gen. Schofield, and now the mills in which the clothing of the army has hitherto been made, besides scores of small mills and shops on the route from Reaaca thus far.

Attempt to Burn the Continental.

One of the most daring attempts to burn a steamer was made at Memphis on last Tuesday, of which the *Times* of that place gives the following account:

Shortly before nine o'clock last evening some daring scoundrel on board the steamer Continental, which had just arrived at this port on her way to New Orleans, emptied a quantity of inflammable spirit on her texas, near the pilot house, and ignited it, hastening to the shore in season to escape from those who were quick to pursue him. and who by immediate exertion subdued the flames before any great damage was done, or the steamer endangered. A striking feature in this case is the fact of the boldness displayed by this outlaw, and the heartlessness manifested by him known that a large number of passengers were in the cabin at the time, and among others quite a number of women and children. Too much vigilance cannot be exercised by our river men in the future if such cases as this are not unprecedented. Until the perpetrators of such inhuman acts are discovered, their infamous league broken up, and the culpables brought to justice, the exercise of watchfulness and a constant readiness for such occurrences is doubly called for and due those who venture themselves upon the river. The firing into steamers by guerrillas has not thus far proven one half as injurious to the shipping interests on the river as the attempts of these incendaries.

A FRIEND of ours, residing in New York, informs us that the Peace party are getting very popular, and that their ranks are being strengthened by the daily accession of immense numbers to their party. He likewise states that the general opinion entertained in that city is that they most assuredly will carry the Chicago Convention, and that their candidate will be the next President. Be this as it may, it would certainly be very desirable if we could obtain an honorable peace, or be blessed with a President who could carry on this war effectually, and terminate it speedily.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

IT would seem to be enough for a man to have his ale without having at night his pillow-beer.

DISBURSING officers of the United States are by circular of the Internal Revenue Bureau, required to return 5 per cent on all payments for service in the civil, military, naval or other branches of the Government after the 1st of July, when exceeding the rate of $600 per annum.

RIOTERS KILLED.—A despatch from Coles county, Ill., states that the two O'Hairs, the instigators and leaders in the riots at Charleston last March, were found dead, one of them with several bullet holes through the body. Some excitement exists in the county, and fears are entertained of another outbreak.

COMPANIES of California are engaged in growing cotton in Sinaloa and Sonora, Mexico, with most encouraging success. It is estimated that the yield will be about five hundred pounds to the acre, three thousand acres having been planted north of the Faerte river and 1,600 acres to the north of Mazattan. Two cotton mills are already in operation, and an order has been sent to Massachusetts for the third.

Gov. SEYMOUR was officially informed by the Provost Marshal General Fry, before the late call for 500,000 men, that the quota of New York was filled, and moreover entitled to a credit of 4732 men over all the preceeding calls. The Governor, it is reported, refuses to recruit men in the revolted States. He has every opportunity to fill the required quota at home, although the State has sent already about 300,000 men to the field.

AN accident occurred on Goat Island, Niagara Falls, this afternoon, near the Biddle Stairs. A carriage containing the wife of Capt. Webster, and the wife of Capt. Hunt of the Quartermaster's Department, was precipitated over the precipice, in consequence of the horse taking fright. Fortunately, a shelf in the rock, some 30 feet down, broke their fall and the ladies lodged in the trees One was seriously and the other slightly injured.

ACCIDENT AT NIAGARA FALLS.—An accident occurred on Goat Island, Niagara Falls, yesterday afternoon, near the Biddle Stairs. A carriage containing the wife of Captain Webster and the wife of Captain Hunt, of the Quartermaster's Department, was precipitated over the precipice in consequence of the horses taking fright. Fortunately, a shelf in the rock some thirty feet down broke their fall, and the ladies lodged in the trees. One was seriously and the other slightly injured.

THE ORPHEE BALL MISSION.—The New York *Commercial's* Niagara Falls correspondent says Sanders has left for Washington with a proposition to this effect: That if Mr. Lincoln will publish a proclamation or armistice with a call for a Convention of all the States, the South will agree to it and come into the Convention. This not succeeding, it is understood to be the further object of those high envoys to procure as an alternative the nomination by the Democracy of Ex President Pierce at Chicago.

FIRE AMONG THE PINES.—The woods in the interior of New Jersey have been burning for several days past. The fire first broke out a short distance below Jackson, adjacent to the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, and it spread towards Weymouth, then taking a circuitous route made rapid progress towards the Delaware and Raritan R. R., sweeping thousands of acres of pine forest. The fire extends along the Atlantic Railroad track for nearly nine miles. No lives, so far as we can learn, have been lost by the great fire.

We have the following statement from a Washington paper of genuine Republican principles, and which we have no reason to suspect of exaggerating on this subject. There are now about fifteen thousand sick and wounded soldiers in the various hospitals in this department. The total number of patients in all the military hospitals throughout the country is about ninety thousand. In the camp hospitals it is estimated there are about fifty thousand, making a total of one hundred and forty thousand soldiers incapacitated for service.

INFORMATION has been received from Grant's army that its numbers are continually on the increase and that our forces are greater to-day by ten thousand than when they crossed the Rapidan. Daily reinforcements replace those whose term of service has expired, so that our strength is increasing every day. Many of the Hundred days' men are constantly pouring in, or by the occupation of the forts around Washington, are permitting those veterans to return to the field, who for want of militia, were obliged to guard the forts themselves to the great detriment of the army in the field.

THE stories which were spread about concerning the recent peace visit of Col. Jacques to Richmond, are at present contradicted. The romantic tale of his having penetrated into the very heart of Secessia, conversed with the leaders of the rebellion, and having been sumptuously entertained at the best hotel in Richmond was all an invention of a fertile imagination, and the hero after a great many efforts could get no farther than Petersburg. However his visit brought some consolation to the North, as he states that the Union prisoners in Belle Isle are well cared for and lodged in comfortable quarters.

ICE A LIFE PROLONGER.—The problem of suspending life by freezing seems to be accumulating data. Perch and mullet have been brought from Lake Champlain frozen perfectly solid, and on being put into a tub of water, have come to life "as lively as ever." A female convict in Sweden is in ice on experiment. A man was found lately in Switzerland who gave signs of life after being frozen for nine months. The power of stopping while the world goes on may be the next wonder. Ice-houses may soon be advertised with comfortable arrangements for skipping an epoch, or waiting for the next generation.

THE English are receiving very severe reverses in New Zealand, and the native valor and love of liberty is too much for their few troops to cope with. The misrepresentations of the English Government and its organs, deserve to be punished severely. As is usual with that Government's policy, the natives were represented as the fiercest of savages, and desirous of returning to the horrible custom of canibalism instituted by their fathers. But having been informed on that subject, we are able to inform our readers that the Maories are a brave, enlightened race, who have made great progress in the arts of civilization, and only wish to defend their liberties, which the English wish to annihilate.

A trader from Western Africa arrived at New York a short time ago with a full cargo of African produce, twenty thousand dollars in gold coin, and eight Liberian passengers. One of the latter, Mr. Eward J. Roye, a merchant of Monrovia, brought with him several articles of trade; among the rest, fifteen hundred pounds of Liberian cotton. This is of the very best quality, and $1,62½ is offered for the lot. A party in Philadelphia has a consignment of 1,800 pounds of Liberia—Mocha coffee, which, owing to its superior quality is commanding 75 cents per pound in the market. Other commodities are being raised in this infant Republic with a complete success, and there are everywhere evidences of advancing population and prosperity.

PRIME POTASH, PRIME POTASH, PRIME POTASH,

The price of concentrated Lye and of the materials for making Soda having advanced so much, attention is now turned to the old standbye.

POTASH, POTASH, POTASH.

A most excellent article which can be had 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. Where, also may be had, Soda Ash of the best quality, Paints, White Lead, Oils and Varnish, at the lowest rates.

Superior Fruit Wax, Superior Fruit Wax.

Remember the place to procure anything in the Drug and Perfumery line is At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, Corner of the Diamond and Market street. jy25

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. jy14-1ydawe

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,)

Jn5-1yd PITTSBURGH.

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 2,500 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. jy14-1ydawe

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

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

RETAINS ITS DARK LUSTRE it 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 hires 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. jy14-1ydawe

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. T. 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.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.—KATHAIRON is from the Greek word "Kathro," or "Kathairo," signifying to cleanse, rejuvenate and restore. This article is what its name signifies. For preserving, restoring and beautifying the human hair it is the most remarkable preparation in the world. It is again owned and put up by the original proprietor, and is now made with the same care, skill and attention which gave it a sale of over one million bottles per annum.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents the hair from falling off and turning gray.
It restores hair upon bald heads.

Any lady of Gentleman who values a beautiful head of hair should use Lyon's Kathairon. It is known and used throughout the civilized world. Sold by all respectable dealers.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., New York.

SHEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE, NOT A DYE, but restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural substance, impaired by age or disease. All *instantaneous dyes* are composed of *lunar caustic*, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves no dressing. Heimstreet's Inimitable Coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by any easy process, but gives the hair a

Luxuriant Beauty,

Promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair Coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of the commercial agents, D. S. BARNES & CO., 222 Broadway, New York. Two sizes, 50c. and $1.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.—This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth and the *distingue* appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere. Prepared by W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y.

Address all orders to DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., New York.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.—The parties in St. Louis and Cincinnati who have been counterfeiting the Mustang Liniment under pretence of proprietorship have been thoroughly stopped by the Courts. To guard against the further imposition, I have procured from the United States Treasury, a private steel-plate revenue stamp, which is placed over the *fac-simile* of my signature, and without which the article is a counterfeit, dangerous and worthless imitation. Examine every bottle. This Liniment has been in use and growing in favor for many years. There hardly exists a hamlet on the habitable globe that does not contain evidence of its wonderful effects. It is the best emollient in the world. With its present improved ingredients, its effects upon man and beast are perfectly remarkable. Sores are healed, pains relieved, lives saved, valuable animal made useful, and unfold illsassuaged. Porbuts, bruises, sprains, rheumatism, swellings, bites, caked breasts, strained horses, &c., it is a Sovereign remedy that should never be dispensed with. It should be in every family. Sold by all druggists.

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As we are selling without rebate, and without regard to cost. Buyers cannot complain of high prices as long as we are selling at such rates.

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All Pianos, Melodeons, etc., warranted for five years. A few choice second hand pianos for sale and rent. jy26

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Two nights only,

JULY 27th & 28th,

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GRAND FESTIVAL,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL will hold their

FOURTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL ON

Wednesday, July 27th, 1864,

AT GLENWOOD GROVE. Trains will leave the Connellsville Railroad depot as follows: 8½, 9½, and 11 o'clock, a. m., and 1, 2, 3 and 4 o'clock, p. m. Excursion Tickets fifteen cents. jy26-2t

OFFICE OF THE PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the shares of the original capital stock of the company, payable (free of Government tax,) on and after the 5th of AUGUST proximo, at the office of the Company in this city and at the transfer agency, Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall street, New York, to the stockholders as registered at the respective offices. The transfer books of the company will close on the 20th DAY of JULY, inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m., and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter. By order of the Board.

jy18-4a5 W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

WANTED.—FOR NASHVILLE, TENN.

25 Wheelwrights, 15 Blacksmiths, 10 Horse Shoers, 10 Strikers, 5 Machinists, 25 Carpenters, 50 Teamsters and 100 Laborers. For Wheelwrights, Blacksmiths, Horse shoers and Carpenters, the wages will be from $22 50 to $30 00 per month. For Strikers $15 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