The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1864.

Fast Day.

This being a fast day by order of the President of the United States, we will be unable to issue any paper to-morrow.

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."

When President LINCOLN sent his note to the rebel representatives, at Niagara, addressed "To whom it may concern," we presume that he included the people of the loyal States in the number. Whether he did or not, one thing is very certain, they are "concerned" very much about that most extraordinary manifesto. We hear it by the way. Remorseless conscription and crushing taxation, in order to compel the Southern people to abolish slavery, are calculated to concern a patriotic people, who were, for more than three years, laboring under the hallucination, that all their blood and treasure were expended for the restoration of the Union. But this delusion is now expelled and by the authoritative voice of Mr. LINCOLN, himself. This being so, the people cannot be too frequently impressed with the fact that, in the future all their efforts and means will be required, not to save the Union, as a primary object, but to set free three or four millions of slaves, who, never since the rebellion began, have made a single effort to free themselves.

In reflecting upon the prospect before us, it will do no harm to mark the cautious and stealthy strides of LINCOLN towards his design. At his inauguration, he, with a face and voice of apparent candor, said to the Southern people:

"I have no purpose directly or indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. *I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so.* I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing so I deem proper upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible that *the property, peace, and security of no section* are to be in anywise endangered by the now incoming Administration."

This was fair enough, but it was not believed by the Southern leaders of the rebellion, who seem to have anticipated LINCOLN's proceedings. The people of the North, however, believed it and acted accordingly.

In August 1862, the reader will remember that HORACE GREELEY in the name of twenty millions of people addressed an impertinent letter to the President, calling upon him to issue a proclamation of emancipation; to this the President replied as follows:

"*My paramount* object is to save the Union, and not either have or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause; and I shall do more whenever I believe doing more will help the cause."

Here again we have the President avowing his "paramount object" to be the salvation of the Union, regardless of slavery or anything else in rebellion against it. But soon after this avowal "that damned ambition," which caused the fall of angels, took possession of him, and ever since his mind has been filled with schemes for a continuence in office. To effect this he had to become more radical than FREMONT or any other rival in the Abolition party; and having secured a re-nomination, he pledges himself to an interminable crusade against the Southern people. The following brief proclamation is surcharged with war to the knife and the knife to the hilt" until slavery is entirely eradicated:

EXECUTIVE MANSION WASHINGTON,
July 13, 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 dullest comprehension can easily see the magnitude of the work before us, in the event of LINCOLN's reelection. The experience of the past three years gives us an idea of it, but when the South is told thus plainly that they must abandon their local institutions, we can imagine how long it will take us to compel them to do so. The idea of suddenly freeing three or four millions of slaves, who are unfitted for freedom, and then come in competition with their labor is the entertainment to which Mr. LINCOLN invites the Southern people. And if they do not accept his terms, we of the North are expected, nay compelled by conscription and taxation, to enable him to enforce his infamous proposition. We commend this conclusion "to all whom it may concern."

Neglecting Us.

Our interesting cousin and contempo- the *Commercial*, has neglected us eral days. We asked it last Sat- regarded JEFF DAVIS as ternal a villian as it a thousand nced him, why it copied JACQUES & Co's narative. e said JEFF "a man of had six days to consid- think the *Commercial* ed to JEFF our rvations with t about the ettled that will now h is in

CALLING IN VAIN.

The *Herald* is still calling upon the President to give Gen. McCLELLAN a command; alluding to Gen. GRANT's failure, it speaks of the necessity of employing McCLELLAN. But "honest Abe" ain't se it. The *Herald* remarks, that as experience has proved that General GRANT has for the present work enough upon his hands in front of Petersburg and Richmond, without being required to look after the rebel raiders of the Shenandoah valley and the rear of Washington, we turn again to the special duty devolving upon the administration in reference both to Richmond and Washington. This duty, now more urgently demanded of President LINCOLN than ever before, lies in the recall of General McCLELLAN to the command of the Washington Department, at the head of a hundred thousand men. It is very generally, in support of this appointment, believed that the name of McCLELLAN will speedily bring to his standard many thousands of fighting volunteers who will otherwise remain in the backgrounds, including a large infusion of discharged veteran soldiers. In any event, the experiment suggested, if tried, will command the approval of the people of the loyal States, and in every way will be a good thing for the country and the administration.

With General GRANT and the Army of the Potomac in the rear of Richmond, we see, from these late frolics of the rebels in Maryland, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia, that General McCLELLAN is wanted again to clear away the enemy from the rear of Washington.

The Murder of J. Ward esq.—Arrest of the Murderer.

Not wishing to give any extracts to our readers in reference to the above murder, we deemed it expedient to wait till we might be in a position to give a full and correct account of the same. The following in a correct account of the murder and the arrest of the assassin, condensing the facts into as brief a statement as possible. Intense excitement was caused in the city of Cleveland, and throughout Northern Ohio, on Thursday; by the announcement that James Ward, the proprietor of the Falcon Iron Works, at Niles, Ohio, one of the wealthiest, most influential, and most respected men of Trumbull county, had been brutally murdered at his home Niles, on Wednesday evening, by a citizen of that place, nrmed Frank Robbins.

Frank Robbins, the murderer of Ward had for some time been living with Mrs. Lydia Stevenson, whose husband, formerly keeper at the furnace of Mr. Ward's Iron Works, had been killed at the fight at Kelley's Bridge, Kentucky, where he was engaged as a member of the 171st O. N. G., Col. Asper's hundred day regiment. Since his death, the criminal intercourse between his wife and Robbins, before carried on surreptitiously, became undisguised. Robbins occupied the same house with the woman, which was owned by Mr. Ward.

The scandal caused by this proceeding induced Mr. Ward to give the woman notice to quit. Three notices were given, the last on Wednesday evening last. On Robbins' arrival at the house, the woman told him of the warning she had received, and after a brief consultation both started down the railroad track to the house of Mr. Ward. That they intended mischief was evident from the fact that they were both armed. Mrs. Stevenson, by the way, is a large powerful woman, as strong as most men. At the railroad bridge, near Mr. Ward's house, Robbin's met James Ward, Jr., a young man about twenty-three years old, and after a word or two attacked him, knocking him down and striking him brutally. His father who was near, rushed to the spot and remonstrated with Robbins. But a word or two passed, when Robbins drawing a pistol, shot Mr. Ward, the ball striking him in the forehead, between the eyes. The muzzle of the pistol was so near the face of the murdered man, when it was fired, that his forehead was blackened and scorched with the powder.

Mr. Ward was shot about nine o'clock p. m. Medical attendance was summoned, and everything possible was done for him, but his wound was mortal, and he died about two hours thereafter. The murderer fled but was closely pursued by the police, and succeeded in making his escape to Welland, Canada. Chief oPlice Darcy, of Buffalo accompanied by the Western officers named, procured a hack in that city and went to Fort Erie at an early hour on Saturday morning. They ascertained that Robbins had been there, and started toward Welland, a short time before their arrival. They gave chase, captured him after a severe drive of nearly twenty miles, and brought him back to Fort Erie. As they were about placing him on board the Ferry Boat, a British official interfered and took him back to Welland, where he was placed in the jail. The officers followed and were there waiting for a requisition from the Governor of Ohio at last accounts. Mr. Ward the murdered man, was among the best citizens of Trumbull county. He was senior partner in the well-known Falcon Iron Works Company, and one of the most prominent men and extensive iron manufacturers in the Mahoming Valley. He was well known to our business men, with many of whom he transacted business to a large amount.

A SALE of coins recently took place in Boston. One of the Harrison buttons, on which the famous Log Cabin was represented, brought 17 cents, while a Washington and Lafayette medal sold for 65 cents. A Washington cent of 1791 brought $1,05. Other prices were paid —for a cent of 1776 with fifteen circles, $2,80; Nova Constellatio, U. S. 1783 and 1785, $1,05 each; a very good cent of 1804, $2,05; one of 1809, $1; one of 1811, 55 cents; a Franklin cent of 1788, 60 cents; half cent of 1793, $1,10; half cent of 1796 80 cents; half cent of 1797, $1,10; half cent of 1811, $1, and other half cents at prices varying from 30 to 65 cents. A large bronze Washington medal was the most valuable specimen in the collection and brought $12.

A SINGULAR death by lightning occurred at Rensalaer Indiana in the case of George W. Spilter who was one of the principal citizens of Jasper Co., in the above State. It appears that the lightning rod, of which the first three sections were of octagonal copper, was not capable of carrying off the large charge of electricity received by the copper, and consequently the lightning was diverted to the house, which it entered through the roof, passed through several apartments, and finally ascended the foot post of the bed where deceased was sleeping. It passed through his body instantly killing him, and descending the head post of the bed into the ground. The wife of deceased felt the shock but received no injury.

Four Donshoe brothers were drafted Carbon Township, Huntingdon county, last Tuesday.

THE SIEGE OF PETERSBURG.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer July 30th.

The Explosion.

The explosion occurred at half-past four o'clock. The sound was nothing more than a dull heavy thunder, not audible at any distance, but the sight was truly magnificent. An immense column of earth suddenly lifted skyward, and presenting in the early morning light a beautiful brown color, resembling that of mahogany, was the first thing that announced the explosion to the hundreds of eyes that were watching for it. To the imaginations of some it suggested the form of a gigantic wheat sheaf, while others compared it to a water spout rising to meet the clouds. Attaining its greatest elevation, there appeared an interval below its base, and the immense mass hung for a moment in mid air, reminding one of Swift's floating Island of Laputa, then breaking and spreading, it fell heavily to the earth.

Appearance of the Fort After the Explosion.

Four Companies of the Eighteenth South Carolina Regiment occupied the fort at the time of the explosion, and were nearly all buried in its *debris*, along with six pieces of artillery. Nothing could have been more complete than the destruction of this work. A great pit or crater, over one hundred feet in length and of nearly that width, in which were seen protruding arms, legs or heads of partially-buried men, and fragments of their arms, accoutrements and camp utensils, scattered over its rugged surface, were all that remained to show the site of the fortification.

Amount of Labor Expended.

A great amount of labor had been bestowed upon the formation of the mine, and great credit is due Lieutenant Colonel Pleasants, of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, under whose direction the work was done, for the care and skill displayed in conducting the excavation. Although he had to dig a shaft or tunnel of five hundred feet in length, he succeeded in locating the mine in exactly the right spot under the fort, as the result proved.

Description of the Mine.

The mine was formed in the shape of the letter T, having two wings at its extremity, and was of the length of a six-gun battery. The tunnel that led to it was in many places as much as thirty feet below the surface of the ground. The work was commenced about a month ago.

Prisoners state that it had been suspected that we were mining that fort, and that three countermines had been dug in search of our excavations. Their failure to discover it was probably owing to the fact that they did not dig deep enough. A detail of men were engaged in digging at the moment of the explosion, and were doubtless all buried alive.

The Assault,

The demolishing of the fort was the signal for commencing the attack. All along the line the artillery belched forth its thunder and shook the air with its loud reverberatio s. In front of the rebel fort Gen. Ledlie's Division, of the Ninth Corps, had been massed in readiness for the assault, and the concussion of the falling mass of earth had hardly passed away when they charged forward across the rugged crater of the demolished fort and to the enemy's second line of intrenchments, which they held. Generals Potter and Wilcox, with the Second and Third Divisions, were ordered to support General Ledlie on the right and left respectfully. General Wilcox pushed forward Hartranft's Brigade of his division (all but two regiments) shortly after Ledlie's advance, and next General Potter advanced a portion of his force, Bliss and Griffin's Brigades both becoming engaged to some extent. General Hartranft occupied the crater of the demolished fort, and digging up two of the buried guns with some ammunition, opened fire upon the enemy still remaining to the right and left of the fort in their front line of intrenchments, of which the fort formed a part. Meantime these men in the Rebel front line were keeping up a steady fire on our troops, who were resting in front of their second line, while the Rebel artillery poured in a heavy fire from right, left and front. Thus matters stood for two or three hours, without any further advance being made, the enemy making several charges to take back the positions we had gained, and being repulsed each time with severe slaughter.

The Colored Troops Falter

About nine o'clock the Colored Division under General Ferrero was brought in to charge a crest of a hill beyond the second line of breastworks. They at first moved forward in very good order, and are much praised for the firmness of their advance under a heavy fire. But after advancing about twenty-five feet beyond the second line, they broke for the rear and suffered very severely from the rebel artillery in their retreat

Almost superhuman efforts were made by their officers to rally them, and once or twice their line was partially reformed, but it soon become evident that all further efforts to bring them up for another charge were useless.

They Capture Some Prisoners.

At one time they had captured a considerable number of prisoners, and succeeded in bringing off a few despite the disorder of their retreat. It excited some surprise that they should take any prisoners, as they uttered as their watchword in crossing the rebel intrenchment, "Remember Fort Pillow!" but it seems they naturally fell into the custom established in civilized farfare, and have less of the savage in them than many would have us believe.

About the same time that General Ferrero's Division was brought in, a portion of Humphrey's Brigade, of Wilcox's Division, assaulted the front line of intrenchments to the left of the fort, and for a time held the outside of the works while the enemy held the inside.

Our Troops Retire.

As soon as it became apparent that our point could not be carried, orders were issued for our troops still holding portions of the enemy's works to retire to their original position. Gen. Hartranet brought his command out of the crater at about 2 p. m., and the troops of the enemy's second line had retired before.

Capture of General Bartlett.

General Bartlett, of General Ledlie's First Brigade, who has an artificial leg, had it struck by a shot and broken while in the crater, and was unable to get out. He was, therefore, taken prisoner, as also were Colonel Marshall, of the Second brigade, and Colonel Wild of the Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment.

Our Losses.

Our total loss during the day would probably be about two thousand in killed, wounded and missing. The number of the latter was not large.

Losses of the Enemy.

We captured something over two hundred prisoners, buried nearly the same number in the fort, and have good reason to believe that in killed and wounded we inflicted on the enemy a much severer loss than we sustained, as they were severely repulsed in several charges.

IT is estimated that the incredible sum of a million a day will be yielded by the internal revenue tax during the business season of the year. This is an enormous amount, and one which would seem incredible, were it not that the fact is patent to the eyes of every one. Nevertheless, this immense sum of money will be absorbed in a less space of time by the more enormous expenditures of our government.

An Appeal for Aid.

The following appeal to the benevolent citizens of the North has just been issued on behalf of the suffering people of Chambersburg; and we trust that Pittsburgh with its teeming millions of wealth will respond to it with alacrity and abundance.

On the morning of the 30th of July, 1864, the rebels, under the command of General McCausland, with a force of about 500 men, entered Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and demanded $500,000 from the citizens, under a threat of burning the town. This requisition was in writing, and was signed by General Jubal Early.

It is now established by indisputable proof that this demand was a mere pretext on the part of the marauders, to cover up a purpose formed before they reached the town, to burn it to the ground, without giving any time to remove the private property, and scarcely time enough for the citizens to remove their families.

They fired the houses of our citizens in perhaps fifty places. Upwards of two hundred and fifty houses in the heart of the town were consumed, including all the public buildings, stores, and hotels, comprising about two thirds of a town containing six thousand inhabitants. Thus a large body of citizens are reduced from comparitive wealth to absolute poverty. These families have lost all their bedding and all their clothing, except what they had on their persons.

The loss will be largely over one million of dollars. Without aid from abroad there will be great suffering in our community.

The Rev. John R. Warner, of Gettysburg, providentially with us at this time, is the accredited agent of the citizens for receiving subscriptions and contributions for our relief.

F. M. KIMBELL,
BERNARD WOLFE,
And many others.

SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION FOR POLICEMEN.—A plan has recently been adopted by the Board of Metropolitan Police, by which they are of opinion the police force can be greatly improved. Every man hereafter appointed on the force will be placed in a school of instruction, the teachers in which are Inspector Leonard and Captain Copeland. Four hours each day—two hours before noon and two hours in the afternoon—will be devoted to the lessons, which will consist, in the morning, of theoretical instructions relative to the regulations used in the government of the force; the best mode of making arrests, &c. In the afternoon the lessons will consist of club exercise, drill, marching and counter-marching, how to secure and hold prisoners, and how to treat them. The period of instruction has been limited to one month, at the end of which time such members as are favorably reported upon will be assigned to duty in some one of the precincts. Those who are deemed unfit for the position will be reported to the board by the way of charges preferred against them by the instructors, and they will, if the charges are sustained, be allowed to resign receiving pay, however, for the months labor. There are some twenty-four members at present in the class. It is thought that this mode will add greatly to the efficiency of the force and prevent many of those mistakes that now arise from the slight knowledge the new appointees have of the business which they have undertaken.—*New York World.*

A BOSTON dispatch states that it is generally understood that the 100 days men will be exempt from any draft while in service. This is not only generally understood, but an undubitable fact as regards the State of New York, for which Gen Sandford obtained the above privilege from the President. But it is not so in regard to the other states, as the Provost Marshal general declared that the only privilege they might expect, would be that of having the term of one hundred days less when drafted into the service.

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

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DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, pint bottles at fifty cents, 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.

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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.

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In the year 1855 Mr. Matthews 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,

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CLOSING OUT SALE OF ROUND TOE BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS, at less than first cost, at BORLAND'S. Call early and secure bargains.

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PRIME POTASH,

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

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A most excellent article which can be had 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

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!—PROtect your health! No sensible man will leave the city without a supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For Wounds, Bruises, Sores, Fevers and Dysentery, these medicines are the best in the world. Every English and French soldier use them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of pills or ointment from the drug store in this place, let him write to me, 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1,40 per box or pot. jy25-1wd

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.,
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HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE, NOT A DYE, but restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural nutriment, 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., 202 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 everylady should have. Sold everywhere. Prepared by

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MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.—The parties in St. Louis and Cincinnati who have been counterfeiting the Mustang Liniment under pretence of proprietorship have been thoroughly exposed 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 top of each bottle. Each stamp bears 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 emolient in the world. With its present improved ingredients, its effects upon man and beast are perfectly remarkable. Sores are healed, pains relieved, lives saved, valuable animals made useful, and untold illeasuared. For cuts, 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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John McCurdy, East Liberty.	

All Pianos, Melodeons, etc., warranted for five years. A few choice second hand piano for sale and rent. jy26s

FARM FOR SALE.—I OFFER AT private sale part of the real estate of JOHN MILLER, dec'd, late of North Fayette township, known as the "Turner Farm," situate 32 miles north of Noblestown and 8 miles south of Pittsburgh and Steubenville turnpike, and 18 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 69 acres, about 50 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the balance good timber, the whole being well watered, easy cultivation and very productive. The improvements are a good frame house 16 by 36 feet, two story high, frame kitchen attached, log barn, frame stable and all necessary outbuildings, and an abundance of all kinds of fruit trees. Any person wishing to purchase a farm of this style would do well to examine this one before purchasing elsewhere. Price moderate. Terms very easy. Possession given immediately. Any information desired will be promptly given by application to me in person or by letter. ROBT. POTTER,

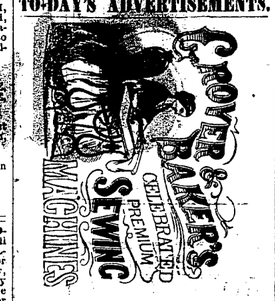
Guardian of minor heirs.

Post Office address, Noblestown, Allegheny Co.

jy7-1tda2mw

500 BUSHELS OATS FOR SALE by FETZER & ARMSTRONG, corner Market and First streets.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.



THE GROVER & BAKER

ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES

SIMPLE, RAPID, PERFECT, | FOR | NOISELESS RELIABLE, DURABLE.

Embroidering,
Gathering,
Hemming,
Stitching,
Braiding,
Quilting,
Tucking,
Binding,
Cording,
Felling,
&c.,

THEY HAVE NO EQUALS.

All tastes can be suited, either in price or style, in the class of machine or peculiar stitch. We manufacture machines making the "Shuttle or Lock Stitch," as well as those making the celebrated "Grover & Baker" Stitch, and all customers have the privilege of exchanging for either, if not suited with their first choice.

Office, No. 18 FIFTH STREET,

A. F. CHATONEY,

General Agent.

ALSO, AGENT FOR

D. BARNUM'S "SELF-SEWER,"

FOR ALL MACHINES.

The trade supplied at liberal discount.

au2-3t

THE LATE FIRM OF ZUG & PAINTERS is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent. All having claims against the said firm will present them immediately for settlement. Each member will sign in liquidation.

JACOB PAINTER,
G. ZUG,
B. H. PAINTER,
C. H. ZUG.

Pittsburgh, August 3d, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a co-partnership for the manufacture of Iron and Nails, under the style of J. Painter & Sons Warehouse 96 Water street.

J. PAINTER,
B. H. PAINTER,
A. E. W. PAINTER.

Pittsburgh, August 3d, 1864. au4

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING purchased from the late firm of Zug & Painter, the Sable Iron Works, in Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, have formed a partnership for the manufacture of Iron and Nails. The style of the firm is Zug & Co., Office 96 Water street, (up stairs).

C. ZUG,
C. H. ZUG.

Pittsburgh, August 1st, 1864. au4

FIFTH WARD BOUNTY FUND.

BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO the Bounty Fund of the Fifth Ward Club are open at the office of Alderman Taylor, 451 Penn street. All persons interested in filling the Ward's quota are earnestly requested to call immediately and enter their subscriptions.

au4-3t BY THE COMMITTEE.

THIRD WARD, PITTSBURGH.—Subscribers to the Bounty Fund are requested to pay their subscriptions to A. M. Tight, esq., and receive their bonds. A general meeting will be held at the School House, on FRIDAY EVENING. Let all attend.

JOHN A. TORLEY, Secretary.

au4-1t

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHFIELD street, cures Syphilis, Syphilitic Eruptions, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Urethral Discharges, Impurity of the Blood, Skin Diseases, Scorbutic Eruptions, Tetter, Ringworm, Mercurial Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Piles, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, Monthly Suppressions, Diseases of the Joints, Nervous Affections, Pains in the Back and Loins, Irritation of the Bladder and Kidneys, successfully treated. Cure guaranteed. au4-1t

GRAND TROT AT COLLINS PARK, ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 4TH 1864, at 4 o'clock p. m. precisely. A premium of $100 will be given for the improvement of the horse Ethan.

William Bennett enters black stallion, Morning Call, Sam. Keys enters black gelding, Highlander, J. S. Beitler enters grey mare, Dollie Wilcox.

Admission $1. No betting allowed on the park grounds. aus

GRAND FESTIVAL ON NEXT THURSDAY AT IRON CITY PARK, for the benefit of the Poor. The Society of the St. Vincent de Paul will hold a grand Festival, for the benefit of the Poor on THURSDAY, August 4th, 1864, at Iron City Park. Come one, come all, both great and small, and aid the society in raising funds to relieve the poor during the coming winter. au2-2t

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE Settled in Westmoreland county, 22 miles from city and 8 miles from Allegheny V. R. R., at Logan's Station, containing 300 acres, about 120 acres cleared, and under fence, 40 acres meadow. A good dwelling house, a new frame bank barn with other out buildings, a good quantity of fruit. This is an excellent stock or grain farm, being well watered by never failing springs. Would suit well to divide into two farms. For further particulars enquire of

R. & A. CARSON,
No 82 Federal st., Allegheny.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERship under the style of D. Armstrong & Co., in carrying on the Coal business, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Edward Duff having sold his interest to R. G. Herron. The business will be continued by D. Armstrong & R. G. Herron, under the style of Armstrong & Co.

DANIEL ARMSTRONG,
EDWARD DUFF.
au1-1wd RICHARD G. HERRON.

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 3 o'clock, p. m., and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter. By order of the Board.

jy18-ta5 W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE

Three miles from Allegheny City, containing about 12 acres of good land, well fenced and improved. A good

BRICK HOUSE,

Carriage House, Stable, Ice House, a good supply of hard and soft water, also, every other improvement necessary to make it a desirable home for a business man. Abundance of fruit of every variety, such as apples, pears, peaches, plums and small fruits, also, a variety of 1200 vines, some of which are now bearing.

The above will be sold cheap if applied for soon. J. W. WYKES, Photographer.

jy28-2wd 45 Fifth st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I have this day associated with me the Brewing, Malting and Hop business, P. W. H. Lalshaw and Jacob Anderson. The business will be continued at the old stand, corner of Duquesne Way and Bakers Alley, under the style of Joshua Rhodes, & Co.

JOSHUA RHODES.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 1st, 1864. au2-3w

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

jy16

MYERS, SCHOYER & CO'S.

FALCON PEN,

CHECK BOOKS,

On all Pittsburgh Banks,

BLANK BOOKS,

Of every description on hand and manufactured to order.

LEGAL BLANKS,

NOTE, DRAFT,

and

RECEIPT BOOKS,

Bill, Cap, Letter, Note, Billet

Brief, Bath Record,

AND OTHER PAPERS.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

GOLD PENS,

ENVELOPES,

INK,

&c.

MYERS, SCHOYER, & Co.,

au2 No. 39 Fifth street.

NEW SHIPPERS GUIDE,

FOR THE NORTHWEST.

G. W. HAWES & CO., OF INDIANAPOLIS Ind., long and popularly known as publishers of Directories, and State Gazetteers, will issue in September, ready for the fall trade, a Northwestern Shipper's Guide, for five States, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin It will contain complete shipping directions for every point and village in those five States, also, business lists of the principal cities, giving the names, locations and business of the firms doing a general business. It is also a general Hotel reference, containing Railway Lists, Post Office Directions, &c., &c.

Agents are now soliciting subscriptions and advertisements in this city.

The work is an indispensable to shippers as a dictionary is to a School Teacher. The firm keep on hand State Gazetteers for those N. W. States. Address G. W. HAWES, & CO.,

18 East Washington st., Indianapolis Ind.

jy29-1td

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH,

[Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.]

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY this Bank is authorized to receive subscriptions to the

THREE YEARS SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS NOTES,

with interest coupons attached payable semi-annually in currency. These Notes are payable at maturity in Legal Tender, or convertible at the option of the holders, into Gold bearing interest 6 per cent Bonds.

The Notes will be in denominations of $50 $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Persons desiring $25,000 and upwards will be allowed one-quarter of one per centum on the amount of the principal.

The usual commission allowed to Banks and Bankers JOHN D. SCULLY,

jy29-1md Cashier.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON STOCKTON AVENUE (SECOND BANK) ALLEGHENY CITY.—That elegant and commodious Two and a Story Brick Dwelling, situated No. 12 Stockton Avenue, late the residence of Gen. Cass, is now offered for sale