The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1864.

Democratic Convention.

PITTSBURGH, August, 1st, 1864.

At a meeting of the Democratic County Executive Committee, held this day at the St. Charles Hotel, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the County Convention for the nomination of County officers shall be held at the Court House in Pittsburgh on Wednesday, the 7th day of September next.

Resolved, That the election of delegates to the County Convention shall be held on Saturday, September 3d, at the usual hours and at the usual places for holding such elections, excepting as to Wilkins Township the place of election in said Township to be at Braddock's Field.

D. H. HAGEN, Secretary.

C. SHALER, Chairman.

THE PEOPLE: GROWING INDIFFERENT.

With the announcement of the rebels, in formidable numbers, being about to enter our Southern border, with an intention of penetrating as far West as Pittsburgh; and with a conscription the most sweeping and remorseless known to military authorities about being enforced, it is puzzling a good many to account for the indifference manifested by the people. They seem to have grown utterly indifferent as to the future; even the creaking of the Provost Marshal's wheel like groans issuing from a bastile, can not arouse the masses from the lethargy in which they lie bound.

The reason of this is that the spirit of the people is well nigh broken; it has been trifled with by quacks in Washington, until it is almost subdued amid the conflicting emotions of hope and despair. One day we are assured, and by the President himself, that the rebellion is about to close in a blaze of glory for the Union cause, but the pleasing anticipations, thus crested, are suddenly dissipated by failures to take Richmond after a loss of a hundred thousand men. Then comes a rebel invasion of our State, and a cry from our Governor for "thirty thousand emergency men," upon the heels of the President's conscription demanding a half a million. For our own part, under such circumstances, we do not wonder much at the stolid and stupid indifference of our people. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick," and this is the cause of the people's present indifference to their own condition. They have no faith in their rulers; that is evident, and three years and a half of suffering and blood, with the enemy upon our very border, have cast a pall before them, through which they cannot behold a single ray of encouragement in the future. In fact we are panic-stricken, and no appeals to our fears or our patriotism produce the slightest effect. The people are tired and worn out by ingenious and systematic falsehood, until they are lost in a labyrinth of perplexing doubts and fears, which, however much to be deplored, are very easily accounted for. But natural as it is for the people to lose confidence in our Administration, which has been lying to them so long, and by incompetency slaughtering our youth by thousands, it is utterly incomprehensible to Abolition politicians. They seem to think the patience and endurance of the people inexhaustable. For instance, Saturday's Pittsburgh *Commercial* contained an article upon the subject, of which we are treating, which opened with this paragraph:

"Should the rebels within the next forty-eight hours dash into Pittsburgh, sack the city, fire it in a hundred places, and make off again while the glare of conflagration lit up the sky, who among us would have the impudence to lay claim to the sympathy of a single man, woman or child in the whole land? who would have the audacity to dispute the verdict—"*served them right.*"

Unquestionably the verdict of "served them right" would, under the circumstances be a just one, but who is to blame for our defenseless condition?

This State in the beginning of the war raised the "Pennsylvania Reserves," which were intended for the defense of the Commonwealth; they were taken from us by the National Administration, for its own purposes, until now but a few hundred of that intrepid legion remain to tell the sad story of their comrades' deaths. They were nearly all slain, confronting the rebels in Virginia. Congress then gave the President absolute power over the militia of the State, preventing our Governor from raising a single regiment for home defense. Last year in reply to the Governor's call for aid, the War Department called upon the "copperhead Governors of New York and New Jersey" to come to our relief Pennsylvania has done her full share towards fighting the rebellion, and, although a border State, exposed to rebel incursions, she now calls in vain upon the authorities at Washington to protect her from rebel invasion. Our Governor panic-stricken, calls for thirty thousand he communicates his fears to the people; and thus from the man who rule over us to the masses who are governed, we present a multitude half stunded and reeling from the effects of alarming intelligence announcing rebel invasion. There is but one relief for all this; we must get rid of the panic-stricken blunderers who are now ruling over a discontented and weary people. We must get rid of the present Administration, and elect in its place men with minds to grasp the situation, and mettle to endure it. Then, instead of Abolition scheming and silly letters from the President, addressed "to whom it may concern," we will soon see the people reassured and reinvigorated, ready and willing to rush where competent men are disposed to lead them.

ARRESTED AND RELEASED.—General McDowell, commanding in California, recently ordered the arrest of Bishop Kavanah of the Methodist Church South on suspicion of being a rebel emissary, but released him after an examination.

LABOR LOST.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer*, devotes an entire column to the discussion of an address lately delivered somewhere by JOHN CESSENA, of Bedford county. We must confess to an unusual degree of admiration for the pluck and endurance of our talented contemporary, as shown by its devoting so much time and space to so small an object. Near the conclusion of its criticism the *Intelligencer* remarks:

"From the commencement of his harangue to the end of it there was no expression of broad, comprehensive, statesmanlike views; no proposal of any rational method of adjustment; no indication that the speaker appreciated aright the unfortunate condition of our public affairs There was nothing in it but a disgusting display of excited political animosity, which ever rankles most sharply in the bosom of the disappointed and unduly ambitious aspirant."

This being entirely true of CESSENA, our contemporary should have disposed of the little demagogue's effort for notoriety with the single truthful paragraph we have quoted. CESSENA never could rise above the small political trickster; the little talent he has runs in that direction, although like the generality of those who serve a year or two in our Legislature, he entertains a most magnificent opinion of himself. Let us not abuse or ever allude to him, and he will be forgotten even by his neighbors in six weeks. We must not oblige this little trimmer by furnishing him material out of which to make himself a martyr. Let him rust away and be forgotten.

A New and Important Presidential Movement.

The *Evening Post* gives editorial prominence to the following significant call:

The undersigned are citizens and voters of Butler county, Ohio, who were formerly attached to the various old political parties, but, since the rebellion, ignoring old issues, have cordially supported President Lincoln in his prosecution of the war for the Constitution and the Union.

The time for the election of a President is near, and painfully impressed with the belief, founded on reasons deemed not expedient to be specified herein that no candidate is yet presented who can sufficiently concentrate the loyal vote to secure that success upon which the best destinies of the republic depend; and believing that, especially in times of peril like these, it is not only the privilege, but the duty, of the people peaceably to assemble and consult for the public welfare, do respectfully request all the citizens of the county who are for a vigorous prosecution of the war to put down the wicked rebellion, and to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and laws, and an unbroken nationality, to assemble in the city of Hamilton, on Saturday, the 6th day of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., to consider, amongst other things, the following propositions:

1. That Abraham Lincoln and John C. Fremont be severally respectfully invited to withdraw their names as candidates for the Presidency.

2. To recommend to the people of other counties and States, who regard the unity of the republic and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws as paramount to all other political considerations, to hold a national convention, to be composed of two delegates for each congressional district, and four for each State at large, in the city of Buffalo N. Y., on Thursday, the 22d day of September next, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President.

The editorial comments of the *Evening Post* on the above would seem to indicate that its proprietors have about made up their minds to support the Chicago nominee if the candidate and platform are not of the ultra peace stripe. Says the *Post*:

The time and place selected for holding this proposed convention are, we think, very well chosen. It is put off to the 22d day of September, by which date we shall have got through with the military campaign which now properly engrosses the attention of the people; and the place, Buffalo, is as central as any in the North. *But whether such a convention will be needed or not will depend very much upon the action at Chicago.* If a peace Democrat of the character and opinions of Vallandigham should be nominated there, we do not see how the war Democrats, who may be unwilling to support Mr. Lincoln, can be induced to give in their adhesion to the party. *On the other hand, if a sound, honest, capable, and earnest war Democrat should be nominated there, on the simple platform of "unconditional submission to the Constitution and the laws," it would go far toward rallying to his support all that part of the nation which is dissatisfied with the present administration of affairs.* In the former event a new convention would be requisite; in the latter apparently needless

Walking on a Raft.

Mace Sloper, Esq., in the Knickerbocker, tells the following story:

There was a fellow once stepped out of the door of a tavern on the Mississippi, meaning to walk a mile up the shore to the next tavern. Just at the landing there lay a big raft, one of the reagular old fashioned whalers—a raft a mile long.

Well, the fellow heard the landlord say the raft was a mile, and he said unto himself, "I will go forth and see this great wonder, and let mine eyes behold the timber which the hand of man hath hewn." So he went on at the lower end, and began to ambulate over the wood in pretty fair time. But just as *he* walked up the river, *it* walked down, both traveling at about the same rate. When he got to the end of the sticks, he found they were pretty near shore, and in sight of a tavern; so he landed, and walked streight into the bar-room he'd come out of. The general sameness of things took him a little aback, but he looked the landlord steady in the face, and settled it his own way:

"Publican," said he, "are you gifted with any twin-brother, who keeps a similar-sized tavern, with a duplicate wife, a comporting wood pile, and corresponding circus bills, a mile off from here?"

The tavern keeper was fond of fun, and accordingly said it was just so.

"And, Publican, have you among your dry goods, for the entertainment of man and horse, and whisky of the same size as that of your brother's?"

And the tavern man said, that from the rising of the sun even to the going down of the same he had.

They took drinks, when the stranger said:

"Publican, that other brothers of yours is a mighty fine man—a very fine man indeed. But do you know I'm afeered he suffers a good deal with the Chicago diptheria?"

"And what is that?" asked the toddy sticker.

"It is when the truth settles so firm in a man that none of it ever comes out. Common doctors of the catnip sort, call it lyin'. When I left my brother's confectionary, there was a raft at his door, which he swore his life was a mile long. Well, publican; I walked that raft from bill to tail, from his door to yourn. Now I know my time, and an' I'm just as good for myself as for a hoss, and better for *that* than any man you ever *did* see. I always walk a mile in exactly twenty minutes on a good road, and I'll be busted with an overloaded Injun gun if I've been mor'n ten minutes coming here stepping over the blamed logs at that?"

The Steam Marine of England.

The mercantile steam marine of England is increasing with great rapidity, and now consists of 2,277 vessels, with a gross tonnage of 888,034 tons, or (after deducting engine room and space) of the registered tonnage of 591,434 tons. The recent Parliamentary return which gives these figures also furnishes a number of facts which are condensed as follows:

A few years ago iron first began to be introduced as a material for the construction of the steamers and already the iron steamers in the British mercantile marine are more numerous than those constructed of wood; there being 1,891 built of iron in the total of 2,277 steamers. Another new material is coming into use in the building of steamers, namely, steel. The number of vessels formed of steel at present only amounts to four or five; but it is thought probable that the number of vessels constructed of this material will increase—a much smaller quantity of steel (indeed, not more than one-half) being required to give the same amount of strength in resisting shocks and blows than is required of iron. In one case there is a combination of steel plates with iron beams.

It is also only a few years since the first screw steamer was constructed in England, and already considerably more than one-third of the steamers in the mercantile marine of this country are propelled by the screw. According to the return just published, the number of screw steamers at the beginning of the present year was seven hundred and ninety two. The size of the steamers employed in the trade of England varies from 50 tons to 18,915 tons—the last being, of course, the tonnage of the Great Eastern.

Nearly the whole of the trade between Great Britain and Ireland, and a very considerable portion of the trade around the coasts of the three kingdoms is now carried on by means of steamers. The number of steam vessels employed in these branches of trade may be taken at something like 1,800. There should also be included under this head nearly the whole of the steamers employed in the trade with France, Belgium and Holland, and a portion of these employed in the trade with the Atlantic ports of the Pensinsula, and the Baltic.

The number of steamers employed in what may be called ocean traffic amounted to four hundred and seventy-seven at the commencement of the present year, and may be safely taken at upwards of five hundred at the present time. These vessels may be divided into four classes, according to their tonnage. The first of these classes consist of vessels of from five hundred to one thousand tons. These amounted at the beginning of the present year to two hundred and sixty-eight, and include a large portion of the steamers employed in the trade with the Mediterranean, the Adriatic, the Black Sea, the Baltic and the Hanse Towns of Germany.

The vessels which may be considered ocean steamers, in the strict sense of the term, are vessels of between 1,000 and 4,000 tons. The steamers of this class from 1,000 to 2,000 tons burden, amounted to 158. In this number were a few of the steamers employed in the trade with America. When that trade commenced, vessels of 1,200 tons were considered sufficiently large, and that was the size of the steamers in the original Cunard contract. But the steamers employed in the trade with America have increased in magnitude every three or four years, and there are now fifty vessels of upwards of 2,000 tons employed in keeping up the communication for the mails and first class passengers between Europe and America.

The number of vessels of from 2,000 to 4,000 tons is stated in the return to be 43; and the number above 3,000 tons is stated to be 7. But this class of vessels is increasing rapidly, and these figures fall considerably short of the real number of steamers of this class now on the ocean.

The Great Eastern is still far ahead of all other vessels, her tonnage being no less than 18,915 tons. But she has been too unfortunate as a commercial speculation, to give rise to any imitations. The largest class of steamers that have hitherto been employed with profit and advantage, scarcely rise to the magnitude of 4,000 tons. In the war like marine of England, one or two vessels have been constructed of the magnitude of 6,000 tons.

An English paper adds that "it is impossible to consider the above facts without coming to the conclusion that the introduction of steam navigation, followed, as it has been, by the application of iron to the purposes of ship building, and the introduction of the screw in the place of the paddle-wheel, have given a fresh impulse and an additional security to the naval greatness of the country.

LOYAL CONDUCT OF AN EX-REBEL.—In Charlton county, Mo, there is a German settlement which was threatened with extermination by guerrillas. The people sollicited Col. Edwin Price, son of Gen. Price, who has served in the Rebel army with his father, but who had abandoned the Rebel cause two years ago, to lead them in their defense. He consented, organized them, and the gurrillas concluded to let the Germans alone. Col. Price still continues the organization and the men are detailed in squads to cultivate and harvest the crops in the bottom. He calls his little army the "Army of the Bottom," and seems to sport all the dignity of a great commander. That is the way to clear the scoundrels out of both Missouri and Kentucky.

SEVERE SENTENCE OF A SUBSTITUTE BROKER.—The Mahoning County (Ohio) Begister, of Thursday, states that Peter Comlink, an Eastren drover, has been sentenced to the penitentiary in Canada for twenty-one years for engaging men to come to the United States and enlist in our armies. It seems that he had been engaged in the substitute business obtaining men in Canada and selling them out in the United States. He was arrested some time since, but got off at an expense of eight hundred dollars. Since then he has kept on this side, operating in Canada by agents. Recently, he ventured over in disguise, but was recognised, arrested, and sentenced as above stated.

A NEW machine has been invented for printing *cartes de visite*. It prints by a new process, without ink, and without pressing or dyeing. It requires no special knowledge or material strength; a child can work the machine with ease. The portrait always remain clear and distinct, and the price of the *cartes* is a little more than that of pasteboard, as the machine does away with the cost of workmanship. The speed with which the machine can be worked is prodigious, throwing off no fewer than one hundred per minute, with the clearness of lithographic impressions. The name of the inventor is M. Leboyer, of Paris.

THE success of the 7:30 loan is reported as being immense. A Washington paper recently stated that the receipts for that loan were considerably over one million dollars per day, and that for four days the total of receipts amounted to four millions eight hundred and seventy-five thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars, although only the nearest points had as yet been heard from, and the reports from the West had not been received.

THE NEW CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK.

Testimonial to Archbishop McCloskey by Prominent Citizens of Albany—He Declines an Invitation to a Public Dinner—A Highly Complimentary Letter, and the Archbishop's Response.

To the Most Reverend John McCloskey, Archbishop of New York.

ALBANY, July 30, 1864.

SIR: We learn that the time approaches, when, called by the authority of your church to a wider sphere of Episcopal duty, you are about to leave this city.

Permit us to say that your residence of seventy years with us, has taught us to appreciate a character elevated by noble sentiments and inspired by Christian charity. It is for others to bear witness to the results of your Episcopal labors, the reflected light of which we see in the elevated condition of your people. It is for us to recognize the successful mission of one who has united in his person the character of a learned prelate and a Christian gentleman, and whose influence in society has been exerted to soothe and tranquilize, to elevate and instruct.

In the newer and higher position to which you have been called, your labors no doubt, will be equally auspicious; and the regrets we feel at parting with you are restrained by this conviction, and by a sense of gratification at this mark of the high appreciation in which you are held by your own church.

Actuated by these feelings, we cordially invite you to meet us at dinner, on such day before your departure as you may please to designate.

With feelings of sincere respect and esteem, we are your friends and well wishers,

Horatio Seymour,	Isaac Vanderpool,
S. Van Rennsselaer,	Ira Harris,
Peter Ganesvoort,	E. P. Prentice,
Erastus Corning,	Thos. Hun.
Gideon Hawley,	John Tweeddle,
Amasa S. Parker,	C. Comstock,
John V. L. Pruyn,	R. W. Peckham,
Thurlow Weed,	James Edwards,
Lucius Robinson,	Lansing Pruyn,
T. W. Alcott,	F. Townsend,
J. P Van Antwerp,	Rufus S. King,
J. T. Cooper,	Dexter Reynolds,
R. L. Banks,	H. Kumpley,
Henry D. Paine,	John K. Porter,
James Kidd,	H. H. Martin,
C. B. Lansing,	J. D. Van Buren.
S. O. Vanderpool,	Hamilton Harris,
H. Townsend,	C. Van Benthuysen.

ALBANY, August 3.

Hon. Horatio Seymour, Peter Ganseevoort, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Erastus Corning, and others.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your much valued favor of the 30th ult., in which, with many expressions of courtesy and kindness, you invite me to meet you at dinner, on such day before my departure as I may please to designate. It is exceedingly grateful to me, in a moment so full of painful regrets, to receive this testimonial of esteem from so many of my fellow citizens, who are not only known to me by the high and honorable place which they hold in society, but who have also so long merited and received my sincerest respect for their great personal and private worth, and whose good opinion I have a right to prize. Nothing could give me greater pleasure than to be able to accept your flattering invitation—but the time remaining to me here is so brief, and my occupation so urgent, that, with much reluctance I must beg to decline.

You will allow me, however, to profit by the occasion which thus opportunely presents itself, of making my best and warmest acknowledgments for all the courtesy and kindness, for all the tokens of generosity and esteem, which I have so amply received from my fellow citizens of Albany, without distinction of party or creed, from the first moment of my coming among them until now. And be assured that the sentiments of gratitude which all this inspires are fully shared by the Catholic community—clergy as well as laity, of whom I have been the honored, though unworthy representative. The relations of harmony and good will which I have sought ever to cultivate and promote, and which so happily exists between us, will continue, I trust, to grow and strengthen, even as the grateful remembrance of them will by me be only the more warmly cherished, by reason of the separation which has to take place.

Be pleased, gentlemen, to receive, collectively and individually, my best wishes for both your temporal and eternal welfare, and the assurances of highest regard and esteem, with which I have the honor to be.

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN McCLOSKEY, Bishop of Albany, Archbishop Elect of New York.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

A DEMOCRATIC meeting was held in Media, last Saturday night. After adjournment the participants got into a melee during which two of them were stabbed.

JOSEPH E. McDONALD, now copperhead Gubernatorial candidate in Indiana, was an abolitionist a few years ago, and advocated removing the national capital to free soil.

FIRES IN THE MOUNTAINS.—The mountains in Alton, Gilmanton and Gilford, New Hampshire, and the opposite side of the lake, have been on fire for more than a week, and thousands of acres have been burned over, doing very great damage.

DECEASED.—James McCoy, one of the oldest citizens of York county, Pa., died last week. He was in the 89th year of his age, a native of Ireland, and the second proprietor of the place on which he resided, his father having purchased the land from the agent of the Penn family.

THE DEATH OF MR. MALLORY.—Some the of Westein papers have a report that Robt. S. Mallory, member of Congress from Kentucky, has been murdered by a soldier The report undoubtedly arose from the fact that Gibson Mallory, a member of the Kentucky Legislature, was shot dead a few days ago on the public highway, by a Federal soldier.

DISASTERS REPORTED IN JULY.—The number of American mercantile sea craft reported during July as total losses amounted to 22 namely 4 steamers, 2 ships, 7 barks, 1 brig and 8 schooners. Of these 10 were wrecked, 8 burnt, (7 of them by the Florida,) 2 foundered, 1 run down, and 1 (steamer Electric Spark,) captured by the Florida,

OLD CLASS MATES.—It is a remarkable fact that the contest before Atlanta brought together three old class mates from West Point. General Hood, Major General McPherson and Brigadier General Schofield were old "chums," being room-mates during the last year of their cadet-life. McPherson and Hood were particular friends, yet one fell by the hand of the other.

A STRIKE for higher wages took place on the Adirondack Company's Railroad, and is represented as being much more formidable than was at first anticipated. The German laborers agreed to work at former wages, but the others are driving them from their work, and creating a serious riot. At last accounts a collision was feared between the laborers as the Company promised to protect those who wished to continue in their work.

DIED.

PHILLIPS—On Sunday morning, at 3 o'clock, HENRY PHILLIPS, of J. & H. Phillips, in his 55th year.

The time of Funeral will be given in the evening papers.

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

A UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.—BY what we eat, by the air we breathe, or by the water we drink, we can be made sick; or by fatigue, or from debility induced by heat, because these effects end by producing impurity of blood. To regain health we must purify the blood, by the organs of the stomach and bowels; these organs must be continued in the regular performance of that duty which nature has assigned them, and should there be any impediment, to what does experience point?

TO BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

which cannot injure, and which will surely restore the bowels to the regular performance of their duties.

The dyspeptic, the bilious will find them a treasure of health and the same may be said to all who are sick in any way, take Brandreth's Pills and be cured.

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

aug4-1yd&wo

STARTLING! BUT TRUE—THE Volunteers are braving the dangers of Fever, Scurvy, Wounds and Cholera.—Many a gallant fellow will leave his bones to bleach, who, by the aid of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, would have returned home to his family strong and healthy. Soldiers try them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of pills or ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1,40 per box or pot. aug-1wd

UNPRESENTABLE HEADS are in a moment beautified by the operation of

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

which, without the slightest trouble, imparts to the hair of the head, the whiskers, beard or moustache, any shade of brown or the most perfect black. Ladies can use it without soiling their fingers. It is the most expeditious hair dye in the world, and the only one free from every poisonous ingredient, and that contains a nourishing and excellent vegetable principle. CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, a valuable adjunct to the Dye, in dressing and promoting the growth and perfect health of the hair, and 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.

aug-1yd&wo

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, put bottles at fifty cents each, for the cure of lameness, cuts, galls, colic, sprains, &c., warranted cheaper than any other. It is used by all the great horsemen on Long Island courses. It will not cure ring bone nor spavin, as there is no liniment in existance that will. What it is stated to cure it positively does. No owner of horses will be without after trying one bottle. One dose revives and often saves the life of an over-heated or driven horse. For colic and belly-ache it has never failed. Just as sure as the sun rises, just so sure is this valuable Liniment to be the Horse embrocation of the day.

Office 56 Cortlandt street, New York.

Sold by THOS. REDPATH, Pittsburgh, and all respectable Druggists. aug-1yd&wo

A FACT. . . . .

Is it a Dye.

. . . . . .

In the year 1856 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 tackle crock or wash off—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

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

Also manufacturer of MATHEWS' AFRICA 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 "Kathaire," 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.

HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE, NOT A DYE, but restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural sustenance, 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 much sought 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 estoped 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 pasted over the top of each bottle. Each stamp bears the *facsimile* 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 untold ills assuaged. For cuts, bruises, sprains, rheumatism, swellings, bites, oaked 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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Fourth Ward—War Meeting.

THE CITIZENS ARE EARNESTLY desired to assemble at the School House THIS EVENING, at seven and a half o'clock. Old and young are all requested to meet:

W. F. JOHNSTON,
D. M. LONG,
CAPT. BYROM, } Committee.

au5-1t

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