tives chosen. The two Houses of Congress are expressly declared to be the sole judges of their own members.

When, therefore, senators and representatives are admitted, the state government, under whose authority they were chosen, is conclusively established; when they are rejected, its existence is as conclusively rejected and denied; and to this judgment the President is bound to submit.

The President proceeds to express his unwillingness to "declare a constitution illegal competently in Congress to abolish slavery in states" as another reason for not signing the bill.

But the bill nowhere proposes to abolish slavery in states.

The bill did provide that all slaves in the rebel states should be manumitted.

But as the President had already signed three bills manumitting several classes of slaves in states, it is not conceived possible that he entertained any scruples touching that provision of the bill respecting which he is silent.

He had already himself assumed a right by proclamation to free much the larger number of slaves in the rebel states, under the authority given him by Congress, to use military power to suppress the rebellion; and it is quite improbable that the President should think Congress could vest in him a discretion it could not exercise itself.

It is the more unintelligible from the fact that, except in respect to a small part of Virginia and Louisiana, the bill covered only what the proclamation covered—added a Congressional title and judicial remedies by law to the disputed title under the proclamation; and perfected the work the President professed to be so anxious to accomplish.

Slavery as an institution can be abolished only by change of the Constitution of the United States or of the law of the state; and this is the principle of the bill.

It required the new constitution of the state to provide for that prohibition; and the President, in the face of his own proclamation, does not venture to object to insisting on that condition. Nor will the country tolerate its abandonment—yet he defeated the only provision imposing it!

But when he describes himself, in spite of this great blow at emancipation, as "simply hoping and expecting that a constitutional amendment abolishing slavery throughout the nation may be adopted," we curiously inquire on what his expectation rests, after the vote of the House of Representatives at the recent session, and in the face of the political complexion of more than enough of the states to prevent the possibility of its adoption within any reasonable time; and why he did not indulge his sincere hopes with so large an installment of the blessing as his approval of the bill would have secured.

After this assignment of his reasons for preventing the bill from becoming a law, the President proceeds to declare his purpose to execute it as a law by his plenary dictatorial power.

He says:

"Nevertheless, I am fully satisfied with the system of restoration contained in the bill as one very proper plan for the loyal people of any state choosing to adopt it; and that I am, and at all times shall be, prepared to give the executive aid and assistance to any such people so soon as the military resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed in any such state, and the people thereof shall have sufficiently returned to their obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, in which cases military governors will be appointed, with directions to proceed according to the bill."

A more studied outrage on the legislative authorities of the people has never been perpetrated.

Congress passed a bill; the President refused to approve it, and then by proclamation puts as much of it in force as he sees fit, and proposes to execute those parts by officers unknown to the laws of the United States, and not subject to the confirmation of the Senate!

The bill directed the appointment of provincial governors by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The President, after defeating the law, proposes to appoint, without law, and without the advice and consent of the Senate, military governors for the rebel states!

He has already exercised this dictatorial usurpation in Louisiana, and he defeated the bill to prevent its limitation.

Henceforth we must regard the following precedent as the presidential law of the rebel states:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
"WASHINGTON, March 15, 1864.

"*His Excellency Michael Hahn, Governor of Louisiana:*

"Until further order, you are hereby invested with the powers exercised hitherto by the military governor of Louisiana. Yours,

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

This Michael Hahn is no officer of the United States; the President, without law, without the advice and consent of the Senate, by a private note, not even countersigned by the Secretary of State, makes him dictator of Louisiana!

The bill provided for the civil administration of the laws of the State—till it should be in a fit temper to govern itself—repealing all laws recognizing slavery, and making all men equal before the law.

These beneficent provisions the President has annuled. People will die, and marry, and transfer property, and buy and sell; and to these acts of civil life courts and officers of the law are necessary. Congress legislatured for these necessary things, and the President deprives them of the protection of the law!

The President's purpose to instruct his military governors "to proceed according to the bill"—a makeshift to calm the disappointment its defeat has occasioned—is not merely a grave usurpation, but a transparent delusion. He cannot "proceed according to the bill" after preventing it from becoming a law.

Whatever is done will be at his will and pleasure, by persons responsible to no law, and more interested to secure the interests and execute the will of the President than of the people; and the will of Congress is to be "held for naught," unless the loyal people of the rebel states choose to adopt it."

If they should graciously prefer the stringent bill to the easy proclamation, still the registration will be made under no legal sanction: it will give no assurance that a majority of the people of the states have taken the oath; if administered, it will be without legal authority, and void; no incictment will lie for false swearing at the election, or for admitting bad, or rejecting good, votes; it will be the farce of Louisiana and Arkansas acted over again under the forms of this bill, but not by authority of law.

But when we come to the guarantees of future peace which Congress meant to enact, the forms, as well as the substance of the bill, must yield to the President's will that none should be imposed.

It was the solemn resolve of Congress to protect the loyal men of the nation against three great dangers, (1) the return to power of the guilty leaders of the rebellion, (2) the continuance of slavery, and (3) the burden of the rebel debt.

Congress required assent to those provisions by the convention of the state, and if refused, it was to be dissolved. The President holds for naught that resolve of Congress, because he is unwilling to be inflexibly committed to any one plan of restoration," and the people of the United States are not to be allowed to protect themselves unless their enemies agree to it.

The order to proceed according to the bill is therefore merely at the will of the rebel States; and they have the option to reject it, accept the proclamation of the 8th of December, and demand the President's recognition!

Mark the contrast! The bill requires a majority, the proclamation is satisfied with one-tenth; the bill requires one oath, the proclamation another; the bill ascertains votes by registering the proclamation by guess; the bill exacts adherence to existing territorial limits, the proclamation admits of others; the bill governs the rebel states by law, equalizing all before it, the proclamation commits them to the lawless discretion of military governors and provost marshals; the bill forbids electors for President, the proclamation and defeat of the bill threatens us with civil war for the admission or exclusion of such votes; the bill exacted exclusion of dangerous enemies from power and the relief of the nation from the rebel debt, and the prohibition of slavery forever, so that the suppression of the rebellion will double our resources to bear or pay the national debt, free the masses from the old domination of the rebel leaders, and eradicate the cause of the war; the proclamation secures neither of these guarantees.

It is silent respecting the rebel debt and the political exclusion of rebel leaders; leaving slavery exactly where it was by law at the outbreak of the rebellion, and adds no guarantee even of the freedom of the slaves he undertook to manumit. It is summed up in an illegal oath without a sanction and therefore void. The oath is to support all proclamations of the President, during the rebellion, having reference to slaves.

Any government is to be accepted at the hands of one-tenth of the people not contravening that oath. Now, that oath neither secures the abolition of slavery nor adds any security to the freedom of the slaves the President declared free.

It does not secure the abolition of slavery; for the proclamation of freedom merely professed to free certain slaves while it recognized the institution.

Every constitution of the rebel states at the outbreak of the rebellion may be adopted without the change of a letter; for none of them contravene that proclamation, none of them establish slavery.

It adds no security to the freedom of the slaves.

For their title is the proclamation of freedom.

If it be unconstitutional, an oath to support it is void. Whether constitutional or not, the oath is without authority of law, and therefore void.

If it be valid and observed, it exacts no enactment by the State, either in law or Constitution, to add a State guarantee to the proclamation title, and the right of a slave to freedom is an open question before the State courts on the relative authority of the State law and the proclamation.

If the oath binds the one-tenth who take it, it is not exacted of the other nine-tenths who succeed to the control of the State Government; so that it is annulled instantly by the act of recognition.

What the State courts would say of the proclamation, who can doubt?

But the master would not go into court—he would seize his slave.

What the Supreme Court would say, who can tell?

When and how is the question to get there.

No *habeas corpus* lies for him in the United States court; and the President defeated with his bill its extension of that writ to this case.

Such are the fruits of this rash and fatal act of the President—a blow at the friends of his administration, at the rights of humanity, and at the principles of Republican Government. The President has greatly presumed on the forbearance which the supporters of his Administration have so long practiced, in view of the arduous conflict in which we are engaged, and the reckless ferocity of our political opponents.

But he must understand that our support is of a cause and not of a man; that the authority of Congress is paramount and must be respected; that the whole body of the Union men of Congress will not submit to be impeached by him of rash and unconstitutional legislation, and if he wishes our support he must confine himself to his executive duties—to obey and execute, not make the laws—to suppress by arms armed rebellion, and leave political reorganization to Congress.

If the supporters of the Government fail to insist on this, they become responsible for the usurpations which they fail to rebuke, and are justly liable to the indignation of the people whose rights and security, committed to their keeping, they sacrifice.

Let them consider the remedy for these usurpations, and, having found it, fearlessly execute it.

B. F. WADE,
Chairman Senate Committee
H. WINTER DAVIS,
Chairman Committee House of Representatives on the Rebellious States.

Tornado in Washington.

The Washington *Chronicle* gives an account of a terrible tornado which, it says, commenced in the Potomac river, in the form of a water-spout, striking the shore at the wharf, and throwing lumber, hay, &c., in every direction. The steamer Lizzie Baker and Favorite lying at the wharf, were both slightly damaged. Passing down the wharf, it struck the commissary and quartermaster's store houses, tearing them down to the level of the ground, and scattering the hard bread and hay in all directions. It next lifted the dead house belonging to the hospital from the ground, and dashed it down with such force as to leave no piece nearer than two or three feet long in the whole building. Next in its course it elevated the sutler store of Mr. B. L. Donnelly, setting it down again a complete mass of rubbish. Mr. Donnelly himself was slightly injured; his loss will amount to about fifteen hundred dollars. It next struck up one of the streets in the hospital limits, and suddenly veering off to the right, took wards 3 and 4, and literally annihilated them, leaving nothing but the foundation, and then took ward C bodily and carried it about eight feet, setting it down again without any injury, the sick and wounded in it. Here it struck the Chesapeake bay, and again took the form of a water-spout, and soon it broke and fell. Just before it fell it was about three hundred feet in height and thirty feet through, tapering off to a point towards the water.

Very fortunately, no one was injured excepting one man and a child. Several persons were lifted and carried bodily fifty or sixty feet, and a few were thrown into the bay, but very few were injured further than a slight bruise. In consequence of hospitals blown down, one hundred wounded and sick soldiers arrived here last night.

A MINNESOTA paper learns that from different parts of that State the distress created among the families of conscripts beggars description. One gentleman who was appointed to deliver the notices to the "unfortunates," was so much overcome by the heart-rending scenes he was compelled to witness among the wives and children, after delivering two or three of the "death warrants," resigned his commission, saying he had "no taste for such business."—*Phil. Ledger.*

The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1864.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

ROBERT L. JOHNSTON,
RICHARD VAUX.

William Loughlin,
Ed. R. Helmbold,
Edward P. Dunn,
Thos. McCullough,
Edward I. Hess,
Phillip S. Gerhard,
George G. Leiper,
Michael Seltzer,
Patrick McAvoy,
Thos. H. Walker,
Oliver S. Dimmick,
Abraham B. Dunning,
Paul Leidy,
Robert Sqineford,
John Ahl,
Henry G. Smith,
Thaddeus Banks,
Hugh Montgomery,
John M. Irvion,
Jos. M. Thompson,
Rasselas Brown,
James P. Barr,
William J. Kountz,
Abraham Boyd,
James Montgomery,

A HEAVY BLOW ON LINCOLN.

There are many Abolitionists who while they admit the incompetency of Mr. LINCOLN to discharge the duties of his office in a crisis like the present, still persist in their support of him for re-election, because they say "he is honest." To all such easy, unsuspecting persons we commend the careful and thoughtful perusal of a document published on the first page of to-day's paper, from the pens of BENJ. F. WADE, United States Senator from Ohio, and HENRY WINTER DAVIS, Representative in Congress from Baltimore. It is perhaps, unnecessary to remark that both of these gentlemen are leading members of Congress as well as leading members of the Republican party. But read this remarkable exposition and the reader must come to the conclusion that LINCOLN is not the "Honest ABE" he delights in being styled, but a dark, deep and desperate political gamester. While the Nation, for more than three years, has been heaving and rocking in the very throes of dissolution, and bleeding at every pore, its chief magistrate has been engaged in dark conspiracies against the Constitution by arranging schemes by which he calculates upon fastening himself indefinitely upon the Government. But comment upon this bold and vigorous arraignment of LINCOLN by "Old BEN WADE is quite superfluous; it tares off the mask of honesty which the joker has so long worn, and exhibits him in his true features—which are those of a dissimulating, stealthy and unscrupulous usurper. After this most extraordinary exposition, the opponents of the National Administration need not fear to express their sentiments. VALLANDIGHAM may again mount the stump in safety, since BEN. WADE has exhausted the discussion of LINCOLN's dishonesty.

Alluding to the effect likely to result from LINCOLN's refusal to sign the bill proposed by Congress for the reconstruction of the rebel States (he obstinately prefering his own "one tenth" invention,) the address with great significance and emphasis remarks.

"The President, by preventing this bill from becoming a law, holds the electoral votes of the rebel states at the dictation of his *personal ambition.*

"*If those votes turn the balance in his favor, is it to be supposed that his competitor, defeated by such means, will acquiesce?*

"*And is not that even now for the Presidency, inaugurated by the votes of rebel States?*"

Here the President is very plainly told, that the people of the United States will not permit him to carry out this scheme; if he attempts it, it will be resisted, and civil war for the Presidency inaugurated. This is the deliberate opinion of Messrs. WADE and DAVIS and they "harp aright" the determination of the people.

Messrs. WADE and DAVIS must be profoundly impressed with the danger attending LINCOLN's dark proceedings, or they would never speak as they have. But the matter was referred to them by Congress, and they were compelled to vindicate the rights of that body from open and palpable Executive usurpation. This may be but the beginning of the end; the load of LINCOLN's usurpation is getting too heavy to be longer borne even by men of his own party, and a reaction having began, it is difficult to say where it is to stop. JULIUS CAESAR was slain in open Senate, because of being suspected of entertaining designs against the liberties of Rome, and CHARLES THE FIRST lost his head for offenseless grave than those proved upon LINCOLN by Messrs. WADE and DAVIS. But, relying upon a fair ballot to preserve our Republican system, we hope never to see the day when the people will be driven to imitate these examples; should WADE's apprehensions be realized however, the present occupant of the White House will be responsible for them, and he will, of course, have to bear the consequences. So, reasoning from the stand point suggested by the address in question, it is not impossible that cunning ABE LINCOLN instead of being able to usurp the Presidency, may only succeed in following his saintly predecessor "old JOHN BROWN," he whose spirit, we are credibly informed, is still "marching on." In order to avoid so sudden and ignominious a termination, let Mr. LINCOLN take warning from the end of MACBETH, his favorite dramatic creation, and abandon that "vaulting ambition which overleaps itself and falls upon the other side."

THE COINAGE AT THE UNITED STATES MINT—The gold deposits at the United States Mint for the month of July, were $300,645 25, and the silver, including silver purchases, 49,975 69, making a total deposit of coin of $440,620 94. The gold coinage for the same time $296,175 98, nearly all in double eagles; the silver, $63,443 55, in dollars, half dollars and quarters, and the copper, $98,000, nearly equally divided in one and two cent pieces. The total value of coinage of all kinds is $457,619 53, covering seven millions six hundred and eighty-five thousand six hundred and forty-pieces. There was coined during the month of July 5,360,000 cents, and 2,270,000, two cent pieces. When it is remembered that the cent coinage at the mint has averaged about half a million per month for the last two years, and knowing as we do that there are not quarter enough in circulation for change of even the small fractional paper currency, the question may well be put, "What becomes of all the cents?"—*Phil. Ledger.*

ALL QUIET.

The inventive faculties of the War Department and the leading Abolition press of the country, seems to be almost exhausted. That big story about the conspiracy to establish a "Western Confederacy," and JACQUES & Co's. romance about their visit to JEFF DAVIS, were "the last piece of pie" which crammed the Abolition stomach. Even our neighbors the *Commercial* and *Gazette*, usually clever at starting sensations, are as quiet and modest as old maids at a christening. The last good thing perpetrated by the *Commercial* was in its issue of the 3d inst.; a wag who watches such things has preserved it; it is this:

"Considering that the rebels have placed all their *eggs in one basket*, can we not afford to wait, even if it does cost two or three attempts, for GRANT to *smash them.*"

The *Gazette*, about the same time that this was published by the *Commercial*, stated that GRANT had told some one, who told another person, who gave the story to a reporter for the press, who published it, that "he had things about Richmond just as he wanted them." After this assurence the General, as usual knocked "the ashes off of his cigar," and looked the very picture of confidence. But the last account from GRANT shows that he does not know what to do; and after losing about a hundred thousand men, in pursuance of the Administration's instructions to go to Richmond overland, he is taxing his ingenuity to find out some new point from which to operate against Richmond. But that stubborn and skillful commander is sorely taxed, subjected as he is to the interference of the bunglers at Washington. From this view of the situation, our contemporaries will, at once, see the necessity of a new sensation, in order to direct their reader's attention from the lamentable military failures of the Administration.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

A fire broke out in the jail at St. Scholastique Canada by which three unfortunate woman were burnt to death.

GEN. URAGA, a leading Juarist officer, has proposed to surrender to the Emperor Maximilian upon certain terms, and the proposition has been accepted.

THE Indians are reported as very insolent and troublesome in the Northwest. It is believed that rebel emissaries excited them to action, Gen Curtis has taken very and effective measures against them.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York Post says an order has been issued directing that there shall be no more drafting under previous calls for troops. All deficits now outstanding shall be carried over to the draft to take place in September.

THE number of American mercantile sea crafts 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.

ANOTHER New Jersey editor, Mr. Ebed Winton, of the Bergen County Democrat, was arrested on Saturday by command of General Peck, in the temporary absence of General Dix, for an article discouraging enlistment and opposing the execution of the draft. He was released on parole, to stand examination Tuesday morning.

MAJ GEN. WALLACE has suppressed another paper. He sent a notification to Messrs. O'Brien and Co., publishers of the Evening *Bulletin* informing them that if that paper was published any more, he would arrest all connected with the establishment. The alleged cause is that they published two articles copied from New York papers.

DURING Morgan's late raid in Kentucky it is said that he robbed the Bank of Kentucky, at Lexington, of about $10,000 in greenbacks and $5,300 in gold on special deposit. He also robbed the Farmers' Bank, at Mt. Sterling, of 65,000 in gold on special deposit. No wonder the name of Morgan is a terror to the people in that region.

MUCH discussion is still going on in French and American circles, and among naval men and lawyers, respecting some of the results of the late action off Cherbourg. The published letter of the Confederate commander has not been well received, nor produced a good impression upon the generality of readers.

MINING AND COUNTERMINING.—The report that the rebels were endeavoring to mine our works in front of Petersburg appears to be true. A correspondent of the Washington *Chronicle* says: "The attempt has been made in front of Warren's corps, but that general is too skillful an engineer to be caught napping. Hence, at least three counter shafts have been sunk, and when the 'rebs' succeed in blowing us up we give the Richmond papers the privilege of making a note of it."

THE NEW IRONSIDES.—An order having been issued by the Navy Department for the fitting out of the New Ironsides with all possible dispatch, the work upon the vessel was not suspended yesterday. A thorough examination of the frigate after she was put upon the dock showed that she had not sustained much damage. The new 11-inch guns intended for her have been received at the Yard. It is expected that the vesssel will be ready for sea in a week or so. Her destination is not known.

THE English light draught Iron-clads are a failure, not that they will not float, which is the fault of our new class light monitors, but their guns shake them to pieces. Neither have they any improvement like our monitors for working the guns in a confined space, and they cannot be brought to bear on any object not in the easist possible position. These defects are graver than those of best monitors. Their experiments, therefore, have not advanced them so far on the road of naval improvement as ours have us.

A FEW days ago one of our ordinary light-draft gunboats belonging to Admiral Lee's fleet, on the James river, was fired at from a Rebel shore battery. One of the shells struck and entered the magazine, but did not explode. Upon a search being made for the Rebel missile, it was discovered that it had passed through two barrels of powder and lodged in a third, from which it was removed. At the time this kindly shell made its grand entree into the magazine there were about one hundred souls, officers and men, on board of the gunboat, every one of whom would, undoubtedly, have been blown to atoms had it exploded. It should be remembered that in constructing our light-draft gunboats it is impossible to sink the magazine, machinery and boilers below water mark.

DIED.

CARTER—On Monday morning, at 3½ o'clock, JAMES CARTER, Esq., in the 74th year of his age.

The Funeral will take place Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, Union township, on the Washington pike.

BUY PURE OLD COGNIAC BRANDY
Buy Pure Old Cognac Brandy,
Buy Pure Old Cognac Brandy,
Buy the best Madeira Wine,
Buy the best Madeira Wine,
Buy the best Madeira Wine,
Buy the best Port and Sherry Wines,
Buy the best Port and Sherry Wines,
Buy the best Port and Sherry Wines,
Buy Still and Sparkling Catawba Wine,
Buy Still and Sparkling Catawba Wine,
Buy Still and Sparkling Catawba Wine,
Buy the Best Imported Gin,
Buy the best Imported Gin,
Buy the Best Imported Gin,
At JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
cor. of the Diamond and Market st.
aug6-3t

STARTLING! BUT TRUE—THE Volunteers are braving the dangers of Fever, Scurvy, Wounds and Cholera.—Many a valiant 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. aus-1wd

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. aus-1yd&we

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 emollient 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 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. aus-1ydawe

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT. pint 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. aus-1ydawe

A FACT.

Is it a Dye.

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

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

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

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

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

A. 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. janlt-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, 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.

HEIMSTREET'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 a healthy 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 agent, 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 estopped 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 *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 thousands saved. 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.

D. S. BARNES, New York.

THE ABOVE ARTICLES FOR SALE by SIMON JOHNSTON, Pittsburgh, 52 Smithfield and Fourth sts.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES

The American Institute, New York, REPORTS that the WHEELER & WILSON makes the "LOCK STITCH" and ranks highest on account of the elasticity, permanence, beauty and general desirableness of the stitching when done, and the wide range of its application."

THE "LOCK STITCH"

Is universally acknowledged as the very best for all kinds of sewing. It requires only one-half the amount of Thread or Silk that is consumed by the "Chain Stitch" Machines, thus making a saving of 50 cents to $1.50 PER DAY. The WHEELER & WILSON is the only machine using the GLASS IMPROVEMENTS. Call and examine them, at the Salesroom, No. 27 FIFTH STREET.

WM. SUMNER & CO., Agents.
au10

THE GROVER & BAKER FAMILY SEWING MACHINES ARE VASTLY SUPERIOR

In Strength, Elasticity and beauty of Stitch, for every variety of Sewing.

ITS CAPACITY IS WITHOUT LIMIT,

Accurate, Perfect and Beautiful in Principle.

Examine its Simple Mechanism.

Investigate, Test,
Enquire, Compare,
Examine, Prove

The merits of each Sewing Machine in the Market, then apply any and all these to the

GROVER & BAKER

and its superiority will be more apparent, and you will with THOUSANDS THROUGHOUT THE LAND, proclaim that for excellence, it is

THE BEST IN USE.

Call and see them at the

Office, No. 18 FIFTH STREET.

ALSO, AGENT FOR

D. BARNUM'S "SELF-SEWERS,"

FOR ALL MACHINES.

The trade supplied at liberal discount.
aug8-2td

For Diarrhœa, Dysentery, &c.,
Test the Medical Properties of
RANKIN'S
SPICED BLACKBERRY,
SOLD BY
ALL DRUGGISTS.
aug6

MEDICAL CARD.—DR. BROWN can be consulted every day and evening. Persons afflicted with any form of DELICATE DISEASES should see him without delay. Dr. Brown also attends to all kinds of Chronic ill health. From long experience and study, he can assure those who put themselves under his care, that all will be done for them which medical aid can do. Office and private rooms, No. 50 MITHFIELD STREET. au10-1t

TO RENT:

A GOOD HOUSE WITH FIVE ROOMS and a KITCHEN. Apply to T. K. SINGLETON, No. 61 Fifth Street. au10-1t

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.—Whereas letters of Administration on the estate of William Knox (formerly of Allegheny co., Pa.) late of Mahoning co., Ohio, dec'd have been granted the subscriber, all persons indebted will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

Mrs. MARY ALLEN,
Administratrix,
Or MITCHELL & PALMER, Attys at Law, No. 81 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
jy9-1awsw

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me H. A. FREYVOGEL, in the Foundry business, which will be carried on in its various branches at No. 150 Water st., under the firm and style of Wm. J. Anderson, & Co.

WM. J. ANDERSON.

Pittsburgh, July 1st, 1864. jy23-1wd

I AM RECEIVING NEW STOCK OF Ladies' Misses' and Childrens BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS, which I will sell at a slight advance over cost

AT BORLAND'S,
98 Market street.

SPICED AND COVE OYSTERS.—100 dozen "Maltby" Spiced and Cove Oysters, in 1 and 2-pound cans. Just received and for sale by REYMER & BROS.,
126 and 128 Wood st.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE OF BOOTS & SHOES AT MEDICAL Concert Hall Shoe Store

All this week. Look out for

BARGAINS

AT

No. 62 Fifth St.
aug

WHITE, ORR & CO.
No. 25 Fifth Street.
Offers for sale at reduced prices
Summer Shawls,
Lace Points,
Black Silk Sacques.
aug9-2t

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.,
No. 59 Fifth street.
aug

WOOLENS!! WOOLENS!! WOOLENS!!

Bard Flannels,
Fancy Flannels,
Plain Flannels,
Plaid Flannels,
Wilsons Flannels,
Gray Army Blankets,
Jeans Shawls,
Childrens Shawls,
Fancy Silk Scarfs,

together with Woolen Goods of every description, which we will sell cheaper than they can be bought in the city. Call soon before the stock is run out as they will surely be lighter.

C. Hanson Love & Co.,
74 & 76 MARKET STREET.
aug

55 FIFTH STREET,
55 FIFTH STREET,
55 FIFTH STREET,
Great Emporium for
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF Wall Paper, Window Shades, Table Oil Cloths, together with a general assortment of Fancy and Variety Goods, always on hand at

FOERSTER & SCHWARZ'S
164 Smithfield st.
je22

$10 TO $20 A MONTH.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE improved LITTLE GIANT Sewing Machine. The best cheap machine in the United States. We are giving a Commission by which the above wages can be made, or we will employ Agents at $75 a month and expenses paid. For particulars and terms, address, with stamp,

T. S. PAGE, Gen'l Agent,
Toledo, O.
aug6-1md&w

YOUTHS CONG. GAITERS AT $1 00

Womens cold	"	1 00
Boys P.L.	"	1 00
Misses	"	1 00
Childrens	"	50

At BORLAND'S,
98 Market street, two doors from Fifth.
jy25

FOR SALE.—300 ACRES COAL AND surface, together with the improvements, situate near Zerisler's Station, 29 miles West of Greensburgh, and within 2½ miles P. R. R. Grade easy, title good, and price low.

J. H. DESIDAY,
Real Estate Broker, No. 67 Fourth st., Pittsburgh. je20

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF Summer Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Balmorals at Twenty (20) per cent. less than Eastern prices. Call early to-day and you will avoid the rush, and save money.

AT BORLAND'S,
98 Market st., two doors from Fifth.
je15

OATS.

300 Bushel prime Oats just received and for sale by FETZER & ARMSTRONG,
corner Market and First streets.
jy29

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE.—Doing a good business, and on reasonable terms. Also, the dwelling to rent. Address Box 861, Pittsburgh, Pa. jy21-1t

CLOSING OUT SALE OF SUMMER BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS and BALMORALS,

AT BORLAND'S,
98 Market street, 2d door from Fifth st.
jy8

REVOLVERS.—COLT'S, SMITH & Wesson's, Elliott's, Sharp's and a great other kinds, for sale by JAMES BOWN,
126 Wood street.
my21

BEANS.—50 bbls Shaker White Beans, Just received and for sale by

FETZER & ARMSTRONG,
corner Market and First sts.
my26