The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1864.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

ROBERT L. JOHNSTON,	
RICHARD MAULL,	
William Loughlin,	Paul Leidy,
Ely K. Helmbold,	Robert Swineford,
Edward F. Dunn,	John Ahl,
Thomas Gallough,	Henry C. Smith,
Edward Heise,	Theodore Banks,
Phillip S. Gerhart,	Hugh Montgomery,
George Geipel,	John M. Irvine,
Michael Seltzer,	Jos. M. Thompson,
Patrick Malroy,	Rasselas Brown,
Thos. H. Walker,	James P. Barr,
Oliver S. Dimmick,	William J. Kountz,
Abraham Dunning,	Wm. Montgomery,

"HONEST OLD ABE."

The Opinions of Leading Republicans.

"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, it is to be supposed that his competitor, defeated by such means, will acquiesce?

"And is not that civil war for the Presidency, inaugurated by the votes of rebel States?

"The President has greatly presumed on the forbearance which the supporters of his administration have so long practised, in view of the arduous conflict in which we are engaged, and the reckless perfidity 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.

PATRIOTISM VS. PARTIZANSHIP.

The address of Messrs. WADE and DAVIS, published in yesterday's *Post*, addressed *"to the supporters of the Government,"* does not meet the approbation of the mere supporters of the Administration. This shows how these miserable parasites can when it suits their purposes distinguish between the Government, and the miserable, though dangerous person who is temporarily entrusted with the administration of its Executive Department. Who then are the patriots, those, who like WADE and DAVIS, appeal "to the supporters of the Government" against Executive usurpation, or the sniffling creatures, whose idea of American patriotism is a blind and passive support of him who is engaged in schemes to filch our liberties?

One of those "loyal men" an office-holding creature in New York, appears in the Evening *Post* in a most savage communication against WADE and DAVIS, because their exposition of LINCOLN's designs is calculated to defeat his re-election. The miserable placeman was not ashamed to avow this, and to threaten the gentlemen mentioned with all sorts of partizan vengeance. He says:

"That man will find this land no comfortable abode for him who shall have put weapons into the hands of the country's enemies and thus blasted the hopes of the people, no matter how ingeniously he may argue, or how earnestly he may claim good motives."

The "country's enemies," in this heated partizan's estimation, are those, who like WADE and DAVIS, will not give a blind support to a man whom they prove to be engaged in undermining their liberties. This, certainly is partizanship run mad. How base, corrupt and degenerate must the peculiar followers of the Administration be, if this one is anything like a representative of his class?

The Evening *Post* however does not partake of its correspondence's fury at WADE and DAVIS; it published their communication, and in its next issue, in reply to its indignant correspondent it remarked as follows:

"To denounce those gentlemen, however, because they utter what they deem to be the truth in regard to a measure of vital importance; to threaten them with woes and disgraces because they regard the *interest of the country before that of party*; is greatly to mistake the time and the people. No man cares a pin's head in these serious days for party menaces or party discipline. Parties are nothing, but the cause all-important. If we can serve the country by pointing out the faults of parties, let us serve the country; if in so doing we even hazard the success of the party to which we are attached, let us still be faithful to our convictions of what is right and true and wise; the events in which we are engaged, indeed, are so earnest and vital, that it is disgraceful to a man to balance in the choice between his party and the nation, should the two happen to come in conflict. There has been already too much of this questionable patriotism, and we should rejoice to see no more of it in the future."

Here is a lesson which we commend to the study of our readers; party is nothing, only as it serves to the end of serving the country. The times indeed are serious; and we trust that the representatives of the Democracy of the country, when they assemble at Chicago in a few days will bear this important truth in mind. Let them act for the country, by rising far above party or faction, showing by their proceedings that they seek the honor, the glory and the unity of our country. Let them do this and patriots like the editors of the Evening *Post*, will be found among those who occupy our front ranks. The Democratic party has an opportunity to save the country; has it the virtue to do so? or will heated, spiteful and revengeful partizanship be permitted to usurp the place of patriotism and moderation? The people are serious; they want *peace and Union*; and if the Democracy at Chicago are but properly impressed with the great task entrusted to them, their proceedings will be ratified by an overwhelming majority of the people. Let no rash and ill-advised opinion upon the part of delegates prevent the Convention from rising to the altitude of the occasion.

INDIGNANT.

Yesterday's *Gazette* indignantly remarked as follows:

"The other day we had a telegraphic dispatch stating that a special to the New York *World* contained the information that the *National Intelligencer* pronounced Gen. GRANT's campaign in Virginia a failure, just as if it were of the most possible importance what the *Intelligencer* or any other Copperhead paper may think on that subject".

Very true; it is not of the slightest importance what a "copperhead" or any other paper thinks about army operations, only so far as their thoughts and expressions agree with the facts. It, therefore, the Administration's overland campaign against Richmond, under that able soldier GRANT, be not a failure, will our self-sufficient and supercilious neighbor inform us what it is? The Administration started the campaign with a flourish, and informed creation that GRANT would fight it out "on this line," if it took him "all summer." In less than two weeks he was compelled to change his line, until at present he has none at all. Two weeks ago the President visited GRANT in Virginia, and last week GRANT returned the compliment by visiting the President at Washington; these little civilities look as if the campaign against Richmond is not an absolute failure, it is by no means a success. In either case we do not see the propriety of the *Gazette's* airs about the opinion of the venerable and respected *National Intelligencer*. Our neighbor will next have the reckless assurance to doubt the veracity of the Pittsburgh Morning *Post*.

For the Post.

Provost Marshals Office.

MR. EDITOR:—Just now I am pained to notice, the whole Republican press of the city, excepting perhaps the *Dispatch* loud in denunciation of the Provost Marshals office. The principal objects of abuse or complaint seem to be the Provost Marshal and surgeon, allowing as I am pleased to see the *genial* Commissioner to escape scot free. The public think without the aid of the press understand the *cause* of the grievances complained of, and they are not especially to be found in the conduct of either the Marshal or Surgeon—they are in the system itself. An arbitrary and despotic system cannot be expected to give satisfaction to many, particularly to those who have heretofore loathed at the mere mention of Provost Marshals.

Mr. Foster is I think a kind hearted man, the whole history of his life shows him to be at least an ostensible advocate for the "rights of man." Some might say to this then if he is or was so "why did he allow or order a fellow to receive some 25 or 50 *cents* the answer is plain, that fellow may have deserved them and more, he was an alleged deserter and a *white* man!

The Surgeon is also a kind-hearted amiable man, who being a "loyal" one accepted the office not on his own account but on account of the office—to give it standing; it was certainly not on account of the compensation attached, as he dont need that, and it he did the sum is so insignificant that Dr. Boot in his neediest days would have spurned it. Therefore I think the public should not be too fastidious about this business; the public wanted war, they got it, the public wanted Provost Marshals, they got them, and now it would seem that a part of the public want Marshal Law and it may be they will get it.

We have had such a surfeit of delicacies in this line that we are beginning to look for a change of diet.

EPICURE.

The Late Invasion.

The reports from Maryland that the rebels have left the State and recrossed the Potomac will be received with satisfaction by the public generally, as indicating that General Early has abandoned his proposed invasion in force. Presuming the reports to be correct, it by no means follows as a necessity that this interpretation of their signification is the right one. We are still completely in the dark as to what the rebels meant to do, or are now doing. If this seeming advance was but a feint to allow them time to transport their booty to Richmond, then it has proved most successful, deceiving not only our people, but our military authorities as well. But there are still reasons for suspecting that something more than this was embraced in the idea of the enterprise. May it not be that the retreat now reported is itself a feit? Or may it not be that Early, failing to be reinforced from Richmond as promptly as he expected, has merely retired to the Virginia side of the Potomac until such reinforcements arrive, as much from motives of prudence as with a design of further mystifying us? In the absence of better authority, it may be our interest to learn, as we do by a special despatch to the New York *World*, "that the War Department at Washington received information yesterday that Longstreet's whole corps, with General Longstreet himself in command, had arrived at Gordonville, and is now marching from that place to Winchester, in order to join Early. When Early is thus reinforced, whether it is to-day or next week, there is no doubt that he will then immediately invade Pennsylvania and endeavor to carry out General Lee's programme of a campaign on Northern soil." Speculation, however, will avail us little in endeavoring to form a conclusion upon the subject. It is not impossible that General Wright, with a considerable force of troops, has so menaced the rebel communications via the Shenandoah valley as to induce this precipitate retreat; and until more is known this is the explanation that will be most readily accepted.

A Rebel Mine Exploded.

Last week one of our military engineers at Petersburg discovered, by sounding that a fort of ours in front the Fifth Corps was mined by the rebels, and a deserter from the enemy brought confirmation of the fact, and said that it was to be exploded at a certain time, which he named. The men, guns and munitions were all carefully and quietly removed, and although the mine was not exploded then, it was on Saturday; but as it was empty, no loss was sustained. Our guns all along the line were arranged to cover an assaulting force, but none came. The mine was exploded on the day appointed, but served only to show the incompetence of the rebel engineers. They had not estimated the distance to be penetrated rightly, and the chamber of their mine was outside the works to be blown up, rather than where it should have been. This department of engineering is, like most others, a matter of mathematics. The abstract sciences have never flourished in the South, and this latest revelation only serves to show that the deficiency has not yet been cured.

THE Spanish government has made a proposal to the Peruvian authorities which may avert all danger of a war between these Powers. M. Pacheco, the Spanish Minister, in a dispatch announces that this government will give up the Chincha Islands the moment the Peruvian Cabinet disavows all complicity in the attempts made against the Spanish Minister at Lima, and promises to punish the persons who murdered the subjects of Spain, to obtain satisfaction for which latter offence the islands were seized.

A New Military Division.

The recent raids into this State have caused the army department to reconstruct and reconstitute, in some measure, the departments lying along the Susquehanna. The new military division which is announced this morning includes the Departments of Washington, Susquehanna, West Virginia and the Middle Department, designated as the Middle Military Division. Major General Sheridan, a daring and active officer, has been assigned to the command, with his headquarters at Harper's Ferry.

This reconstruction will go far towards securing us from the possibility of repetitions of such destructive inroads as have attended all the previous progress of the war. Between our towns and cities—between our fields rich with crops and but little removed from the hungry hordes of rebellion—there is now a safeguard. Chambersburg may be rebuilt under such an ægis and industry thrive again, if enough men are assigned to the position to render defence prudent; if enough are maintained there to encourage our own citizens, who would willingly rush to the rescue if they could see that their daring had promise of use. General Sheridan is a man whose record stands bright and clear; a brave, intelligent and energetic officer, who, rather than wait attack, is like to ward off evil by assailing its immaturity.

The place selected for the headquarters of the department is the one naturally pointed out for that purpose. It is in advance of the region to be defended; has many methods of acquiring early information, and can be readily relieved. The territory which is to be watched and guarded from here stretches far in every direction, and is constantly threatened by those moss troopers whose exploits are, like the cattle-lifters of early Scotland, compelled by necessity as well as pursued from inclination.

This timely act, though it may not secure complete immunity from the attempts of such gangs as have harried the valley before, will be competent, unquestionably, to prevent those attempts from ripening into expensive realities. It will also place a greater or less body of reserves in such condition that it can be called into service at short notice, for reinforcing what movements require co-operation, while, when not so employed, it is equally useful in its duty of protection.

The complete efficiency of this step of the general Government will be, undoubtedly, increased by the action of our State Legislature, which, in its present session, will so remodel the militia laws of the State that we shall have more and better troops for home defence than at any previous time; and those troops will probably be placed under such discipline and regulations that they can be used whenever danger threatens.

NEARLY all of the members composing the 18th Missouri regiment, were stunned and blinded by a remarkable stroke of lightning, near Rossville, Georgia. Mr. Pollock, regimental wagonmaster, a scientific gentleman, who observed the beginning of the storm closely, relates, that at about six o'clock, P. M., the heavy clouds gathering in the west divided, one part passing southward and the other passing northward, both emitting lightning and rain, and finally coming together again right over the 16th army corps, camped on Chattachoochee, at Rossville bridge. At the moment of the union of the two clouds, the most vivid and incessant flashes of lightning were emitted, followed by thunder peals, almost equalling our own cannon, with deafening, stunning—almost appalling—effect. The discharge which did the principal damage in the 18th regiment, Missouri infantry, an observer relates, descended from the cloud at a very low altitude, and shot across the road, a lurid, horizontal volume of flame about the thickness of a man's body. It struck a tall oak, about ninety feet high and about thirty inches thick, on a high point of ground, and descended, splitting it from the heart, but throwing no splinters. At the base of the tree, where a large number of soldiers had bivouacked, the fluid seemed to leave the tree and its roots and dart out in every direction in a great number of lurid jets, similar to those of a large mass of pig iron at a white heat under the triphammer, except, instead of flying in sparks, they were in continuous streams. All this was the work of only an instant. Nearly the whole regiment was stunned and blinded. Many lay shocked to insensibility. A whole six-mule team, at a distance of twenty yards, were thrown down. Just at this juncture the discharge of the cloud seemed to strike in rapid succession at other places in the brigade, I have since learned, killing and wounding men and animals.

Drawing it Mild.

The editor of the Lewisburg *Argus* says The other evening we chanced to fall in company with an extremely fastidious young lady. She was a friend of the "Government" of course. In her conversation, which was principally about a certain young sergeant, we noticed that she alluded very frequently to a class of war engines which she termed "Large Instruments," which could throw balls and shell of such and such magnitudes, some of them weighing 100,000 pounds, according to her statements. An old lady present could not understand what Miss —— meant by the "Large Instruments." She therefore inquired, "Miss ——, what do you mean by the 'Large Instruments' of which you are so incessantly speaking?" "Oh!" said the young lady, "I mean the big guns that they use in the army." Grandmother looked demurely over her spectacles and replied, "You mean *cannon*, and why in wisdom's name do you not employ the proper term for them?" "Oh!" responded Miss ——, "I did not like to say *cannon*, lest the ladies and gentlemen present might think that I was speaking of that old villain and traitor, Bu-*chanan!*" Here she began to faint, but we rushed out, procured, returned with, and applied a young onion to her nasal organ and a beetle to her ear. She immediately revived and survived, with a *gentle shriek!* We heard no more of the "Large Instruments" during the remainder of the evening!

CANNON AND RAIN.—Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, in speaking of the drought and rain which fell a week ago, says: "The idea has frequently been advanced that a drought may be interrupted by the firing of cannon, but a little reflection will convince us that neither the combustion of gunpowder nor the agitation of the air by a discharge of cannon can furnish the moisture necessary for the production of rain. If, however, the air is surcharged with moisture, and the atmosphere in the unstable condition which immediately precedes rain, then a violent commotion or an upward current of air produced by a large fire may bring on a rain which might in some rare instances, not otherwise have fallen. In the case of the drought which we have had for the last six weeks, there was not sufficient moisture in the atmosphere to produce a rain. Even on Saturday and Sunday morning the air was remarkably dry, and therefore the moisture from which the rain on Sunday night was precipitated, must have been wafted from a distance by the northeast wind which commenced blowing from that direction about nine o'clock on Sunday morning."

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

IT is said that an armistice, to endure for nine months, has been agreed on by the Danes and Germans. It was thought that Schleswig, Holstein and Luenburg would be completely separated from Denmark, and placed under the rule of a prince recognized by the Germanic Union.

FRANK ROBBINS, the murderer of James Ward, of Cleveland, Ohio, was arrested last week at Fort Erie, Canada West. The officers encountered great embarrassment in the cupidity of the Canadians, who demanded extortionate sums of money for every facility or assistance afforded.

BAGGAGE Master Jacob Groff, of the Baltimore train, was killed. Michael Sullivan, of the 8th Indiana was also killed, and ten or twelve persons were seriously injured. The trains were shattered and the locomotive crushed, but the road is now in running order. The accident is said to have arisen from the Baltimore train leaving the junction too soon.

THE Indians, or natives, as they are called in Mexico, have brought an ancient Aztec crown to place on Maximilian's head. It seems that there exists among them an ancient prophecy from the time that Cortez went to Mexico, that a foreign prince would one day come from over the sea to be their ruler. They look upon the new emperor as the promised prince, and hence their singular coronation with a crown three centuries old.

THE different Committees of the Great Central Fair in Philadelphia, are rapidly closing their business, and in a few days the public will be informed of the total receipts. The treasurer has acknowledged thus far receipts amounting to $977,000. This is a large amount, and if managed properly would confer a great many benefits to the soldiers. It is confidently believed that the returns to be made will bring the amount up to one million dollars.

UPWARDS of $250,000 have been deposited with the Massachusetts State treasurer by individuals and town and city authorities, for the procurement of volunteers in the insurgent States. About $20,000 of this amount has been furnished by persons desiring representative recruits. It is said that the ladies of Duxbury, to the number of a hundred and twenty-seven, contemplate contributing $125 each that they may be represented in the army.

AN election was held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 5th, upon a proposition to tax the city $200,000 to aid in paying bounties and bringing substitutes and thus furnish the city's quota without conscription. The vote resulted in a majority of 2,588 for the proposed tax, there being but 82 votes against it. From this it would appear that the citizens of that State find some difficulty in raising a bounty fund, and have betaken themselves to their *dernier resort*, that of taxing the State.

MISCELLANY.—A wealthy planter of Prince George's county, Maryland, states that the country is almost burnt up, there having been no rain of consequence since the last of May. The tobacco and corn crops will be very trifling. So burned and hardened is the surface that turnips, buckwheat, &c., can not be sown. Corn being $10 a barrel, some will hardly be gathered of the sufferings of the poor. In this connection it may be stated that negro hands are constantly leaving their masters' service in Maryland.

City Judge Russel tendered his opinion on Saturday in the case of General Dix and his officers, who were charged with kidnapping, inciting a riot, and forcibly and illegally detaining property, in the matter of the arrest of one of the editors of the *Journal of Commerce*, and the seizure of the office of that paper and of the *World*. Judge Russel decided that there was sufficient cause to hold the accused, and that the base, like any other criminal complaint, must be submitted to the grand jury.—*N. Y. Post*.

AN extract from a letter sent from an Irish gentleman to the London *Times* of the 19th: "Two steamers were fighting on the Ball Rock on Monday evening (19th—supposed to be Americans. At Dairymane the shots were heard from 5 to 7 p. m., and the dairyman in Scariff saw the ships, and says his cattle were nearly driven mad by the firing. One vessel seemed to be on fire. One went to the north, the other out to sea, after awhile." The Bull dock is just to the north of Bantry Bay, Scariff is an Island four miles west of Dairymane, and ten north of the Bull Rock.

AT Chicago they are raising a fund to purchase a handsome property for Mrs. Col. Mulligan. A large meeting convened there on Monday last to do honor to her late husband, passed, among others, the following resolution:

Resolved, That to the broken hearted widow of the gallant Mulligan we offer our tenderest consolation. She has shown, by her devotion to her husband through the campaign, a sacrificing spirit worthy of the patriot she loved, and worthy of all that devotion that such a gallant soldier and noble hearted man bestowed upon her. We pray her permission to mingle our tears with hers over the tomb that will enshrine her husband and brother—Chicago's children—their country's fallen braves.

AN important movement has just been carried into effect by which all the opposition or new lines of telegraph working between Washington, N. York, Boston, Chicago, and other Western cities, have been consolidated in one company under the name of the United States Telegraph Company. This includes the several corporations known as "Independent," "United States," and others, with a capital stock for the new corporation of about two millions of dollars. This new enterprise has been pushed forward rapidly during the last year, and we learn that telegraphic communication will be opened with St. Louis and other Western cities beyond Chicago, in a few weeks. James McKay, Esq., is the President of the new corporation.

CENSUS OF PARIS.—The population of the French capital, according to returns just issued by the Hotel de Ville, amounts now to 1,696, 151, contained in twenty arrondissements, or districts, each of which is presided over by a Mayor. There are therefore, in Paris no less than twenty-one Mayors, the Prefect being the Chief Mayor and presiding over all. According to these same returns, which I was looking over the other day, I find that the number of births in Paris last year, was 52,312; of which 26, 505 were boys, and 25,507 girls. Of the whole number, 14,601 were illegitimate, and 37,520 born in wedlock. The number of deaths was 42,188, and the excess of births 10,127. The marriages celebrated were 15,196.

NOTWITHSTANDING the frequent reports that the rebels have resisted from running the blockade any longer on account of the useless expenditures and enormous losses they underwent in case one of their vessels was captured, we are of opinion that blockade running is still carried on extensively and we are sustained in that opinion by the different reports from Europe. The steamer Hibernian lately arrived from Europe, states that 1500 bales of cotton had reached Liverpool from the rebel States. The proceeds of the sales were to be applied to the redemption of cotton loan bonds and the payment of the dividends of the coming accounts thereon. We should infer from this that a large and lucrative trade is carried on between the English and Southern ports.

SUPERIOR TRUSSES AND SHOULDER BRACES.

Superior Trusses and Shoulder Braces,
Superior Trusses and Shoulder Braces,
Superior Trusses and Shoulder Braces,

—ALSO—

All the valuable Patent Medicines,
All the valuable Patent Medicines,
All the valuable Patent Medicines,

At the Lowest Price,
At the Lowest Price,

At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,
At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,

Corner of the Diamond and Market Streets,
Corner of the Diamond and Market Streets.
aug1-3t

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 billious 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.
aug8-1ydawo

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. 5 Astor House, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.
aug8-1ydawo

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, pint bottles at fifty cents each, for the cure of rheumatism, cuts, gails, colic, sprains, &c., warranted cheaper than any other. It is used by all the great horse men 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. Man is 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.
aug8-1ydawo

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 fade, crock or wash out—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' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. Price 25 cents.
jan16-1yd

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

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

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

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

Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSEL.

REEDSBURY, Wis., Sept. 16, 1863.

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

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

HAVEMEYER MANSION, 37TH ST.,
New York, Aug. 2, 1863.

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

MRS. O. M. DWOR."

"* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N.Y."

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

ASA DURRIS, Philadelphia, Pa."

"* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon Preaching. Plantation Bitters have cured me.

REV. J. S. CATTELL, Rochester, N. Y."

"* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.

G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldier's Home, Cin., O."

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

H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, O."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.

C. G. MOORE,
No. 254 Broadway."

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

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

S. T.—1860—X.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS PENN'A. MILITIA,
HARRISBURG, July 29, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.

Authority from the War Department, dated July 27th, inst., having this day received to raise Ten New Regiments of Volunteer Infantry under the call of the President of the United States of the 18th inst., for Five Hundred Thousand (500,000) men.

It is ordered:

I. Special authorities will be granted to raise companies to be recruited and organized agreeably to General Orders No. 191, War Department, series of 1864. Preferences will be given to persons who have been in service, and have been honorably discharged.

II. All applications for appointments as mustering Lieutenants, under the above order, will be immediately made to the officer of the Adjutant General of the State.

III. Commanding officers of squads or of companies recruited West of Johnstown and the Laurel Hill range of the Mountains will report to the commanding officer, Camp Reynolds, near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; all East of that line and West of, and including Reading, Pennsylvania, will report to the commanding officer, Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, all East of Reading and that line will report to the commanding officer, Camp Cadwalader, Philadelphia.

Upon the application of the commanding officer, or of the mustering Lieutenant of a company, to the agents of the different railroad companies throughout the State, transportation to the camp of rendezvous will be furnished.

IV. Actual and necessary expenses for boarding and lodging of troops, raised under this order, will be paid by the United States disbursing officer, at the proper post, at a rate not exceeding forty cents per day for each man mustered into the service of the United States, on the affidavit of the officer furnishing the men, supported by the receipts of the party to whom the money was paid. Names of the men, and the dates between which each man was boarded and lodged, must be stated in the account rendered.

V. The term of service will be for either one, two or three years, as recruits may elect.

VI. Regiments must be mustered in before September fifth (5th), eighteen hundred and sixty four, (1864) in order that they may be credited on the quota of the State under the aforesaid call.

VII. Incomplete regiments and companies which fail to organize, will be consolidated, within a reasonable time, so as to form and be mustered in with complete regimental organizations before that date.

VIII. Bounties will be paid by the United States Government as follows, viz:

For recruits for one year.....$100
" " two years.....200
" " three years.....300.

The first instalments of bounty will be paid by the mustering and disbursing officers, when the recruit is mustered in, as follows:

To a recruit who enlists in the army for one year.....$33 33.
To a recruit who enlists in the army for two years.....$66 66.
To a recruit who enlists in the army for three years.....$100 00

As a reward for meritorious conduct, and signal or valuable military experience, appointments of *Field Officers* will be made, except under peculiar circumstances, from men who have been in service and have been honorably discharged. By order of A. G. CURTIN,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General, Penn'a.

The annexed order is published for general information:

WAR DEP'T. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 31, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 131.

General Orders, No. 75, series of 1863, are hereby rescinded, and the following orders will govern hereafter, in lieu thereof:

I. In organizing new regiments or independent companies of volunteers, the Governors of States are hereby authorized to appoint, in addition to the staff officers heretofore authorized, one Second Lieutenant for each company, who shall be conditionally mustered into service at the date of his appointment. Any officer thus appointed and mustered, shall only be entitled to be paid on the muster and pay roll of his company, and should he fail to enlist an organized company within such time as the War Department may designate, the men enlisted by him shall be transferred to some other company; his appointment shall be canceled and he shall be discharged without pay, unless the Governor give him a position in the consolidated company to which his men shall have been transferred.

II. Mustering officers will report promptly to the Adjutant General of the army the name of every Recruiting Lieutenant mustered into the service by them, under a conditional letter of appointment, together with the company and regiment for which he is recruiting. Officers will be mustered into the service only on the authority of the Governor of the State to which their regiments belong.

III. Articles of enlistment will be made out in duplicate by such recruiting officers, and will be disposed of as provided by paragraph 16, page 50, Recruiting Regulations, Volunteer Service. Recruits will be sent to the regiments rendezvous at least as often as once a week, where they will be immediately examined by the Surgeon of the regiment, or other Surgeon employed for that purpose by the Superintendent Volunteer Recruiting Service, and if found unfit for duty by reason of permanent disability, will be discharged from the service forthwith by the Surgeon, who will report such discharge to the Superintendent Volunteer Recruiting Service, and also to the Adjutant of the regiment, noticing particularly those cases where the disability was obvious at the time of enlistment. As soon as the organization is complete, it shall be carefully inspected and mustered by the United States Mustering officer, who will see that at least the minimum number of each company is present; no absentees will be counted.

IV. Unattached or independent companies are organized and mustered in, they will be under the control of the Government of the State, but all requisitions for quartermaster, medical and ordnance stores, all contracts for fuel, straw and subsistence, and all requisitions for transportation, must be approved by the Superintendent of Volunteer Recruiting Service for the State or division.

V. No accounts for expenses incurred in raising new organizations shall be paid by disbursing officers, unless approved by the Superintendent of Volunteer Recruiting Service.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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