The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1864.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

ROBERT L. JOHNSTON,
RICHARD VAUX.

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

"To Whom it may Concern."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN of March 4th, 1861, and ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of July 18th, cut the following figure:

Lincoln to the Rebel Commissioners, July 18th, 1864.	*Lincoln's Inaugural March, 4th*, 1861.
Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and THE ABANDONMENT OF SLAVERY, and comes by an authority that can control the armies now at war with the United, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have conduct both ways. A. LINCOLN.	I have no purpose, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have NO LAWFUL RIGHT TO DO SO, and have NO INCLINATION TO DO SO. * * The RIGHT of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment EXCLUSIVELY, IS ESSENTIAL to the balance of power on which the perfection and ENDURANCE of our political fabric depends. A. LINCOLN.

AHEAD OF TIME.

Our vigilant and loyal contemporary, the *Gazette*, is somewhat perplexed to know the precise position the rebels will occupy, regarding the right of suffrage, after the war is over. This is a nice point, but had'nt our inquisitive neighbor better first ascertain when hostilities are likely to be over, before bothering itself about rebels voting afterwards? Let the Abolitionists make good their promises, and there will be but few rebels left to jostle loyal men at the polls.

Two years ago the Abolitionists badgered poor LINCOLN into issuing his "bull against the comet"—an emancipation proclamation, promising, if he did so, that "nine hundred thousand volunteers" would rise and rush upon and crush the rebels like an avalanche. New England was to "swarm" so Governor ANDREW promised, if the President would but give the swarms an opportunity of fighting with "human nature and God Almighty on their side." The proclamation came, but where were the promised nine hundred thousand swarming through New England? Instead of furnishing volunteers, that thrifty region immediately went into the purchase of negro substitutes, and she is at it still. Yes, they who have been so outraged at slavery, by reading the romances of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, and the horrors depicted in BOURCICANLT'S OCTOROON, think nothing now of "dealing in human flesh," when it is for the purpose of preserving their own skins from rebel bullets. And these are the rascals who forced the war upon the people. New England's counsels and fanaticism plunged the country in her present awful condition, and that section now, instead of furnishing the proportion of her own sons to fight a war which she created, is industriously employed in importing foreigners and buying negroes to fight for her. But even with these auxilliaries to help our cause, we think that the *Gazette* and its fanatical party need not at present concern themselves unnecessarily about rebels voting when the war is over. Let the Abolitionists enlist and put down the rebellion; after they do so it will be time enough to talk about voting and holding office.

THAT McCLELLAN MEETING.

The McCLELLAN meeting held in New York on Wednesday evening last, was the largest gathering that ever assembled for any purpose in that city; and its numbers were fully equalled by its enthusiasm for the gallant officer, whom detraction has failed to weaken in the affections of the people. The New York press are unanimous in their estimate of this monster demonstration. The *World* says: No man who saw this magnificent demonstration ever beheld the like in numbers or enthusiasm. Even the splendid mass meeting at the same place two or three years ago, when it seemed that the whole male population of the city had turned out, did not equal, no one will pretend that it surpassed, this enthusiastic demonstration.

The *Herald* remarks: There was an immense gathering of the people at Union square last night upon the Presidential question. Advertised and organized as a McCLELLAN movement, it has, nevertheless, a far deeper significancy. The great underlying outcropping and controlling ideas of this meeting were, first, the dismissal of the present incompetent and blundering Administration, and secondly, a Presidential candidate upon whose distinguished services, commanding abilities and overshadowing popularity we may safely rely for a glorious success in the November election, and in the execution of the herculean labors which will devolve upon the next Administration in our domestic and foreign affairs.

The Abolition *Times*, the especial organ of the Administration in the Empire States speaks of the meeting in this way. The McCLELLAN meeting last night in this Union square was very large—one of the largest political gatherings ever held in this city. As a demonstration of *numbers* it was entitled to all the importance that the Opposition press will claim for it—and was certainly quite as formidable as the most zealous advocates of McCLELLAN'S nomination for the Presidency could have hoped.

To give the reader an idea of the enthusiasm of the occasion, we select the following conclusion of the speech of Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN, an old DOUGLAS Democrat; he said:

> Let the conservative masses drop their minor differences; let it be Disunionists and Abolitionists on one side, headed by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and conservative, Union-loving masses on the other, headed by Gen. McCLELLAN [cheers,] and he would have no fear for the result. The glorious old Jeffersonian days of gold and silver would come again, and the blessings of peace and domestic tranquility. The stars and stripes would wave over a united a country, pledged anew to the mutual protection of the right and privileges of each component part. In conclusion, the speaker, after announcing that he was so thoroughly patriotism that he scarcely knew how to give vent to it, said he felt like the poet who visited the Mammoth cave, and came out with such an influx of inspiration that he seized a quill at the public register and wrote.
>
> God Almighty, what a spot!
> Is summer cold, or winter hot!
> Ye powers above, Great God; I wonder!
> Andrew Jackson, Hell and Thunder!

"GOOD BYE LINCOLN."

Under this affectionate caption the New London (Connecticut) *Chronicle* a Republican paper abandons the cause of LINCOLN; in taking the names of LINCOLN and JOHNSTON from its columns it remarked:

> There are more or less empty-headed idiots in every community, who, without knowing why, belch forth their silly slang. They are like dogs who bark at any or all objects toward which their masters exhibit their aversion. Men who have a *pecuniary interest* in lauding LINCOLN to the skies—whose fat offices are dependent on his re-election, pronounce every indication of mistrust in the President's ability, honesty and integrity, to be rank Copperheadism, and the weak-minded, easily led and thoughtless parasites of these officials take up the parrot cry and rung the changes on a word which was coined to illustrate a certain style of character, but which by constant usage, on all occasions, in season and out of season, has become a meaningless term.
>
> We do not expect the office holders who nominated LINCOLN to be honest; for their business is to COVER UP THE KING'S DEFORMITIES AND MAKE HIS LEPROUS SPOTS LOOK WHITE AS SNOW. The intelligent and observant portion of LINCOLN'S supporters will gradually work around to the true knowledge of the President's character, and be governed accordingly. But the nimble-voiced parrots who echo the sentiments of the pap-suckers, we would recommend a cessation from their silly gabblings long enough for them to read the comments made on LINCOLN and his Administration by such eminent "Copperheads" as HORACE GREELEY of the N. Y. *Tribune*, BYRANT, of the N. Y. *Evening Post*; THURLOW WEED, "the father of the Republican party;" Dr. BROWNSON, PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*; and the Congressional manifesto of Senator BEN WADE, of Ohio, and Representative HENRY WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland, Chairman respectively of the Senate and House Committees on the Rebellious States, addressed—"To the supporters of the Government," and published in the New York papers of Saturday.
>
> We shall comment hereafter on the remarkable and deserved denunciations of the President's course made by Wade and Davis. For to-day we will content ourself with WITHDRAWING FROM THE SUPPORT OF "HONEST OLD ABE."

After quoting this, the Philadelphia *Age*, in a joyous and poetic mood inquires, "Watchman! what of the night?" and answers, past midnight, and a bright morning gilds the East with tokens of approaching day."

> "What envious streaks
> Do lace the severing clouds in yonder east.
> Night's candles are burnt out and jocond day
> Stands tip-toe on the misty mountain's top."

As the wretched inhabitants of Leyden rejoiced three hundred years ago when relief was announced to be approaching their besieged and starving city, so do the people of this torn and distracted land exult as they behold the multiplied indications of the approaching end of *their* Alva's term of cruelty and wrong. *The dykes are breaking.*

Terrible Scene at Niagara Falls.

The Buffalo *Courier* of yesterday says: "It has been known that Farini, the funambulist, who several years ago was Blondin's rival on the tight-rope at Niagara Falls, was making preparations to ford the rapids above the American Fall on a pair of iron stilts contrived for the purpose. The exhibition was to have come off on the 15th. Early yesterday morning, we learn, the fool-hardy man went out to rehearse the dangerous feat. He succeeded in getting more than half way across, at a point between the falls and the Goat Island bridge, when one of his stilts broke or gave way, and he was instantly in the rapids. Fortunately the place of his accident was directly above Robinson's island, a small piece of wooded land which lies to the right of Luna island, and very near the brink of the American Fall.

"He succeeded in struggling to the shore of this island, and dragged himself from the water. He had apparently sustained a painful injury in one of his limbs. The poor man was soon discovered sitting very composedly on a log at the edge of the island. A large and not very sympathising crowd collected on the Goat Island bridge and elsewhere, but up to yesterday afternoon not an effort has been made to rescue the unfortunate man. In fact, our informant tells us that in a few hours public curiosity seemed to have seated itself, and scarcely any excitement was visible. Farini's frightful perch is about eight hundred or one thousand feet below the bridge before spoken of, and undoubtedly a rope could be floated to him, and thereby a cable perhaps be swung, by which, if the man is not too much exhausted or injured, he might be able to effect an escape. It is feared, however, that before anything is done he will be incapable from lack of food and nervous excitement to help himself.

"At present he can be distinctly descried, cool enough apparently, but making not the slightest effort to attract attention or signal for relief. He is in his tights and bareheaded, and is seen frequently to rub and press his wounded limb. A more frightful predicament than he is in could not easily be conceived. We understand that some persons suppose Farini to be playing a practical joke, or to be practising an advertising dodge. It is scarcely possible that this can be the case or that any such felicitous results can come from such a desperate looking state of things.

Strength of the Rebels.

A Baltimore correspondent of the New York *World*, who claims to have authentic information, states that the whole rebel army at the present moment is but 275,000; and that the force under Lee's command, including those detached for the invasion of the North, are only 104,000, composed as follows:

Six divisions of infantry under General Lee, recently at Petersburg	48,000
Beauregard's three divisions at Petersburg	25,000
Cavalry, all *en route* for the North	10,000
Three hundred pieces field artillery	6,000
Forces of Early and Breckinridge on the line of the Potomac	15,000
Total	104,000

The writing fails to tell us how the remaining 171,000 men are distributed, and, while his aggregate figures are probably about correct, we incline to the opinion that he has much underrated the strength of Lee's immediate command.

THE Most Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, having been instructed by the Holy See to appoint an Administrator for the Diocese of Louisville, during the vacancy of the See, has been pleased to designate for the office the Very Rev. Benedict Joseph Spalding, D. D., who has accordingly received all needful faculties for this purpose, and to whom alone all applications should be made *sede vacante*, on business, whether spiritual or temporal.—*Pittsburg Catholic.*

Swapping Horses—A Little Story.

The illustrious widow maker now enthroned at the White House in Washington, has made a joke into an aphorism, and for the third time in his life calls up the story of swapping horses when crossing a stream. To judge from the elongated monarch's sly reference to the equine quadruped, one would infer that he was born in a stable, which may account for his unstable character. He says it is a bad time to swap horses when crossing a stream, yet has applied his argument to others in full reversal. We are willing to agree with Abe that ordinarily speaking it is bad to swap horses while crossing. But when the horse insisted that he could cross in three months—when the keeper of the horse assured the country that no one would be hurt by crossing—when the three months had gone into four years—when instead of crossing the stream directly he has been carried far below the starting point, and lost sight of the landmarks he struck out for—when he has changed his course, and instead of making across the stream goes plunging wildly down into the sea of destruction—when a million of his groomsmen have been lost by him—when the granary of his keepers is exhausted—when every original plan except "my plan" is lost of, we think it time to swap. When *crossing* the stream it may be well enough to hold on—but when going down the stream, and each day the stream is growing wider, till its banks are lost in the distance, it is time to swap.

But let us see if the national sexton has lived up to his tripleted ideas. When this war broke out he swapped the counsels of Douglas for those of Seward. He swapped the vigor of America for the emasculated weakness of Spain. He swapped McDowell for McClellan crossing the Potomac. He swapped McClellan for Burnside when crossing the Rappahannock. He swapped Burnside for Hooker crossing the same stream. He swapped Hooker for Meade crossing the Potomac. He swapped Meade for Grant crossing the Rapidan. He swapped Butler the beast for Banks the blunderer crossing the mouth of the Mississippi. He swapped Banks for Canby crossing the Red river. He swapped Curtis for Scofield crossing the upper Mississippi. He swapped Hunter for Gilmore crossing the bar at Charleston. He swapped Dupont for Dahlgren before Fort Sumter. He swapped Fremont for Curtis in the river before St. Louis. He has swapped the sword for an outlandish proclamation when crossing the Hellespont. He has swapped Hamlin for Johnson when crossing the Rubicon. He has swapped gold for worthless paper currency when crossing the river of prosperity and plunging into the gulf of national bankruptcy and national ruin. He has swapped the Constitution of our country for the bedlamite mouthings of fanatics. He has swapped the Goddess of Liberty—our national figure head—for the pate and wool of a nigger. He has swapped a land of peace for a desert of graves. He has swapped prosperity for taxation—joy for mourning, and national greatness for certain ruin. He has swapped all these as he once swapped jokes in an old saloon in Illinois, yet has the face to say to the country in this hour of trial, when jokes sicken the heart, that it is no time to swap him for any other horse—or ass.—*Lacrosse Democrat.*

Exciting Scene at a Menagerie.

From the Council Bluff's Bugle, Aug. 4.

On Tuesday evening, while Mabies' Menagerie was on exhibition in this city a violent storm sprung up which blew down the pavilion, which immediately took fire and was nearly all consumed. The accident took place in the midst of the exhibition, and there were from one to two thousand people in the pavilion. It is impossible to describe the confusion which took place. Men, women, and children were buried under the canvas; but fortunately the center poles and traces fell with one end upon the cages of the wild beasts, so as to allow a large portion of the audience to escape. The canvass of the north side was lifted up bodily and carried over the heads of the audience into the centre of the ring, while the top canvass falling upon the kerosene lamps immediately took fire, and at one time there was great danger of many being consumed by the fast spreading flames; but fortunately all escaped, and not a man, woman, nor child was seriously hurt. Such confusion was never before witnessed in this city. Men calling for their wives, wives for their husbands, mothers for their children, and children for their mothers—all was confusion. Just at this time two cages, which had been placed together for the purpose of forming the den of wild beasts, which Prof. Sears enters during the exhibition, became separated, and, the back door being open, out leaped a huge lioness, then arose the cry "A lion o it." Then there was confusion worse confounded, and a stampede took place equaled only by the stampede of the abolition Congressmen from Bull's Run. The keeper of the lion caught it around the neck, another man belonging to the concern jumped into the cage and threw the leopard (which being in the same cage with the lion, was about to escape) down in a corner and held it while the bystanders closed the cage. The lion was put back into the cage and all was quiet, "Nobody hurt."

The loss of the proprietor is very heavy—the canvass is an entire loss That portion which was not burned was cut and torn in such a manner as to spoil it. The loss is estimated at $5,000.

We understand that they telegraphed to Chicago for a new pavilion.

A Rebel Iron-Plated Ram at Sea under the Union Flag.

The latest European advices received by the Hibernian and City of London inform us that an iron-plated steam war ram, hoisting the United States flag, was seen passing the Isle of Wight on the afternoon of the 26th of July, steering to the westward. We regard this intelligence as conveying a fact of the utmost importance, and consequently call the especial attention of the executive, revenue, and port authorities to it. The United States Government has no ram of any description employed in its service off the coasts of Europe or on the Atlantic; whereas the rebel naval representatives in the Old World have, as every body knows, traded in vessels of this description, from Laird's yard, at Birkenhead, England, to Bordeaux, in france, and thence away to the shores of the Bosphorus.

The steam ram which passed the Isle of Wight on the 26th of July was, in all likelihood, a rebel ram, notwithstanding the fact that she displayed the Union flag. This has, no doubt, been done in order to enable her to escape interruption on the part of our cruisers. If she were a rebel war vessel she must be near our coast by this time, and it behooves the port officers and naval authorities at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Portland, and the mouth of the James river to keep a sharp lookout for her. An iron-plated rebel ram could inflict the most serious damage upon our city in a single night. A dashing and unscrupulous commander like Semmes, in a staunch vessel of this class, might, in fact, hold New York at his mercy for some hours.—*New York Herald.*

SUICIDE.—Samuel S. Southard, agent of the Adams Express Company at Terre Haute, Ind., committed suicide in his room by shooting himself through the head with a pistol, a few days ago. He left a letter which says:—"Liquor has ruined me, as well as thousands of others. I have tried hard to quit, utb find it impossible to do so."

Imported Goods.

The re-exportation of considerable quantities of tea and coffee at New York to Europe shows that the prices of those articles to consumers have been raised so high as to largely reduce the demand. It is true as the New York *Times* says, that this re-exportation arises from the fact of a surplus stock having accumulated on the hands of the importer, and those who buy immediately from them. The imports were ordered upon the basis of the former consumption, but the importers did not calculate how far the high prices would diminish consumption, and now that they are confronted by a heavy falling off in the demand, they are obliged to re-export the surplus stock to save themselves from loss.

The abstention of the people is thus already beginning totell upon the determined upward movement of prices. We do not undertake to say that prices to consumers can be much reduced, but the first great step has been taken in stepping the rise and compelling the holders of the stock on hand to either lower their rates or re-export their surplus. It is idle to quarrel with speculators or speculation, for so long as men can make money easily, by means of nominal sales, they will continue to do so. Whatever remedy is to be sought for our present inflation will be found in a steady refusal to use any article that can be done without.

If the prices asked be warranted by actual cost of importation, duties, etc., then the duties must be lowered, as it is quite evident that with a much reduced consumption high duties will yield the government no more revenue than low. We need not be afraid of the volume of trade consequent upon large imports of such articles as tea and coffee, for however high we may raise the duties on them, it does not appear that we either benefit the community or relieve the country in its fiscal matters. If Congress should at its next session reduce the duties on some articles on which they are now excessive, the consumption would immediately increase, and the national revenues be largely enhanced. The opinion appears to be gaining ground that some changes of this kind are necessary, as the present tariff increases the burdens of the people without benefitting the national revenues.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

CENSUS OF NEW YORK CITY.—A new city census is being taken of New York. It is thought the population will be over a million. Including Brooklin and the suburbs, which are properly part of the city, the population will be a million and a half.

It is stated that the Chicago and Alton Railroad company will issue half-fare tickets (one fifth added) to people attending the democratic mass convention at Springfield on the 18th inst; and that if a large delegation shall go from Chicago and vicinity, a band of music will be carried free. This is truly a very generous proposition, and shows what a high spirit the Democracy has arrived to.

THREE ROBBERS KILLED IN LANCASTER, OHIO.—The Circleville Union says that on Monday last, three housebreakers were killed in Lancaster, while forcing an entrance into the house of a soldier's wife, by a wounded soldier whom the lady's hospitality had received the evening previous. One of the burglars was recognized as the lady's brother-in-law. She had just received $500 from her husband in the army, and it is supposed that this was the temptation which brought the men on their evil and disastrous errand.

COST OF STEAM BOILERS IN DIXIE—A firm in Selma, Alabama, recently made to order, for a citizen of that place, a small steam boiler, etc., without special contract as to price. The gross weight of all the metal furnished was less than 1500lbs. The amount of their bill was $31,000! Payment of the bill was refused, on the ground that it was exorbitant. The matter was referred to arbitrators, who after full investigation, decided that the amount which could be justly claimed by the boiler makers was $12,122, or $18,000 less than the bill.

SMOKE AND SMOKERS DIMINISHING. The heavy tax imposed on tobacco has seriously interfered with the trade in that article. In New York the number of cigars manufactured daily before the tax was imposed was over a million. Some two thousand journeymen were employed in making these, and their salaries ranged from $15 to $25 per week. Now a large number of journeymen are out of employment, and they will have probably to follow other pursuits The most remarkable result of the tax is that it has led nearly one-half the smokers to abandon the use of cigars. It is estimated that there are five hundred thousand of the former consumers of the "weed" abstaining from it. This fact is proved by the proportionate decrease in the manufacture of cigars.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL TRAIN.—Day before yesterday an extensive captnre of a rebel train, under charge of one of the Kincheloes, was made beyond Aldie. It appears that the rebels had detached some of their wagons loaded with plunder from the main body, and they moved in an easterly direction from the mountains, and in the meantime were followed by a body of Union cavalry, who were not, however, in sufficient force to make an immediate attack. At or near Aldie the Union pursuing force was augmented by about sixty cavalrymen, under command of a Capt. Bliss, who had been out on a scout. The rebel force was attacked, and some twenty-five wagons loaded with grain were taken. Those in charge of the train abandoned it and ran, thus placing the game in the hands of our boys without much of a contest.—*Wash. Star.*

THE GOLD SEEKERS IN IDAHO.—Respecting gold discoveries in Idaho, the St. Joseph (Mo.) *Herald* says: Several returning miners from Idaho represent that there is gold there, but think the emigration this season is altogether too large for the country to sustain at present. The surface gold has been pretty well skimmed off, and capital is required to mine successfully. They think that Idaho will prove equally as rich as Colorado, and that the same machinery must be used to make mining profitable. When these gentlemen left the spring emigration from the States had begun to arrive, and many were greatly disheartened at the prospect which presented itself to their view. Thousands had expended their all in making the trip, and labor was getting so abundant that all could not find employment. Our informants are of the opinion that there is bound to be a great stampede this fall. When they left, hundreds of teams were starting for California and Oregon, and others who were able were preparing to return direct to the Missouri river.

DIED.

MURPHY.—On Friday, 12th August, at 3 o'clock, p. m., MARY SEYMOUR, relict of the late Andrew Murphy, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, S. F. Von Bonshorst, corner of Fourth and Grant streets, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, to proceed to St. Mary's Cemetery

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. 55 cents, 88 cents, and $1,40 per box or pot. au8-1wd

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.
au11-3t

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. au8-1ydawe

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. I. MATHEWS.
General Agent, 12 Gold st. N. Y.

Also manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. Price 25 cents. jan16-1yd

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. au8-1ydawe

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. au8-1ydawe

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 be astonished at anything. Years 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 limbs, 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. 18, 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. PLAUTE."

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

HAVEMEYER MANSION, 67TH 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 wasting away 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. Respectfully, MRS. O. M. DEVOE."

* * * 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 CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon Preaching. * * Plantation Bitters have cured me. REV. J. S. CATHORN, 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. O. MOORE, No. 254 Broadway."

&c., &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.

Persons of sedentary habits, troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure and harmless.

NOTICE.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is a swindler and imposter. It is put up only in our log cabin bottle. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States stamp over the cork *unmutilated*, and our signature on steel-plate side label. Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
Broadway, N. Y. 202

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.—The genuine article sold by SIMON JOHNSTON, cor. Smithfield and 4th s. fsu7-ndawfeod

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS JUST OPENED AT C. Hanson Love & Co's., 74 and 76 Market Street.

Several Styles of Heavy Hard Flannels, $1 and $4 Rob Roys all colors, White Flannels, Scarlet Flannels, Plain Flannels of all Colors, Fancy Flannels, Cardinal Colors, Twilled Flannels of all Colors, Blankets in White and Colored, Plain Black Silks Very Cheap, New Style Plaid Delaines, Plain Wool Delaines, All Wool Merinos, Coburgs, Double and Single Width Detains, together with the largest and handsomest stock of Plain Alpacas in the City.

N. B. A beautiful Stock of Balmorals. Don't delay in buying your Fall Goods, as they are advancing daily. au13 C. HANSON LOVE & CO.

WHITE, ORR & CO.
No. 25 Fifth Street.

OFFERS FOR SALE

Summer Shawls,
Lace Points,
Black Silk Sacques.
au11-2t

BARGAINS IN SHOES, SUMMER GOODS CHEAP —AT— M'CLELLAND'S AUCTION HOUSE, 55 FIFTH STREET, Look for Number on the Windows. au13

THE BALANCE OF OUR SUMMER STOCK OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS, CLOSING OUT AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION. HUGUS & HACKE, Corner Market and Fifth. au12

MYERS, SCHOYER & CO'S. FALCON PEN,
CHECK BOOKS, (On all Pittsburgh Banks,
BLANK BOOKS, Of every description on hand and manufactured to order.
LEGAL BLANKS,
NOTE, DRAFT, and
RECEIPT BOOKS,
Bill, Cap, Letter, Note, Billet Brief, Bath Record,
AND OTHER PAPERS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
GOLD PENS,
ENVELOPES,
INK, &c.
MYERS, SCHOYER, & Co., au2 No. 39 Fifth street.

DON'T WAIT TO BE DRAFTED

The Fourth Ward, Allegheny City, WILL PAY THE HIGHEST LOCAL BOUNTY IN CASH, for recruits to fill the quota of the ward. And who desire to enlist and receive the highest Local, together with the Government Bounty, are invited to call at the Office of the Enlisting Committee, No. 56 FEDERAL ST., opposite the Provost Marshal's Office.

Recruits can have the selection of any organization they may prefer.

Bounty paid as soon as mustered in. By order of the Committee jy30

ON HAND AND FOR SALE

Grain Drills, Cider Mills, Fanning Mills, Threshing Machines, Washing Machines, Clothes Wringers, Dog Powers, Churns, Fruit Jars, Corn Shellers, Mumma, Climax and Eureka Cutting Boxes, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum.

BECKHAM & LONG, Wholesale and Retail dealers in Agricultural and Farming implements of all kinds. au12 127 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

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

JOSHUA RHODES,
Pittsburgh, Aug. 1st, 1864. au2-2w

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 je23 164 Smithfield st.

STEEL TOOTH HAY AND GRAIN RAKES, WARRANTED THE BEST NOW in use. Also, STORE TRUCKS and WHEELBARROWS. Manufactured and for sale by C. COLEMAN, Near the Penitentiary, Allegheny City, Pa. mh17

WANTED.

SUBSTITUTE FOR ONE TWO OR THREE YEARS, Veteran preferred. Highes cash price will be paid. Enquire at the office of HOWARD & CHILDS, au12tf 83 Diamond street.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMMENSE BANKRUPT STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES CLOSING OUT AT Concert Hall Shoe Store No. 62 Fifth St.

To make room for the great variety of FALL GOODS That are begining to arrive, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. au13

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

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 62.

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. 181, War Department series of 1864. Preferances 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 also to secure 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, Adj