

MONDAY MOENING, AUGUST 22, 1864. We understand that the Parlors of the Tremont House, Chicago, have been engaged for the Headquarters of the Pennsylvania Delegation.

WHOM SHALL WE NOWINATE!

There's very little doubt but that the people are prepared and anxious to elect to the Presidency any one the Chicago Convention may nominate; but in order "to make assurance double sure" that body will place before the people the accomplished, patriotic gentleman, Gen McCLELDAN. He is the man for the crisis, and he is the man for the people The entire power of the Administration and its followers, nided by a thousand unseen agencies have been wielded to weaken him in the affections of the people. "He has gone through the "fiery ordeal! of calumny and detraction, and he as the guardian of what he calls Southhas lived them down. Although a gallant and successful soldier he has ever been for peace; he waged war in order to secure peace, not as Lincoln is doing to protract the war. Democrats, of every way of thinking, whether they be for peace can vote for him knowing, that no matter what he may, as President, be cilled upon to do, his every thought and activall be to secure a speedy, lacting and an honorable peace. Give the na tion McCLELLAN for President and the rebellion will soon be over. Then, in conjunction with "our Southern brethran,' wa will give MAXIMILLIAN sixty Mexico after which we will settle with Napoleon and John Bull for the airs they have been putting on the for the ipast three or four years. After attending to them the nation will be more thorughly united than ever before, when she

## may defiantly And sleep in spite of thunder."

HOW ABOUT PEACE. The hundreds of thousands of contractors who are rolling in fabulous wealth made off the war, and who are anxious to add to their ill-gotten store, nided by the worst class of Abolition papers, declare that there is no hope of peace, except by continuing the war.

These monsters and their organs fabricall sorts of stories, going to prove that the rabble will have no peace that that the rebels will have no peace that does not give them absolute independence. All this is intended to impress the people that war and war only will allegiance. Among the papers, which industriously labor to disseminate this dangerous falsehood is the Pittsburgh Gazette: the mere thought of peace makes that fanatical journal almost frantic. Alluding to the desire for peace expressed by some of its Aboliti on contemporaries it says:

"If we want Peace we must fight for it—"con"the Mexican war. Grant and Sherman and Frankaur. are better negotiators, at present than Grants, Raymond and Former, and with the Government will only back them up with

This is precisely the sort of flippant and silly slang in which Abolitionism has been indulging since hostilities began; it is but a continuation of the smart sayings that "the South won't fight," that "they can't be kicked out of the Union," that "the war will be over in sixty days" and that "there is nobody

hurt'' &c. The Gazette ought to reflect for a moment, and it would see that we are engaged in fighting a very different people from those mongrels we had to contend with in the Mexican war; it should, also, reflect that during three years and a half of unparallelled fighting, the Southern soldiers have exhibited a courage, constancy and intrepidity not surpassed in the history of the world. They have proven themselves the equals of our ownindomitable heroes; and, to compare them to the "mixed breeds and gressers" of Mexico, is but underrating they are contending. "Writing terms the prowess of our own soldiers with whom of peace with a bayonet,"therefore is not so easily done with such an adversary; for be it remembered that even swarming in the valley of the Shenandoah, preparatory to making another raid into our Southern border, or designed, perhaps, for an invasion of our ment to the general bounty law.

national capital. The Abolitionists, of our amendments were offered and distance. A very small duty would raise national capital. The Abolitionists, of cussed. While the bill was pending, the Gazette stripe, should ponder upon the House adjourned. these things instead of constantly gabbling about guns and bayonets. Or, if they are determined to write the terms of peace with the point of the bayonet," why do they not enlist and help to draw up the document's But no, these cowardly and bloody rascals are desirous of seeing the war go on, but have no idea of taking part in the contest. Poor Democrats and Republicans are expected to do all the fighting, while those rich, Abolition contractors and editors remain at home. While the poor conscript is shedding his blood at "the point of the bayonet," these rich, opulent Abolition contractors are laying schemes and telling lies with the hope of pro-

tracting and intensifying hostilities. NEWSPAPER BUSINESS IN ENGLAND. The English newspaper press is feeling the pressure of our war as bad nearly as our own newspapers. All the articles in newspaper publishing have advanced in price; from scarcity. The curtailment of the cotton trade renders cotton waste of the cotton trade renders cotton waste saarce and dear. The price of resin has augmented considerably; owing to the same troops. This shows that Grant lost more had under his compagnation and papers feel this so severely that in the house of the same papers feel this so severely that in the same papers feel this so severely that in

SPURIOUS NEGOTIATIONS. Within the last three years remarks he Herald we have had from various volunteer peacemakers repeated attempts o open negotiations with the chiefs of son of the style of Parson BrownLow. Now, all these men, each in his peculiar line, are:remarkable characters; but they it, and this secession divided the body are not the niar required to initiate a —caused two Democratic nominations are not the men required to initiate a WESLEY GREENE down to KIRKE and a duly authorized embassy to Richmond rom the President of the United States with a proposition of an armistice, and ve shall doubtless have a different result. JEFF. DAVIS is too old a bird to be caught

Pennsylvania Legislature. SENATE. FRIDAY, Aug. 19, 1864. Senate met at ten o'clock, a. m.

ern rights.

with chaff; and what is more important,

he turns with the skill of a sharp politi-

cian, all these irresponsible and bung-

ling adventurers to his own advantage,

Resolutions Mr. CLYMER offered a preamble and resolution requesting the Governor at his earliest convenience to furnish copies of any correspondence that he may have had with the War Department in reference to the Third Pennsylvania artillery -the officers being without commissions, etc.

The preamble and resolutions were adopted
Mr. St. Clair offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to bring in a bill to disfranchise deserters the Street of the United States. from the army of the United States. Which was adopted.

Adjourned Session of the Legislature Mr. Johnson read in place a joint resolution to rescind the resolution of the 27th April last, relative to the adjournment of the General Assembly.

Referred to the Committee on the Ju-

on motion, the committee was discharged from the further consideration of said bill, which was considered and

Bills Considered. On motion of Mr. Fleming, the Judiciary Committee were discharged from the further consideration of the Senate bill No. 1336, an act relative to the pay-

ciary Committee were discharged from the further consideration of an act to legalize the action of the burgess and town council of the borough of Danville, the people that war and war only will in levying a tax to pay one hundred bring the seceded States back to their day's men. Said bill was considered and passed finally.

On motion of Mr. Wallace, the Judiciary Committee was discharged from the further consideration of House bill No 1571, relative to the action of the town council of the borough of Tyrone, Blair county. Sald bill was considered and passed finally.

The Chambersburg Sufferers. On motion of Mr. M'Sherro, the Comnittee on finance were discharged from the further consideration of House bill No. 1561, an act for the relief of Chamersburg, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the same.

Considerable debate ensued, number of amendments were offered to

the section, providing for the payment of two hundred thousand dollars by the State, which was finally amended by the substitution of the sum of one hun dred thousand. The bill then passed finally. Militia Bill. The Senate being informed that the Senate amendments to the militia bill had been nonconcurred in by the House

ence committee had been appointed by the House to act in conjunction with a similar committee on the part of the Senate. On motion, the Senate insisted upon

its amendments, and Messrs Graham, Householder and Bucher were appointed as such committee. Adjourned till 3 p. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENNATIVES. FRIDAY, August 19, 1864. The House met at 10 o'clock.

Senate amendments to the new militia bill were non concurred in, and a for the passage of an act granting them power to borrow money to pay bounties to volunteers, and to levy tax for the reimbursement of such loans. Mr. Smith, (Chester,) from the Com-

now, in the fourth year of our calami-ties, we hear of a formidable rebelioice and omissions in the revenue act of the last session. The bill was considered and passed. The remainder of the morning was

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ast assault on Petersburg				
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.74,340 

Remarks of Fernando Wood. The following remarks were made by the Hon. Fernando Wood at the recent Peace Commention held at Syracuse. Mr. Wood said he was paintully re

the rebellion. Conspiruous among these in Syracuse. This was in 1860, on the philanthropic diplomats stand the Revious Wesley Greens who came very Charleston Convention, of which he near getting locked up in Washington at that convention at that if that Convention should disregard the true interests of the rand lastly EDMUND KIRKE, a sensation abelittee remarks of the random should disregard the true interests of the party and country by rejecting their admission to seats, the most lamper of the random should ensure their admission to seats, the most lamper of the random should ensure their admission to seats, the most lamper of the random should ensure their admission to seats, the most lamper of the random should ensure the random should ensure the random should be remarked to the random should b tion abolition romance writer of the school of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and school of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and the Rev. Colonel Jacques, a fighting parton of the style of Parson Brownlow. ceedings of the convention were so in-

fluenced that seven States secoded from movement in behalf of peace. Professedly acting without authority, nothing into a bloody, relentless and cruel civil into a bloody, relentless and cruel civil could be expected from such irresponsible customers but the notoriety or newspaper profits of a nine days' wonder, which is, perhaps, all they have desired, from the action at Chicago. He had no fears of division there, but as, in 1860, so he predicted now that it that body should disregard the popular will, substituting the selfish interests of the JACQUES. Let the experiment be tried of party managers for the interests of the duly authorized embassy to Richmond masses, and the necessities of the countries of the countrie try as expressed in the universal demands for peace, that a like unhappy division would be produced, equally de structive and ruinous to our success as

> Mr. Wood then proceeded to describe he condition of the country now and is it was when he last addressed the the people of Syracuse. The change effected within that short period exceeded any that had occurred in any country within the same period. This he described, and referred to like convulsions
> In France and other European countries. But he now saw a great change in public sentiment. The blessed angel f peace was rapidly driving away the emon of war. A change is rapidly oming o'er the spirit of our dreams,

coming o'er the spirit of our treams, which must end hostilities.

Assuming that an armistice would soon be declared by which both sides would cease fighting, he held it to be the duty of the people to direct attention at once to the great question of a final and eternal settlement of this sectional conflict. He knew this subject was filled with difficulties. It would require in its accomplishment a higher was mind with discussions it would require in its accomplishment a higher order of Statesmanship shan that which had originally formed the Federal Government. Deadly hostilities and questions of a social and moral character were to be reconciled and adjusted and

ibove.

After an armistice must follow some BF Meyers, practical proposition by which the sections be brought together in council. Shall this be brought the medium of commissioners appointed by the two governments, or without governmental in-terference by the states? In my opinon, whatever preparatory proceedings may be had by the central government nothing can be effected of a permanent character except by the concurrent action of the states coming together by tion of the states. We must go back to the fountain of authority, consulting and satisfying the source of all political power, if we would lay securely the foundation upon which to erect our future political fabric. This with us is to be found only in the states and "the people thereof." In this manner from these sources a convention can be made; and that convention could devise the ways and means by which our beloved country can once more be brought to country can once more be brought.

To state ship Santi-Petri, which caught for a stating says, of battle ship Santi-Petri, which caught fire two or three years ago while serving as a floating bugne at Toulon and was scuttled in order to extinguish the flames, has now been broken up the water in the basin having been let out in order to let the workmen carry on that operation. The cat fish which had established themselves in the vessel as in a reservoir was exceedingly abundant, but the most curious discovery is the country can once more be brought to country can once more carry on the water in the substitute and that country to do the two or three years ago while serving the two represensatives We must go back to rences, provide remedies for the discontent, and agree upon some feasible and practical plan for the future prosperity,

unity, and power of America. I know many will think that the re establishment of such relations in view of the bloody past, is of impossible ac complishment. I confess, judging mankind by the ordinary stanbard, it would so seem. But the American people are unlike any other. They are more recu-perative and mercurial, surging backward and forward with more rapidity, and to a wider extreme than other nations. They forget and forgive soon, especially when commercial or political advantages offer inducements to do so. I assume, that God intended we should be one people—that He joined us to gether by ties and interests, which, after all, are too strong to be easily destroyed It may be that He caused this civil war so as to convince us by sore affliction that we did not understand each other -depreciated each other's bravery, power, and resources, and that if coming together again a mutual respect for each other's prowess, and a recollec-

tion of the expensiveness of disagreement, mao keep us in bonds of amity, and forever after preserve the peace. It is not my purpose now to attempt to point out by detail of reconciliation. presidential candidate. It is said the great contracting shoddy influences One difficulty which has been often suggested is that relating to the enormous public debts of the South. We are told that the North correct the state of the South that the state of the South that the North correct the state of the South that the state of the South that the state of the South that the state of the s that the North cannot and should not assume this burden—that our own debt as beyond endurance, and that to add hat of the South would be to invite rethat of the South would be to invite repudiation, or to increase burdens to an unbearable extent. I do not see these Mr. Alleman presented a petition from the city council of Harrisburg, praying sume the southern debt, a means of extricating us from the financial difficul-ties with which we are now surrounded. Separated, the people of both sections must repudiate or pay their own indebt-Mr. Smith, (Chester,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a adopted of providing for the prompt paypeople of either section to contribute a dollar. My plan for this would be to levy an export duty on cotton and to-bacco, and, if you please, other great articles of export of sufficient impor-

oen. Grant's Campaign.

Our readers cannot have employed an hour better than in the perusal of the article on this subject, in a late paper from the Notional Intelligencer. They may have been so amazed at the stolld indiference of the Administration as to have forgotten to look at its cost in blood—the rery best blood of the army.

We propose to show that, in detail, by brief mention of dates and engageints, with the loss of men in each expressions, with the loss of men in each expressions of Silirambres.

Replata.

2,000

Wilderness.

2,000

Wilderness.

2,000

Wilderness.

2,000

Spottaylivania.

it rose to £48,000, and it is estimated that this year it will reach to £60,000,000. The scarcity of cotton has also enhanced the prices of linen and woolen goods without carrying a correspondent in-crease in the price of labor, so that the working classes of England, France, Belgium, and Spain are not only com-pelled to go more scantily clad, but are enormously taxed in addition. Under these circumstances it is evident that even a larger export duty would be glad-ly paid by Europe, provided this war should cease. The South would not ob-

A Protest The following protest by a portion o the Democratic members of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives explains itself.

Mr. Myers on behalf of himself and the Democratic members of the House who had voted for the militia bill the morning, entered a protest on the Journal. The protest set forth that the members had voted "aye" because they recognized as in a strength for entered to the set of ognized an imperative necessity for an organization of the militia, but at the same time entered a solemn protest against the bill, for the reasons set forth." he protest is as follows:

The undersigned, in voting for House ill, No. 1557, entitled, "A supplement o the act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved May four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four," beg leave to state that they do so vote, for the reason that they recognize an imperative necessity for the organization of the militia of the State, but at the same time enter their solemn protest against the following features of the bill:

1. The bill gives the Governor the power to appoint the regimental officers of the militia, thus violating every precedent in this regard known in the organization of State troops, and robbing the people of a privilege which ought, of right, belong to them.

2. The bill provides for a draft to be made in portions of the State, leaving ofher parts exempt, thus compelling the people of a section of the State to defend the entire Commonwealth, while at the

same time the fact is obvious that the

very idea will tend greatly to im-pair the efficiency and injure the popularity of the law. 3. The bil does not prohibit the drafting into the United States service of the troops which will compose of the fifteen regiments to be organized under the title of "Pennsylvania State Guards," thus failing to provide against the disorganization and complete destruction of the Greek which are supported to be of the forces which are authorized to be

were to be reconciled and adjusted, and geographical, political, and even religious antagonisms were to be dissipated by some wise philosophy inspired from the community of the

the State and Federal troops. John F Spangler,
Daniel Reiff,
G W Winley,
Groo A Quider,
Francis McManus,
A Patton,
Samuel Josephs,
James W Hopkins,
H Hakes,
J Robinson,
Peter Waish,
Wm T Alexander, Wm Heston, H C Hoover, T J Barger, John W Riddle, C Graber, Cigraber,
John Hargnett,
James H Marshall,
J D Bowmsn,
Ed Kerns,
M Weaver,
C L Pershing,

Rich Convicts. Galignani says; "The hull of the line-of battle ship Santi-Petri, which caught The circumstance has not caused much astonishment at Toulon, where it twenty vears served as a prisonership, must be full of hiding places ingentously formed by the convicts to conceal their money. The large sums which have already been found lead to the supposi tion that several hundreds of thousands france disappeared in the flames. One prisoner is mentioned who, in his mo-

prisoner is mentioned who, in his moments of repose, constantely occupied himself with reading an old prayer book little calculated from its appearence to excite the cupidity of his companions, but in which he has skillfully pasted between some of the leaves a sum of thirty thousand francs in bank notes. Among the curiosities of the bagne may also be the curiosities of the curiosities of the bagne may also be the curiosities of the cur seen ten centime pieces in copper hollowed out, and containing a twenty france gold coin, the presence of which no one would ever discover unless the secret was made known to him.

Reported Intention of Mr. Lincoln to Resign as a Presidential Can-didate.

It is stated, apparently, on very good authority, that Mr. Lincoln seriously contemplates resigning his position as a tified Mr. Lincoln that if he remains he sees the tremendous revulsion against his administration, which has followed the "To whom it may concern" paper.
Then the Wade-Davis manifesto completed his discomfiture. Hence the county must not be surprised if, at an early day, Mr. Lincoln should announce, his intention of retiring from the presidential contest. He may wait until the Chicago nomination is made. Matters have gone so far that his Republican successor's name is beginning to be can-vassed. General Grant is talked of, also Generals Dix and Sickles. Secretary Seward, strange to say, comes up quite strong as a candidate in this connection.

-ALSO-

All the valuable Patent Medicines, All the valuable Patent Medicines, All the valuable Patent Medicines, 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. auli-3t

Throughout the Indian and 'Crimean Campaigns, the only medicines which proved themselves able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery. Scurvy and Fever, were HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Therefore, let every Volunteer see that he is supplied with 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. 36 cents, 88 cents, and \$1,40 per box or pot.

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 hear, 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?

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. Pills and be cured.
Sold by THOMAS REDPATH, Pittsburgh
and by all respectable dealers in medicines.
au8-lydawe

UNPRESENTABLE HEADS cristadoro's hair dye, which, without the slightest trouble, imparts to the hair of the head, the whiskers, heard or moustache, any shade of brown or the most perfect black. Ladles can use it without soling 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 ewollient vegetable principle. ORISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERYATIVE, a valuable adjunct to the Dye, in dressing and promoting the growth and periect 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 circumstances and under all circumstances and under all circumstances.

Manufactured by J. ORISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

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 65 (Joritandt street, New York.
Sold by THOS. REDPATH, Pittaburgh, and
all respectable Druggists.

A FACT. Is it a Dye. In the year 1855 Mr. Mathews first prepared the VENETIAN HAIR DYE; since that time the VENETIAN TRIK DIE; 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 interest the price which the displacements.

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

E, at JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE, Oor, of the Diamond and Markat st

t is a most delightful Hair Dressing.

t eradicates scurf and dandruff.
t keeps the head cool and clean.
t makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.
prevents the hair from falling off and
turning grav. 

HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE
HAIR RESTORATIVE, NOT A DYE,
but restores gray hair to its original color, by
supplying the capillary tubes with natural sustenance, impaired by age or disease. All instantaneous dyes are composed of lunar caustic, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and
afford of themselves no dressing. Heimstreet's
inimitable Coloring not only restores hair to its
natural color by any easy process, but gives the
hair a

Luxuriant Beauty, Promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair Coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of the commercial agents, D. S. BARNES & CO., 202 Broadway, New York. Two sizes, 50c. and \$1.

The rebels claim to have gleaned over two millions worth of small arms, equipments, lead, &c., from the battlefields of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania. The Richmond Depatch enumerates among the spoils \$6,000 small arms, and \$25,000 pounds of lead. The balls were collected on the battlefields by the people living in the vicinity, and taken to a depot established for the purpose, where they were melted into pigs for future use. Corn and flour were paid in exchange for the lead, an article which had become scarce and valuable in the confederate army.

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with. If should be in every family. Sold by all druggists.

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street, cures Syphillis, Syphillitic Eruptions, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Urethral Discharges, Impurity of the Blood, Skin Discases. Scorbutic Eruptions, Tetter, Ringworm, Mercurial Discases, Seminal Weakness, Piles, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, Monthly Suppressions, Discases of the Joints, Nervous Affections, Pains in the Back and Loins, Iritation of the Bladder and Kidneys, successfully treated. Cure guaranteed. NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—THE

School Board of Moon township will meet at Sharon School House, in said township on the FIRST SATURDAY of SEPTEMBER, at 1 o'clock, to elect seven teachers. None need a pply but those having good certificates, By order of the President.

Au22-3td&itw P. H. STEVENSON. WANTED TO HENT-A LARGE
House, in the suberbs of the city, suntable for a Boarding School, for one or a term of
years. A liberal rent will be given by immediate application at this office. ap22-iwd&w

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