The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1864.

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY.

Every indication points to a harmonious Convention at Chicago; upon possible dissentions in it our opponents are making large calculations, and are quoting from a few extreme Western papers to show that a split is inevitable. To arrive at such a conclusion is in our opinion an indication of madness. The Democracy have had splits enough; its folly of 1860, by which the present Administration came into power, although a million in the minority, is not forgotten, and will not be repeated. The lesson taught us during the past three and a half years of suffering, of carnage and of blood, is certainly sufficient to impress the representatives of the people assembled at Chicago, with the awful responsibilities of their positions. This is no time for faction, and the narrow bigot who would insist upon his peculiar notions as a condition to his adhesion to the great cause itself, is as great an enemy to his country as is the vilest secessiopist or Abolitionist in the land.

The Chicago Convention will have a task before it equal to any ever entrusted to a deliberative assembly. Our country is in the very throes of dissolution, and like a vessel without compass or rudder, tossing miles at sea, she is in imminent peril of being totally lost. The very terror of her situation must have the effect of making the Chicago Convention thoughtful and serious, and its deliberations harmonious. Should it turn out otherwise, and, that faction and vindictiveness take the control, the Union is gone beyond a doubt, because its restoration depends upon the success of the opponents of the present Administration at the coming election. But there is, we think little danger of this; the path of duty for the Convention is a plain one and strongly marked out. The past three years of outrages, corruption and imbecility by the Administration, tell us plainly that our first duty is harmony among ourselves, in order to turn corruption and imbecility out of power. The business, therefore of the Convention is to determine, remarks the *World*, who will most certainly receive the united support of the patriotic masses of the people; who will most surely stay the tide of corruption which has so nearly submerged the Government; who will most effectively put an end to the monstrous encroachments of the civil and military powers, which not only threaten the subversion of the liberty of the citizen, but which have already made the unlawful flat of the President, and of his merest tools and subordinates, more terrible in this free country than were the rescripts of the French king in the country where his life and his bastiles perished alike at the bidding of the people; who cannot only most successfully secure to the people of all the loyal States a free ballot, but who can, and will, most effectually prevent the people's armies from becoming the passive instruments of arbitrary power, seeking by revolution to overturn the verdict of the people's votes; and who can be most wisely intrusted with the glorious responsibility—by concession, if not too great, by compromise, if not dishonorable—of restoring peace to a continent in arms, of reuniting the sundered fragments of a once glorious confederacy, so that

"Our peace will, like a broken limb united,
Grow stronger for the breaking."

An Abolition War.

THURLOW WEED, the right hand man of Secretary SEWARD, in a recent letter to the *Albany Evening Journal* is thus forced to confess that the war, commenced for the restoration of the Union, was soon perverted into one for Abolition. Mr. WEED says:

"We have been involved for nearly four years in an Abolition war. The influences that drove North Carolina and Tennessee from the Union extorted an emancipation proclamation practical and effective in giving union, strength and determination to rebellion—a proclamation to which the first slave has not owed his freedom, for it is only operative where our armies go, and without it the armies would have gone faster and farther. And let it be remembered that all the while these Abolition demagogues and fanatics were aiding both rebellion and slavery. The North united, and free of the incubus of Abolitionism, would have crushed rebellion, and with it the cursed institution which struck at and sought to divide the Union. If the South avert the punishment due to the great national crime of rebellion they will owe their escape to the insanity of Abolitionists. It is thus that antagonisms work together.

"And here, to guard against those who lay in wait to pervert all, I say to let me exempt GERRIT SMITH, with others, who have nobly given themselves to the duty of sustaining the Government in its war against rebellion. Had the same degree of patriotism and sense governed Mr. CHASE, leading members of Congress, and influential journals, we should this day rejoice in a triumph of the Government over the vanquished armies of the Confederacy, consigning rebellion and slavery to a common grave.

"If did not, three years ago, mistake or magnify the evil of Abolition influences, nor, though fiercely denounced, did I shrink from the duty of warning the people. What then was only prophetic is now history. Abolition influences in Congress and in the Cabinet have doubled the millions of dollars and deepened the rivers of blood spent and shed in a war which, so long as such influences and counsels sway the Government, promises nothing but an interminable conflict or an inglorious termination."

Another Abolition Convention.

It appears now that the Convention called to assemble in Buffalo next month, is intended to nominate some one for whom BEN. WADE and HENRY WINTER DAVIS and those who think as they do can vote. A Baltimore letter to the N. Y. *Evening Post* says:

"I learn from a source entitled to credence that a paper written by HENRY WINTER DAVIS, calling a National Union Convention at Buffalo some time in September, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President, is circulating for signatures in the several States, and is receiving the support of the leading men of the party everywhere. It is said to be a powerful arraignment of the administration for its shortcomings in the conduct of the war, and to call upon the nation to set it aside and elect a President who can and will save the country from anarchy and rebellion. The WADE and DAVIS manifesto, I learn, is the *avant-courier* of this new movement, to be followed by similar demonstrations in the course of this month and next, on the part of other members of the party of the country equally influential with Messrs. WADE and DAVIS."

THE SEA LION.—The famous sea lion, owned by P. T. Barnum, and valued at $20,000, which has been on exhibition for seven years, drew his last breath in Cincinnati on Friday morning.

Correspondence of the Post.

BERMUDA ISLANDS, Aug. 18th, 1864.

Dear Sir:—I have from time to time sent you a few "lines from abroad" and have now anchored here for a short period to see what I can see and get a few "points." These Islands lie about seven hundred miles to the Southeast of Hampton Roads and are very dangerous to approach as the reefs run north and west some sixteen miles and about ten miles to the east so that a vessel can approach only from the south, with safety. The pilots are negroes, native Bermudians and do not lay off the coast, as American pilots do, in schooners but when they see a ship in the offing they pull off to her in boats. The American Consul, is a Mr. Allen from Allegany county, New York, a tall, spare built, blackwhiskered, middle aged man, and I think, from the best information I can get, is *not* a very *efficient* officer. Several British war vessels are constantly moving about the coast. The troops are English. One regiment called "Queen's Guard," about five hundred artillery, and two hundred sappers and miners. The only current money is gold and silver, though "Greenbacks" can be used in some places but at a ruinous discount. There are now six steamers here, and more daily expected from England, calculating to run the blockade into Washington. Three of these vessels have three smokestacks each, and are said to be very fast. It is strange that our Government does not fit out steamers that can run as fast as these blockade runners; it *can* and *ought* to be done. A screw *privateer* is fitting out here, named the "Hawk." Her capacity is about nine hundred tons. She is nearly completed, and no one is allowed to go on board of her except the workmen and those belonging to her. The Consul seemed to know nothing about her, but there is no doubt if he chose to take a little trouble, he could get a thorough knowledge of the craft and report to Washington.

The yellow fever is raging fearfully on the Islands, and on the increase with the worst month yet to come. The average deaths has been about seventeen per day, for a fortnight or more. The population is about eleven thousand beside the troops. The pirate "Florida" was here about a month ago. The pirate Tallahassee" has also been here, and is called, in this place, the "Atlanta," and is said to be the blockade runner of that name.

Yours truly,
"ROVER."

What it Costs at Newport.

Though Newport is blossoming beneath the regenerating influence of fashion's sunny smile, it is not to be supposed that she is seeing her palmiest days. Compared with last season, the town is as subdued as the Quaker custom so often seen in these Friendly streets. Many cottages still remain unoccupied, and accommodations can be obtained at the public houses. Whether common sense has got the better of people's inclinations, and they have, with Spartan firmness, determined to retrench expenses for the sake of the country's credit, or whether necessity is the only virtue to which shoddy can lay claim, I leave for the wise to determine, simply, stating the fact that the number of visitors here is as one to two last year.

After all, I am afraid this change is owing entrely to the rise in gold. There are few persons able to pay eight dollars for a moderate degree of pleasure, which is the amount paid out by young men about hotels. And if you aspire to the luxury of a carriage, without which existence here, unless you live on the water, loses its greatest charm, the modest sum of four hundred dollars per month is required to keep up a respectable establishment. A cottage for the season, begining in June and terminating in November, costs all the way from five hundred dollars to fourteen hundred dollars, according to situation and size. Of course the houses are fully furnished throughout—linen and silver excepted—or at least pretended to be.

Many of the cottages are built to rent for the summer season only, the owner moving away with his family to others quarters during the months when comfort is most required. This practice is adopted even by those who are in excellent circumstances, which shows how little regard is felt for household goods in this community. Every individual has a home atmosphere which ought to be held sacred. A person of sensibility should as quickly rent his clothes for a season as his house, provided lucre be not a necessity.—[*Springfield Republican.*

Important Revenue Decision.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue Tax, issued quite a lengthy and important circular relative to assessment and collection of tax on gross receipts of railroads canals, &c. Where another party than the owner of railroad, canal or steamboat, has possesion care and management of road, boat, barge, &c. doing business and receiving the fare and freight, he, and not the owner, is liable for the tax Expenses paid for tolls, towing, pilotage warfage, State or municipal taxes, can not be deducted from the gross receipts, before making returns. Any party using his own vehicle or vessel for transportation of his own property is not liable to the duty, nor is a party who occasionally transports passengers or freight.

Livery stable keepers, keeping horses and carriages for hire, are not liable, but they become liable if they engage in the business of transporting persons and property for hire. Transportation of property, passengers, or mail, between the United States and foreign ports, is exempt from duty. Sums received by steamboats for berths and by railroads for sleeping cars must be included in the gross receipts. The towing of boats and rafts by tugs, is not considered tranportation, and is not liable to duty.

The Revenue law authorizes persons, Campanies and corporations to add a tax to the rates of fare, notwithstanding any limitation of law or agreement, but, no such addition is given for addition of tax to bills of freight, Railroads and bridges, where annual gross receipts do not exceed the amount necessary to keep them in repair, are exempt from duty.

PLUMBAGO ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—According to the Detroit *Advertiser* another extraordinary mineral discovery has been made on Lake Superior, being no less than a rich mine of plumbago (Graphite.) It was found on the tract of the Marquette Silver Mining Company, and is said that Prof. Cassells of Cleveland, who has made an essay, pronounces it the best plumbago he ever saw, and says if it is plentiful, the mine is worth more than any gold mine in the country. Capt. Sweet, who is familiar with the ground, says the mine is very rich.

The only mine of pure plumbago fit for the best quality of pencils, is at Cumberland, England, the working of which is conducted with extraordinary secrecy. There are several mines of very inferior graphite found in this country, the product of which is used in the manufacture of crucibles and for other uses in manufactures. None of it is fit for pencils. The Silver Lead region of Lake Superior must be a wonderful place if all the "discoveries" located on it amount to anything. Lead, silver, gold and plum bago appear to put the discoverer in a doubt as to which they shall mine for first. Iron is close by and copper not far off. All that is needed now to complete the round of discoveries is tin.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Richmond papers of the 20th have received in New York, and the following extracts published:

The Engagement of the Weldon Railroad—Capture of General Hayes and Two Thousand Prisoners etc.

From the Richmond Sentinel, August 20.

Petersburg, August 18.—The enemy's force engaged to-day consisted of three brigades of the 5th corps, with eighteen pieces of artillery and an unascertained force of cavalry, commanded by Gen Warren. The enemy engaged our cavalry about nine o'clock about four miles southwest of the town driving them in about four miles when our infantry came into action at two o'clock, driving the enemy back three quarters of a mile. Night closed the engagement, with the enemy holding the Weldon railroad at a point about three miles below the city. A force of the enemy's cavalry is reported and believed to have gone on a raid in the direction of the Southside railroad.

The enemy's loss to-day is unascertained. Ours is not heavy. Among the wounded are Colonels Lyell, of Virginia, and Blair, of Mississippi. About two hundred prisoners were captured.

Petersburg, Aug. 19.—This morning about one o'clock, it being believed that the enemy were massing in our front, our artillery and mortars opened a heavy fire upon them, to which they responded feebly. The firing was kept up for two hours, breaking up the enemy's intention, if he had any, of charging our breastworks. Our casualties are few.—This morning, just after day, a heavy wagon train was seen moving to the rear.

The enemy still hold the Weldon road about two and a half miles south of this place.

Our losses in the fight of yesterday evening are estimated at three hundred and fifty; that of the enemy much heavier.

Petersburg, Aug. 19.—About three o'clock this evening, the arrangements being completed, our forces attacked in front and flank Warren's Fifth Yankee Corps, which had made a temporary lodgment on the Weldon railroad, two miles below here, driving them back upwards of two miles and capturing over two thousand prisoners, including Brigadier General Hayes, and a number of stands of colors.

Cavalry Skirmishing Below Strasburg—Gen. Vaughan Wounded.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Aug. 20.

We are without official information from the valley, and in the present admirable condition of the postal service on the railroad leading to that section, we expect to hear from Early, via California, several days ahead of the valley mail.

We have seen a letter dated Edinburg, 17 miles from Strasburg, August 63, in which the writer (a gallant young soldier, who was wounded when Gen. Early first advance into Maryland,) says:

"I am sure Early will fight them at Strasburg, and it will be, from all appearance, a large fight. The Yankees have been reinforced by two corps of Grant's men. The enemy are skirmishing with our cavalry below Strasburg. They are a considerable distance this side of Middletown, which is 13 miles from Winchester and five miles from Strasburg. The citizens are confident Early will defeat the enemy. Brig. Gen. Vaughan, of the cavalry, passed through here yesterday, wounded. The enemy have not burned anything so far that I can hear of."

Installation of Bishop McCloskey.

The installation of the Right Rev. John McCloskey, late Bishop of Albany, as Archbishop of the Diocese of New York, took place at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Sunday. The ceremony was imposing, and exceeded in grandeur any similar service ever performed in the United States. The altar was beautifully decorated with a fragrant display of flowers. The base of the dome of the tabernacle was adorned with laurel, and by the edges of the altar ran a beautiful border of the same. On the Gospel and Epistle side were placed magnificent boquets; five feet high, while a fine collection of roses and lilies completed the floral display. Beyond these towered pyramids of lights, which illuminated the whole sanctuary. Above all were six massive tapers, which lit up the great painting of the crucifixion above the altar.

At 11 o'clock the pontifical cross-bearer appeared at the entrance to the altar of the Blessed Virgin, and his presence, with a great body of archbishops, priests and acolytes proclaimed that the iniatory ceremonies would immediately commence.

The Archbishop-elect was conducted to his throne, while the bishops and many of the clergy took seats within the sanctuary.

The choir then sang in Latin the *Te Deum* with great feeling and effect.

The prelates and clergy then came forward and performed the ceremony of kissing the ring of the Archbishop elect. This was followed by the Papal benediction, delivered by the Archbishop.

The Right Rev. Bishop Timon of Buffalo then celebrated pontifical high mass, assisted by the Very Rev. Father Starrs and Father Quinn. The Very Rev. John J. Conroy and Rev. J. Preston were deacons of honor, and Fathers McNierney and McSweeney, masters of ceremony.

The music of the new mass was dedicated to Archbishop McCloskey, and was replete with excellencies.

Immediately after the first gospel, the Archbishop retired to the sacristy, and having robed himself in his cope and other vestments ascended the pulpit, and preached from the text "Peace be to you."

At the close of the sermon, which created profound attention during its delivery, the pontifical high mass was continued. When it ended, the clerical procession moved to the sacristy in the order in which it entered the church. The vast congregation then slowly dispersed, having remained for four hours to witness the ceremonies.

A CHARGE is made against the United States Sanitary Commission, that its agents are diverting the means of this charity to partisan purpose, and that its correspondenoe is carried on in envelops having the Baltimore Presidential ticket printed on them. The Sanitary Commission has collected over four millions of dollars through the fairs and other agencies, and this amount has been contributed by men of all parties, to alleviate the sufferings of our wounded soldiers. The suspicion that a portion of this money is to be used as an electioneering fund, will excite a just indignation, and unless the managers of the Commission purge themselves of this charge, and the agents guilty of the offense promptly dismissed, the usefulness of the Commission will be in a measure destroyed.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE following intelligence has been received by the arrival of the Northern Light, from Aspinwall: The progress of the French army in subjugating Mexico, has recently been interrupted by severe reverses. A large force of Mexicans have cut off all supplies from Acapulco, which is occupied by French troops, and the siege of that city has been raised. It is believed the French troops would be obliged to surrender in consequence of the want of food. The Mexicans harass the troops in the city day and night, by incessant firing from batteries.

Description of the Amphitheatre in which the Chicago Convention is to be Held.

The mammoth amphitheatre at the corner of Michigan avenue and Park Place, in which the sessions of the forthcoming National Democratic Convention are to be held, is at present receiving the last finishing touches at the hands of the carpenters. In a couple of days it will be passed over to the decorators, who will display their taste, by festooning it with hundreds of flags, banners and streamers. The building, which is constructed entirely of wood, is of gigantic proportion. It measures in circumference 628 feet, and has accommodations for an audience of over 15,000 persons. The roof in the centre is thirty-five feet from the ground, and slopes gradually until it is only twenty-eight feet in height. At this point it is broken for the purpose of ventilation. The remaining portion of the roof commences at a point four feet below, and slopes gently to the outer edge of the building. The entire structure is covered with patent felt roofing, capable of withstanding the heaviest rain storms.

The grand entrance to the building is on Michigan avenue, and is through a spacious passageway, fifteen feet wide. This leads directly to the central platform on which the officers of the Convention, delegates and members of the press will be seated. Running all round this platform is a neat railing, inside of which is a narrow pathway by which delegates can leave the building without having to press through the assemblage on the platform. Close to this footway will be the desks for the use of the members of the press, who will be largely represented. The number of chairs on the platform will be six hundred.

On the south side of the mammoth amphitheatre, surrounding and overlooking the central platform, is the large gallery for the use of ladies, and gentlemen accompanied by ladies. It has been fitted up with comfortable seats stretching along the entire half of the structure. These seats are placed on an inclined plane, so that every one will have a most excellent opportunity of seeing and hearing whatever is going on at all times. The north side is set apart as standing places for the male portion of the vast assemblage that is sure to be present. The entrance to these galleries is by three passageways, each four feet in width. The columns which support the roof will be tastefully decorated with national flags, while the entire walls will be festooned with flags, banners and national colors.

Externally there is not much to attract the eye, but the immense proportions of the building challenge the attention of all. On the top of the roof are several flag staffs from which the national flag will proudly float during the sessions of the Convention.

The committee of Arrangements deserve the utmost credit for the admirable manner in which they have discharged the important duty intrusted to them. The greatest attention has been given to the carrying out of every detail in the construction of the building. The system of ventilation is perfect, and the vast structure is well lighted throughout.

The site of the building is very convenient, and the delegates and others may rest satisfied that there will be every accommodation provided for their conveyance to and from the Convention. It is within a short distance of several of the principal lines of railway, and only a couple of blocks from the State street cars. Arrangements are also being made to run a large number of vehicles between the Court House and the amphitheatre during the sittings of the Convention.

Political Changes.

A Fluttering.—It is reported in the streets that a gentleman of this city, who has heretofore stood high in the ranks of the Republicans, and has been compelled to bear the standard of the party against his wishes, has renounced the faith and declared that henceforth he shall act with the Democracy. The statement has caused some sensation in political circles.—*Roch. Daily Union.*

We hear of similar conversions in high quarters in this city and in nearly every county in the State. The recent proclamation—"To Whom it May Concern"—has given concern to nearly all of Mr. Lincoln's old supporters. They regard it as an avowal that our armies are in the field no longer to restore the Union, but only to force on the South a delusive system of negro equality.—*Albany Argus.*

There are plenty of such conversions in this part of the country. Among others in "high quarters" in New England, we are well assured of one Republican official, holding a very high position (not in this State) who openly proclaims that we must get rid of old Abe and the rest of them, or the country is gone to—; and of another, occupying a national position conspicuously in the public eye, and prominently an abolitionist, who says unhesitatingly that he is not "for peace on the basis of the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was."—*Boston Courier.*

Yes, and elsewhere than in Albany, Rochester and Boston, the good work spoken of by our cotemporaries is handsomely progressing. In this city the most sensible portion of the Abolition Administration experiment. They have had enough, too much of it. Throughout the interior, also, the conservative ranks are being recruited rapidly, not for nine months, or one, two or three years, but for the war—for the war for the restoration of the old Union, for constitutional liberty and for the preservation of our country from utter bankruptcy and destruction. By battalions they are rallying around the flag of the Constitution.—*Philadelphia Age.*

Here, as well as elsewhere, the "cry is still they come!" The country is waking from its somnambulism, in time, we trust, to save it from utter ruin. Since the war is openly waged for Abolitionism, and not even a pretence is set up that it is for the old Union our forefathers formed and loved, the rank of the Democracy, for peace, are filling with the patriotic of all parties who love their country and their race.—*N. Y. Daily News.*

PASSPORTS REQUIRED FOR THE FEDERAL STATES.—The Federal Vice-Consul at Liverpool has given publicity to the following circular, received by him from the Department of State of the United States; "United States" Consulate, Tower Buildings South, Water street, Liverpool, August 2, 1864. Consuls are required to apprise all persons hereafter embarking at their respective ports, excepting emigrants who propose to take up their abode in the country, that they must provide themselves with passports, if foreigners, from the proper foreign authority, or, if citizens of the United States, from a Minister, or, if there is no Minister of the United States in the county, from a Consul of the United States abroad, or from this Department, to be indorsed by the United States Minister, or by the Consul at the port of embarkation. Persons arriving at a port of the United States without such passport and indorsement, will be liable to be subjected to examination concerning their characters and purposes in coming to the United States. This regulation will go into effect in regard to persons arriving from a foreign port after a reasonable time shall have elapsed for it to become known at such port.

[London Index.]

BYRON'S TOMB.—The King of Greece shocked at the dilapidated condition of Byron's tomb, has ordered it to be repaired.

Great Battle in Central Asia.

The Bombay *Gazette* of July 8 says:

The latest intelligence from Central Asia is dated the 9th of June, from Cabool, and is highly important. On the 14th idem, Major James, the Commissioner of Peshawur, received a letter from Sirdar Mahomed Rafiek Khan, announcing that on the 2d of June, a pitched battle had been fought at Bazgah, near Bameean, between the Ameer's troops, who were thirty thousand strong, with forty-five guns, and his brother, Mahomed Afzul Khan, whose forces amounted to about the same number of men and thirty guns. Afzul Khan was defeated with the loss of 2,000 men killed, 4,000 taken prisoners, and a great portion of his artillery and camp equipage. The Ameer's army had about 2,000 casualities. The defeated Sirdar escaped, and was, by fast accounts making for Balkh. Mahomed Azin Khan, another rebellious brother of the Ameer of Cabool, who had to fly from Koorum in May last, after suffering a most ignominious defeat, is still lying *perdu* at Rawul Pindee, within the British territories.

The great battle of the 2d June appears to have been commenced by the artillery on both sides, which kept pounding away for some hours, until the troops became impatient, and closed with each other in a *hand to hand encounter with the sword and dagger*, which very speedily brought the contest to an issue. Both armies fought desperately, but victory declared for the Ameer of Cabool, and some two or three thousand of Afzul Khan's men went over to his brother; the remainder retreating in wild disorder, leaving their guns and everthing they could not carry behind them. The victory was complete, and the Ameer has celebrated it with great rejoicings and illuminations in his capital at Cabool. The neck of the rebellion seems to be fairly broken, and it is probable there will now be peace in Afghanistan for some time to come, as the forces brought against the Ameer by both his brothers are either destroyed or for the most part amalgated with his own troops.

Interesting Facts and Figures.

The following extract from the July number of Hunt's Merchant's Magazine contains some facts and figures of general interest:

"When Mr. Chase first assumed the position of Treasurer, the personal property of the North was, per census, $2,000,000,000, the debt nominal and the currency specie; at the last published the debt, is given $1,720,000,000, but it is well known that the real amount is many hundred millions in excess of that sum; in fact the debt we believe, is nearly equal to the personal property in 1860; while the personal property itself has deminished in quantity during the war. Of this debt about $800,000,000 is in various forms of paper money, which has depreciated to 40 cents on the dollar on the day of Mr. Chase's resignation; so also two loans put on the market had failed. The expenses for the coming year, estimated some months since, are about $1,000,000,000. Now with the currency 40 cents per dollar, with the loans unproductive, and with all prices at a high level inflation, and daily rising, Mr. Fessenden is called upon to provide for the coming year. The task is not a light one. Its great difficulty consists in the fact of the present high and increasing price of commodities; and that all the taxes of the government are taxes upon consumption or indirect taxes. There are no taxes upon property. This alternative then presents itself: If the present level of currency is maintained, the expenses of the Government will be swollen by the high prices to an extent equal to the product of the new taxes. To illustrate— the Quartermaster's department bought last year 283,940,284 lbs of corn, or 4,800,000 bushels, at 90 cents, making $3,220,000. The same quantity now will cost $7,100,000. Thus $2,800,000 of the increased tax is sunk in that one article. The pay of troops is higher; the same number of men and subsistance will cost 50 per cent more this year; consequently the new taxes count nothing as a resource, unless the present prices are reduced."

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

FOUR hundred discharged soldiers passed through Portland recently, one hundred and thirty of them on a single leg each.

THE crop of cotton will be so profitable on the leased plantations of the South this year, tha one lessee, formerly a newspaper correspondent, will realize a profit of $100,600 this season alone.

JAMES BUCHANAN has volunteered to do military duty for one hundred days, and is now at Camp Cadwallader, Pennsylvania. Vice-President Hamlin is also doing service in Maine.

A TERRIBLE tornado was experienced in Southern Vermont last Monday. It continued for twenty minutes with the utmost fury, tearing up trees by the roots, demolishing the entire crops, and sweeping them like straw. A violent hail storm also attended it, which tore the corn into shreds

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Journal of Commerce* says that within a few days a gun of heavy calibre has been mounted on the crest of Castle William, Governor's Island, bearing directly on the city. As no enemy can be supposed to approach from that quarter the procedure seems rather strange.

BLOCKADE RUNNER.—Intelligence is said to have been received at Newbern, N. C., stating that since the departure of the Tallahassee from Wilmington, several more steamers of a like character have arrived there, and are now receiving their armament with a view of running the blockade to war upon northern commerce.

The foreign news brings us confused details of a misunderstanding between the American Consul General at Alexandria and the Egyptian Government. Mr. Chas. Hale, formerly speaker of the Massachusetts Legislature and editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser, was sent out quite recently to take the place made vacant by the death of the lamented Wm. Sidney Thavé.

A CARDINAL'S HAT.—The *Courier des Etats Unis*, of New York, says that Pius IX is about conferring a Cardinal's degree upon Archbishop McClosky, of New York, in response to the earnest solicitations of the Roman Catholic priesthood of the United States. The late Archbishop (Hughes) died without obtaining this mark of esteem, with which his successor is about to be honored.

THE freshly erected cupola, crowning the church of the Transfiguration at St. Petersburg, fell on the 18th ult. The loss of life would have been comparatively limited had not crowds of towns people forced an entrance into the edifice, beyond the control of the police or military in immediate attendance. The concussion created by the falling dome in a short time brought down the whole structure, overwhelmning hundreds in the ruins.

GEORGE SANDERS IN NEW YORK.—It was rumored about town this morning that the notorious George Sanders was actually in this city on Wednesday and Thursday, *incog.* Rumor is not always a retailer of the truth, but in this case, I am inclined to believe, the jade is not so great a fibber as the poets represent her. New York you know, is a tolerably big place, and a rebel of George Sanders' ingenuity might vibrate in it days, with a dozen detectives on his track, without finding him out.—*N. Y. Cor. Phila. Inquirer.*

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Corner of the Diamond and Market street,
au26

☞ FACTS FOR SOLDIERS.—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 No. 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1,40 per box or pot. au22-1wd

☞ A UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.—BY what we eat, by the air we breathe, or by the water we drink, we can be made sick; or by fatigue, or from debility induced by heat, by exposure, or 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 medicine. au8-1yd&wo

☞ 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. au8-1yd&we

☞ 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. au8-1yd&we

☞ A FACT. * * * * * * * * *

Is it a Dye.

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

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

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

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

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

A. 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.

☞ LYON'S KATHAIRON.—KATHAIRON is from the Greek word "Kathro," or "Kathairo," signifying to cleanse, rejuvenate and restore. This article is what its name signifies. For preserving, restoring and beautifying the human hair it is the most remarkable preparation in the world. It is again owned and put up by the original proprietor, and is now made with the same care, skill and attention which gave it a sale of over one million bottles per annum.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents the hair from falling off and turning gray.
It restores hair upon bald heads.

Any lady of Gentleman who values a beautiful head of hair should use Lyon's Kathairon. It is known and used throughout the civilized world. Sold by all respectable dealers.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO.,
New York.

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

Luxuriant Beauty,

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

☞ HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.—This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth and the *distingue* appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere. Prepared by

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y.

Address all orders to
DEMAS S. BARNES & CO.,
New York.

☞ MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.—The parties in St. Louis and Cincinnati who have been counterfeiting the Mustang Liniment under pretence of proprietorship have been thoroughly estopped by the Courts. To guard against the further imposition, I have procured from the United States Treasury, a private steel-plate revenue stamp, which is placed over the top of each bottle. Each stamp bears the *facsimile* of my signature, and without which the article is a counterfeit, dangerous and worthless imitation. Examine every bottle. This Liniment has been in use and growing in favor for many years. There hardly exists a hamlet on the habitable globe that does not contain evidence of its wonderful effects. It is the best emollient in the world. With its present improved ingredients, its effects upon man and beast are perfectly remarkable. Sores are healed, pains relieved, lives saved, valuable animal, made useful, and untold ills assuaged. For cuts, bruises, sprains, rheumatism, swellings, bites, caked breasts, strained horses, &c., it is a Sovereign remedy that should never be dispensed with. It should be in every family. Sold by all druggists.

D. S. BARNES, New York.

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

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

AT

Concert Hall Shoe Store.

No. 62 Fifth St.

Go where you can buy

Men's Heavy Brogans,

as low as $1.25.

Gent's Congress Gaiters,

at all prices, and

Boots and Shoes

of all descriptions.

☞ Next door to Express Office.
au23

MASS MEETING

FOURTH WARD,
ALLEGHENY.

THERE WILL BE A GENERAL MASS MEETING of the citizens of the FOURTH WARD, ALLEGHENY, on

THIS EVENING,

AUGUST 26th, at half-past seven o'clock, in the basement of Colonel Clark's Church, corner of Sandusky street and South Common.

Every enrolled man who has not contributed as yet is invited to come to the meeting with a liberal subscription, and, by prompt action, clear the Ward of the coming Draft.

Property holders, are earnestly requested to attend.

Unless money is subscribed immediately, a Draft for about FIFTY MEN will have to be made. au23

Sheeting Muslin,

Pillow Muslin,

Shirting Muslin,

Of various wedths and some of inferior quality just received and for sale by

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
No. 25 Fifth Street.
au26-2t

THIRD SALE OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS, in Maple, Sub-Division, of Braddock's Field, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, August 29th, at 2 o'clock, on the premises.

TERMS: One-Third cash, balance in one and two years with interest, secured by Bond and Mortgage. $10 cash to be paid on each lot when sold, as part of cash payment.

Excursion Trains, as heretofore, will leave both the Connellsville and Pennsylvania Depots at the same hour, one o'clock, precisely, on day of sale, returning at 6, and take persons (ladies and gentlemen) to and from the sale free of charge. No Tickets required. Plans to be had at Auction Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street.

A. MILWAINE, Auct.
au26-3t

DR. BROWN HAS MADE THE STUDY and treatment of

Delicate Diseases

The business of his life. His speciality is Venereal diseases, and other private troubles, brought on by imprudence, youthful indulgence and excess. Also, all diseases arising from impurity of the blood, Chronic Ulcerations, Piles Rheumatism, Rupture and Skin Diseases. Office and Private Rooms, No. 56 SMITHFIELD STREET. au26-1t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ALL persons having claims against the estate of Alexander Stevenson, dec'd., late of Moon tp., Allegheny county, Pa., will please present them duly authenticated, and those owing said estate will please pay over said claims to the undersigned