The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1864.

DEMOCRATIC PAPER FOR THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

THE WEEKLY POST, FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

The approaching Presidential Campaign, which will open in earnest immediately after the nominations at Chicago, is unquestionably the most important since the formation of the our Government. We intend to devote ourselves to it, with all the earnestness and vigilance we can command; and, in order that we may be able to commune with the greatest possible number of readers, we have concluded to issue the POST to clubs, during the contest, which will begin with the proceedings of the Chicago Convention, and end we trust with the joyous intelligence that VICTORY has crowned our efforts in the election of our nominees.

The price of the Campaign POST will be as cheap as we can afford to give it. Orders will be taken at the following rates, viz:

Ten copies	$3 00
Twenty copies	5 00
Fifty copies	10 00
One hundred copies	18 00

Letters may be addressed to the POST, corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, Pittsburgh.

A Serenade.

The Philadelphia Keystone Club did our office the honor, on Friday evening, of a most charming serenade; but being absent at the time, we had not the pleasure of hearing the music, nor the satisfaction of thanking the Club for its remembrance of the *Post*. Better late than never, however; and consequently, we now return thanks to the indomitable Keystone Club of Philadelphia; which, upon their return from Chicago will, we hope, give us another taste of their quality.

"The man who hath not music in himself,
And is not touched with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treason, stratgem and spoils.
Let no such man be trusted."

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

By a private dispatch from Chicago, received on Saturday morning, and published in another column, we are assured of the nomination of the popular favorite, Gen. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN. There are a few "one idea" men in attendance at the Convention, who would like to have their crotchets prevail in its deliberations, but the sterling sense of the masses, led by the sagacity of prudent and wise leaders, renders their efforts and croakings entirely harmless. The only opposition of consequence to the nomination of MCCLELLAN comes from the States of Ohio, Connecticut and Indiana, but even their delegations are divided. The powerful States of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri and New Jersey are so enthusiastic in his support, that they weigh down all opposition. Besides, the people, assembled in Chicago, from every loyal State in the Union, create such an outside pressure in his favor, that the few impracticable persons opposed to him are entirely silenced amid the general acclamation. We are, therefore, prepared to hear of Gen. MCCLELLAN's nomination on the first ballot, or it may be by acclamation, without the formality of a vote. His nomination we regard as certain, and his triumphant election may be regarded as being as certain as any future event can be. In the signs of the times, we cannot be mistaken; the very stars have said it, and the people will confirm the shining sibyl.

Some of the ablest men in the Union —not delegates—are in Chicago from different States, counselling the proper course to be pursued by the Convention; the Chicago *Post*, alluding to the platform likely to be adopted, enumerates as follows:

1. The inviolability of the Constitution.
II. The maintenance of the Union in all its territorial integrity.
III. Peace at the earliest practicable moment; this peace to be sought by offers,
1. To treat for a return to their allegiance by those now in rebellion;
2. A convention of the States to consider the grievances and complaints of any, or all the States, and to settle all disputed questions, either by amendments to the Constitution or otherwise;
3. Pending these negotiations an armistice suspending hostilities.
4. The action of that convention to be ratified and carried into effect in good faith.
IV. A rejection of these offers to be followed by a vigorous execution of the policy enunciated in the Crittenden resolution, passed by Congress in July 1861.

ANOTHER INVASION FEARED.

After three years and a half of unparalelled war, a war, which those who insisted upon it contended would not last more than "sixty days," we are engaged in exhausting our purses and our male population, in raising another half million of volunteers. And notwithstanding the fact of the administration having enlisted seven hundred thousand men since last October, there is a real necessity for the additional thousands now demanded. What have become of those men no one can tell; the only thing we do know is that a half million more are called for and what is worse they are badly needed—not to take Richmond but to save Washington and Pennsylvania from more rebel invasions. This is not very encouraging, but the people will have to submit to it, until they get rid of their present blundering rulers. Then we will begin to see through the darkness in which Honest ABE's stupidity and fanaticism have enveloped the nation. But, in the meantime we must prepare to confront present danger; and that there is reason for serious apprehension will be seen by the following extract of a Washington letter to the *New York News*:

"All the movements of the Confederates, thus far, have been marked by vigor and good judgment, and their next movement may well be looked for with anxiety. The great apprehension here is, that they will succeed in deceiving SHERIDAN as to their real intentions, by crossing the Potomac at a point considerably west of Williamsport, and advancing into Pennsylvania, and will thus draw SHERIDAN after them, and then will make their real movement directly on this city by way of Snicker's Gap, crossing the Potomac at Edward's Ferry. General SHERIDAN will probably, however, not be deceived by such a maneuver. His orders no doubt, require him to cover Washington, as a paramount consideration.

If the Confederates invade Pennsylvania, I do not think General SHERIDAN will follow them into that State, the defense of which from invasion, will probably be left to its own militia. General STEVENSON, the commander at Harper's Ferry, has organized an admirable system of scouting by which he is enabled to know, every hour, the exact position of affairs at the upper gaps in the Blue Ridge; and by means of this, he knows that as yet, there is no indication on the part of the Confederates of leaving Gen. SHERIDAN's immediate front for any movement toward Washington.

What they may be preparing to do in the direction of Hancock is involved in more doubt. And the prevailing impression is, among well informed men of military education that they will make no movement at all until strongly re-enforced, and will then cross the Potomac at or near Williamsport, and advance to and take possession of Hagerstown, and from that point will either advance into Pennsylvania or else move direct on Frederick and Washington. If they do so it is difficult to see how General SHERIDAN can do otherwise than to abandon his present strong position, and throw his army in their path. It would be shameful in the Government to leave the defense of Pennsylvania to the militia of that State. It is not yet organized even, and could offer no resistance to the advance of a large army.

NEW INVENTION IN SMALL ARMS.—The war has given a great stimulus to the manufacture of small arms. Especially has this been the case with pistols. Hundreds of new improvements have been patented—breach loading, revolving cylinders, and self cocking pistols, of all shapes, sizes and weights conceivable, for service in the field or for personal defence. As with muskets or rifles, so with regard to pistols, military men and experts differ very much in their opinion as to the real value of all the many so-called improvements, however, pretty to look at, practical shooters all agree in rejecting complicated arranged arms, for the reason that long service causes them to become unserviceable, and this is generally the case when they are most needed. So disgusted have some officers become with this great fault of newly patented arms, that they advise the use of the old smooth-bore musket for active, long continued service, and the old fashioned rifle for accurate shooting, notwithstanding the fact that newly invented guns may make longer shots in fancy rifle shooting. Exceptions are made however, in favor of the English Enfield rifle musket, and the regular Colt revolving pistol. Breech loaders are too apt to be as dangerous to the man behind the weapon as to the enemy in front. Like many other improvements it has been proven that small arm "improvements" may be carried too far, and involve great expense and no commensurate benefit therefrom.

The Derringer pistol was known long before the invention of breech loaders, and yet holds its own for accurate shooting and obtaining the whole force of the charge. This is the distinguishing feature of the old-fashioned rifle which, although not shooting so rapidly, yet more than pays for its superior accuracy and freeness from getting out of order.

AN UNDER SEA FLEET.—The *Ironmonger* and *Metal Trade Advertiser*, in speaking of the trade of Birmingham, has the following statement: "The Messrs. Russell are now engaged in the manufacture of an extensive and very novel order for the Russian Government who seem to have resolved upon making that country a great maritime power. A fleet of war vessels, to sail under the surface, are now being constructed in Russia. To afford some idea of the magnitude of the Russian enterprise, it may be stated that the cost of the tubes alone for a single vessel of this submarine fleet will be nearly nine thousand pounds. It will contain no less than thirty-eight lengths of wrought iron tube, of sixty feet each, having a thirteen inch bore, and a thickness of seven-eighths of an inch. The specifications demand that they shall be capable of bearing a pressure of 2,000 pounds to the square inch, and Messrs. Russell test every tube up to 2 000 pounds. The submarine boat, which these tubes are destined for, is of such dimensions that it is estimated that 200 tons of iron and steel will be used in its construction. The cost will, it is calculated, reach 175,000 roubles, or £27,000 and the expenditure of this amount has been authorized by the Emperor. Each vessel is to have engines worked by compressed air, and to have a very strong break with provision for attaching large cylinders charged with powder, at the bottom of vessels, to be fired by electricity. The parties navigating the vessel will see what they are doing by means of 'bulls'-eyes,' and they will be able to regulate the depth at which they swim, generally keeping quite close to the surface."

TERRIBLE SCENE IN AN ITALIAN COURT.—A fearful dramatic scene took place the other day at the Court of Asia at Chieti, where the famous brigand, Sansalvatore Scenna, was on his trial for a long catalogue of misdeeds, including assassination, rape, and arson, perpetrated during the course of a long career of guilt. Sentence was pronounced in the usual manner, amidst the breathless silence of all present. Scenna was condemned to death, three of his accomplices to twenty years at the galleys, and the four remaining prisoners were acquitted. A hum of applause followed the reading of the sentence, and the judges retired, leaving the condemned men in the hands of the force. Scenna appeared to be utterly stupefied and unmanned by the just severity of the sentence; but on the approach of the carbineers to replace the fetters upon his wrists he threw a rapid glance around him, with a sudden bound cleared the prisoners' dock, and, in spite of a bayonet wound hurriedly inflicted on his passage, by one of the soldiers, made his way to the window, climbed up with the agility of a cat, and flung himself down into the street. A dull crash was heard from without, and those who had hurried out of the court to see what had taken place, found Scenna writhing in a pool of blood and breathing his last. The remaining prisoners took advantage of the confusion, and made a desperate effort to escape, but they were speedily overpowered and carried back to prison.

Putting in a "Substitute."

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Have you, as yet, got in your substitute or representative fighting man for the usual green-back consideration in that behalf? Have you ran the gauntlet of the bounty-jumpers, pimps and go-betweens who daily congregate in the vicinity of Fourth and Smithfield streets? Has your biped prototype been duly tested in wind and limb by the Surgeon, pronounced "acceptable," and finally given over to the unpitying catch polls of the Provost Marshall's office, who invested him with Mambrino's helmet and consigned him to the receiving vaults at the Girard House, and epicurian delights of hard tack and army rations? If you have not experienced this patriotic felicity I have done so, as your readers must know.

Having adjusted the preliminary question of finance, we, i. e. myself and "sub." at precisely three p. m. of the eventful day, stood before the Assistant Provost. He received us blandly, yet was a trifle distant and dignified, as befitted so important a functionary. The stories of his having been an accessory before the fact to the recent flagellation of a refractory deserter we are satisfied now is all a bosh. Combe, Spurzheim and Lavater nail the slander, and the generous size of his cranium, to say nothing of his contents, forbids the dreadful thought. Was our proposed substitute, quoth the Assistant p. m., a veteran? He was, and we made immediate and satisfactory proof thereof. We were thereupon directed to await the calling of our names at the back-door of the *sanctum sanctorum*, where we would soon be ushered into the presence of that hidden Mokanna, the Captain and Provost Marshal of the District and of his renowned medicine man Doctor Sangrado. At length we are summoned by one of the imps of the anti-chamber, and falteringly enter its precincts. We were received with an omnious silence, broken by the imperious mandate of the medicine man (who seemed Master of Ceremonies), to "strip!"

A hurried survey of the apartment reveal sundry inquisitorial devices--scales, metre, sponge, sulphuric ether, etc., and in the centre of the floor, lo! a semi-circular chalk diagram, within whose mystic limits there stands now in a nude state my "sub." Doctor Sangrado majestically arises and surveys him with the eye of a Hippocratic connoisseur. Having thus superficially measured his victim, the Doctor proceeds to details, and requests him to place each hand by his side and assume the position of a soldier. Would the "sub" raise both arms over his head and cough with all his might and main? He does as directed, with refreshing strength and vigor, displaying a full chest and sound lungs. Changing to the extremities, the Doctor suggested that he should stand on his heels and "work his toes," and then reversing the operation, stand on his toes and work his "heels." I began to regard him with new and profound admiration as a practised acrobat of the Ravel or Blondin school. Would he now oblige them by walking as fast as possible across the room and then running the same distance? Certainly, and he steps off on the double quick with a lithe and youthful activity which evidently won upon the Doctor, who, in his day, has been a man of parts and vigor, although now fast verging into the lean and slippered pantaloon. This last test was evidently decisive, and as my "sub," like the knights of old, was placed on his right and then on his left knee, the Doctor formally pronounced over his prostrate form the words, "Captain, I see no defect in him!" The die was cast, he had passed the ordeal, and nothing now remained but the "muster in." This ceremonial was performed in a solemn and impressive manner by the "Captain and Provost Marshal" in undress uniform, his elocution being somewhat marred by the use of the meerschaum, to which he is, it seems, constantly addicted, and the indifference of the profane bystanders to what was taking place. I bid my "veteran" friend an affectionate adieu as he disappeared forever from my vision in the custody of a shadow conjured up for the purpose by the inexorable Captain, and wended my way homewards a poorer if not a wiser man.

CONSCRIPT.

MR. EDITOR: I object, I protest, in fact I call upon the Government to "suppress" in future the publication of such ribald articles as the above; articles evidently intended and in every way worded to throw discredit and ridicule upon one of our greatest institutions—the Provost Marshals office and its whole board of courteous and efficient officials. Why, sir, if such things are allowed to go on they will have a tendency to "discourage enlistments" without compulsation! Why again refer to the little flogging scrape? That was only 25 lashes at most, and they were not given to a colored citizen of African descent, but to a *white* man. The Provost Marshal, Surgeon, &c., may have certainly been mistaken as to the *popularity* and *honor* of the situation, still I think, under the circumstances, they do about as well as others who would be willing to take their places, and, for this reason, I am glad to see that General Moorhead retains them in office—for which I presume the *Dispatch* will *do* a little for him this fall, when he will be asked to explain his reasons for voting for the bill to send poor men to the field whilst the rich, who can afford to buy substitutes, remain at home.

U. L. A.
By order, G. V. P.

Spider Capturing a Snake.

The Orleans (New York) *Republican* relates that one day last week ex-Comptroller Lorenzo Burrows discovered, in a building belonging to him, a small snake suspended by the neck under a shelf. On examination, the suspension proved to be accomplished by nothing more substantial than the threads of a spider's web.

The main web or nest of the Spider was just under the shelf, perhaps two and a half feet from the floor. From this depended a caple formed of a number of strands, and from this hung the snake. The upper half of the snake's body seemed to be wound around with the tiny thread, which was so tightly drawn about his head and throat as to prevent the reptile opening its mouth. Having thus secured him, the spider seemed intent on drawing his prey up to his net, and when discovered had so far succeeded as to have half the length of the snake from the floor.

The snake manifested its dislike of the treatment by occasional violent struggles, in which he would spring from the floor and exert his utmost powers to break his filmy bands. The struggles were very complacently and unconcernedly watched by the spider from his nest above. The snake was about a foot in length, and the spider was by no means a large specimen of his species. The apparently unequal struggle was witnessed by more than one hundred persons during the day, attracted by the report of the singular contest. But that the cable was accidentally broken by a person who entered the room, the spider would have undoubtedly drawn the snake to his den. This singular case presents double room for wonder—first at the "strategy" of the spider in getting his coils about the snake, and second at the wonderful strength evinced in drawing up a reptile at least one hundred times his weight.

THE CONVENTION.

More arrivals of Delegates and Notables—The Gossip at the Hotels.

At all the principal hotels the subject of the nominee was the great and absorbing topic of conversation among delegates and politicans of every grade. The platform was quite ignored; nobody spoke of it or seemed to remember that it was a vital part of the business to be done. McClellan stock was up—high up—so high in fact that nothing else could be thought of. Everybody was for McClellan—at least, everybody talked for him and seemed particularly assured that everybody would vote for him. The prevailing opinion at the hotels, on the streets, whatever a knot of politicians met together, was that the convention would open with more than two-thirds of the delegates in favor of McClellan, and that the nomination would probably be awarded to him by acclamation. It was even asserted that Ben Wood and Vallandigham were in favor of McClellan—an assertion which it will be safe to receive with some doubt. It is very certain, however, that all the apostles of Peace and Non coercion who have yet arrived in the city have shown much discretion in preserving an exceeding demure and quiet behavior. It is already manifest that their strength in the convention will be so small as to render any obstreperous conduct on their part quite unavailing.

All day at the Sherman House, Vallandigham was the centre of an interesting and interrested crowd of people to whom he exhibited his sores and rehearsed his sorrows and sufferings as a political martyr. But his tone was that of a man who is disposed to acquiesce peaceably when he finds that opposition will be unavailing, rather than that of the juryman who reported that he had agreed upon a verdict, though the other eleven pertinaciously held out. From present appearances, the Anti-coercionists will number but a very small fragment of the convention—so small that they will not attempt to make trouble.

The New York Delegation.

The following named gentlemen are among the delegates from New York, who arrived yesterday and last night; Gov, Seymour, Albany; Gov. Hunt, Niagara, Judge John Stryker, Oneida; F. Kernan, Utica; D. C. St. John, Gov. Parker, N. J.; Mr. Cassidy, Albany; Manton Marble, N. Y.; D. E. Delevan, N. Y; S. J. Tilden, N. Y.; Sanford E. Church, M. B. Champlain, Allegheny; Gen. John A. Green, Syracuse; Alfred Clark, Otswego. The party left Buffalo Tuesday evening in the steamer Arctic for Detroit. They were escorted to the boat by a large concourse of citizens, amidst the blaze of fireworks and the boom of cannon. Prior to the departure of the boat a call was made for Gov. Seymour, who responded briefly saying that he was about to perform a solemn duty as a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and when he returned he would be able to name our standard-bearer and the next President. He thought we would soon meet again to congratulate ourselves upon a Union restored and a constitutional Government once more respected. Three cheers were then given for Gov. Seymour, George B. McClellan, and Dean Richmond, and the boat moved out of the harbor.

Senator Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, left Buffalo with the same party.

The Kentucky Delegation.

The Kentucky delegation have arrived and are stopping at the Tremont. The following are among the names:

Hons. James Guthrie, J. F. Robinson, J. R. Underwood, Paul R. Shipman, Hamilton Pope, Saml. B. Thomas, Dr. Thos. Owing, Garret Davis, Jno. B. Bruner, Dr. David King, Col. Jno. W. Henry, Thos. W. Varnor, Thomas Barber, T. T. Gerard.

William M'Grath and Hon. Myer Strowse of Pa., are also at the Tremont.

The Syracuse "Peace" Convention.

Mr. H. G. Orderdonk, chairman of the "Peace" gathering in Syracuse, manifests an obstreperous disposition by publishing in Eastern papers a card, declaring that the disorganizing resolutions which that conclave attempted to adopt were not rejected, as the reported proceedings stated, but in fact adopted, and that the report of their rejection was "a trick of the war Democrats." This Mr. Onderdonk, also publishes the following:

NOTICE.—The delegation to the Chicago Convention, appointed by the great mass Peace Convention, which assembled at Syracuse, August 18th, will meet at the Sherman House, Chicago, at 9 p. m. on Saturday, the 27th inst. Punctual attendance is requested.

H. G. ONDERDONK, Chairman.
SAMUEL T. SUIT, Secretary.

On this the *Argus* comments as follows:

We doubt whether the annals of political imposture will show anything grosser than this. We suppose that the gang of Confidence men will be on exhibition at Chicago; if they think it will pay to go through the show.

The Syracuse disorganizers will probably find when they reach Chicago that it will hardly "pay" to undertake the kind of exhibition they contemplated, and, like the Peoria disorganizers, will probably subside.

Orders From Chief Marshal Willard.

Chief Marshal Willard has issued the following:

The Democrats in the several Wards in the city are requested to report to the officers of their respective organizations, at the headquarters of the "Invincible Club," corner of Clark and Monroe streets as soon as possible.

Officers of Democratic organizations, and delegations from other States, and from the State of Illinois, are requested to report as above.

The place, and manner of forming the procession will be announced hereafter.

CHAS. M. WILLARD,
Chief Marshal.

Horrible Child Murder.

Great excitement has been caused in Paterson, N. J., by the horrid murder of a small child by two other children under the following circumstances. A little daughter of Mr. Hurlburt, aged about two years, who was playing on the walk in front of his house, suddenly disappeared on Monday afternoon. After a fruitless search by the anxious mother, the services of a bellman were procured, but two days' search still failed to find the missing child. On Wednesday night, however, word was received that the lost child had been found in a well, an investigation revealed the terrible fact that it had been lured away by two little beggar girls, named Long, aged respectively nine and twelve years, stripped of its pretty dress, and then thrown into the well. The juvenile murderers confess the crime, and say that they brought the child to the house of their parents with no other covering than a shawl, and that the oldest girl, Emma Jane, threw it into the well. After committing the deed they ran into the house, but shortly afterward returned to to the well, and looked into it. At that time the child was still alive, and its struggles were plainly perceptible. The child cried bitterly when thrown in. The water in the well was only from three to five feet in depth, and when the child was found its side was visible and floating out of the water, its little legs, head and hands dangling down.

The mother of the little murderers has been in jail for some time. On Wednesday afternoon she was liberated, her time having expired. Upon reaching home, her daughter, devoid of that discretion which, if she live, may characterize her more mature years, told her that there was a baby in the well.

The Indians and the Telegraph.

It is a singular fact that while the Plains for some hundreds of miles west of Atchinson are now swept by hostile Indians and all white men are driven away, the poles and wires of the Western Union Telegraph Co., are not disturbed. It is said that the Indians have a superstition which restrains them from disturbing the wires on which the "whispering spirit" travels. A writer to the *World* thus explains the matter:

To the Editor of the World. A curious fact in connection with the recent Indian atrocities along the overland route probably not generally understood, and may not be uninteresting to the public.

The Indians have never disturbed the telegraph line, although they have plundered, burned, and murdered at various points along the line. They regard the wire as the breathing spirit of the Almighty, and are filled with superstitious awe over its performances. This feeling owes its origin to the following ingenious expedient on the part of Mr. Creighton a superintendent of the Overland Telegraph line, who, on the completion of the line, desired to protect it, against Indian molestation.

By arrangement he secured the attendance at Forts Kearny and Laramis —five hundred miles apart—of two influential chiefs of the Sioux and Arapahee tribes. They had not met for many months, but were intimate friends. Their relations with each other had been such, that questions and answers between them were wholly comprehensible to themselves. They talked together for an hour, but both manifested incredulity, and suspected some pale face jugglery. To make the impression more forcible, Mr. Creighton at once arranged to have both chiefs start simultaneously from the respective points, and meet midway for consultation. Two weeks were consumed in the journey, and the "red brothers" met in council. Of course a comparison of notes dissolved every doubt, and strengthened the superstition and awe which had at first inspired them.

The effect of this ingenious arrangement has been of great advantage to the Overland Telegraph Line. The wires have never been broken by the Indians, even when stretches of hundreds of miles over which the line passes have been ravaged by predatory bands.

The very fact that the line has not been molested during the recent troubles disproves the assumption that secession guerrillas have led the savages in their bloody work. If white men had been connected with these outrages, the wires would have been cut at a dozen points.

EDWARD BLISS.

A HAPPY CITY.—A Warsaw letter, says the *Debats*, which we find in the Moscow *Gazette*, contains the following curious details: "Warsaw has recovered the plenitude of life which belongs to great cities. It has the French theatre; it has excellent acrobats in the Swiss Valley; it has music in the Jardin de Saxe and the park of Larienka. Everywhere the public assembles in great numbers; but more than elsewhere they meet once a week at the station of the railway from Warsaw to St. Petersburg. This fashionable promenade assembles each time from 4,000 to 8,000 persons. There is music there also, but of a particular kind—tears, sobs, groans. This promenade entertainment, amusement—call it what you will—is named 'the adieus with exiled political criminals.' The fashion has been recently introduced by agitators. Although the day fixed for the departure of the convoys is always kept secret, each time the whole of Warsaw learnes it through the night, and at four in the morning the precincts of the station are encumbered with a compact mass. Only some dozen persons are banished at a time, and thousands assemble to bid them adieu. The police appear not to care about it." People will see, says the *Debats*, that nothing is wanting to this pretty picture; what grace, what delicacy, and what good taste! It is an idyll. After that let any one deny that Warsaw amuses itself, and that joy and happiness have returned with calm, justice, and liberty, under a paternal administration!

IMPROVED MANUFACTURE OF GAS.—A well known gas engineer in London proposes that the manufacture of gas be carried on in the immediate vicinity of the mines. Here the coal is to be submitted to distillation in the simplest manner, and the product collected in the form of coal oils; the oil so obtained may then be submitted to purification from the nitrogenous and sulphur compounds which are so fruitful a source of complaint, when they find their way into illuminating gas, it being thought far easier and cheaper to remove all the nitrogen and sulphur from a gallon of coal oil, than from the one hundred and fifty or two hundred feet of gas, of which it is the representative. When the oil has been properly prepared, and purified from all deleterious substances, it is to be conveyed to the place where it is needed, and there converted into gas. The works necessary for this purpose need only consist of a few retorts, and a gas holder or two. The retort being heated to redness, a little of the oil is allowed to flow into it, when instantly it is converted into permanent gas, and carried through a pipe into the gas-holder, of the ordinary construction; from which the illuminating gas is supplied, to the mains as heretofore.

GEN. BURNSIDE.—Gen. Burnside arrived in this city Tuesday morning, in good health and spirits. It is not correct, as stated by the telegraph, that he has been relieved. The Court of Inquiry in relation to the assault on Petersburg has not reported, and has not examined any witnesses except Gens. Burnside and Meade. We judge that one of those unfortunate military difficulties, which seem inseparable from the service, has arisen between Gen. Meade and Gen. Burnside, and the latter, being the subordinate, prefered, as he always does, to sacrifice himself rather than embarrass the army in the field by any controversy. He tendered his resignation, which Gen. Grant refused, and also refused to relieve him. The Court of Inquiry was temporarily adjourned on account of the necessary absence of some of its members. Gen. Grant then offered him twenty days leave of absence, by virtue of which he is at home. We have no doubt that his testimony before the Court of Inquiry will acquit him of all blame, and that he soon will be called to his old or some new command.—*Providence Journal*.

THE LONDON TIMES ON AMERICAN BIG GUNS.—The London *Times*, after rehearsing the results of some experiments made at Shoeburyness with an Armstrong 600-pounder, concludes that this weapon is capable of smashing through the strongest sea-going armor-clad that could be got to float, at a distance of 4,000 yards, or even more; and it then informs its readers that "the Americans have now literally hundreds of 600-pounder guns, and have just succeeded in casting at Pittsburg a 20-inch gun to throw a spherical shot of 1,600 lbs." It thinks the result of the experiments it reports proves that we are not "altogether wrong" in trusting to heavy shot at low velocities, and frankly acknowledges that there is no charge of powder that could be expected to send the 1,600 lbs shot out of its gun which would not at close range "be sure to tell with almost sinking effect on the very best of our iron-clads." That will do for the *Times*. Even Englishmen, it seems, learn wisdom be experience.

TRUSSES, TRUSSES, TRUSSES, TRUSSES, TRUSSES, TRUSSES, TRUSSES, TRUSSES, TRUSSES,

A superior article of Trusses. The latest improvement:

Hard Rubber Trusses,
Hard Rubber Trusses,
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Those wishing a good Truss and at a low price, should call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Superior Carbon Oil, Burning Fluid, Soda Ash, and Pot. Ash, Perfumery and Patent Medicines of all kinds. A large and complete assortment of Gum Elastic and Hard Rubber Syringes. Remember the place,

At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,
At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,
Corner of the Diamond and Market street,
Corner of the Diamond and Market street,

au29-3t

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 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. 35 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, because these effects end by producing impurity of blood. To regain health we must purify the blood, by the organs of the stomach and bowels; these organs must be continued in the regular performance of that duty which nature has assigned them, and should there be any impediment, to what does experience point?

TO BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

which cannot injure, and which will surely restore the bowels to the regular performance of their duties.

The dyspeptic, the billious will find them a treasure of health and the same may be said to all who are sick in any way, take Brandreth's Pills and be cured.

Sold by THOMAS REDPATH, Pittsburgh, and by all respectable dealers in medicines. au8-1yd&wc

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&wc

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&wc

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. 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

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 Genleman 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 estoped 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 *fac-simile* 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. -sheetmd&w-eod

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHOLESALE BUYERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES GO TO Concert Hall Shoe Store, No. 62 Fifth St.

For cash we can offer superior inducements to any house in the West. Every variety of

Boots and Shoes

from 10 cents per pair and upwards can be found at this celebrated house.

Call in and look at the bargains. Next door to Express Office. au27

WHITE SHAKER FLANNEL,

Barred Flannel,
Grey Flannel,
Scarlet Flannel,
Twilled Flannel,

For sale by

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

au29-1t

FOURTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.—

RALLY! RALLY!

The Committee are requested to make one more determined effort to raise the money necessary to clear the Ward from the draft, and report to a meeting at the house of E. F. Faulharber, Chestnut street, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

All subscriptions must be paid in by this evening. au29-1t

NOTICE.

THE STUDIES AT ST. VINCENT COLLEGE, near Latrobe, Westmoreland county, will be resumed on MONDAY, September 5th au29-5t

BOILER'S MEETING.—THERE will be a meeting of the Boilers of Pittsburgh and vicinity on

TUESDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock,

Corner of Fifth and Smithfied sts., all are invited to attend, as business of importance will be transacted. au29-2t

DR. BROWN'S REMEDIES ARE known only to himself. Will cure certain diseases when all other remedies fail. Recent cases cured without hinderance from business in a very short time. The cure is made by destroying the poisonous taint that the blood is sure to keep unless the proper remedy is used. This is what he claims for his remedies, that they are the sure and only remedies for that foul disease, Syphillis. Office, No. 50 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. au29-1t

CLOSING OUT SALE

OF SUMMER

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

DRY GOODS,

Hoop Skirts, Hosiery &c.,

AT

M'CLELLAND'S,

55 FIFTH STREET.

au27

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 or gentlemen) to and from the sale free of charge. No Tickets required. Plans to be had at Auction Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street.

au26-3t A. M'ILWAINE, Auc'r.

NEW GOODS.

WE ARE NOW DISPLAYING NEW and very desirable styles of Fall

DRESS GOODS,

in the following materials: Very handsome

Plain and Brocade Alpaccas,

NEAT FIGURED IRISH POPLINS,

Very Heavy French Poplins in new patterns.

French and English Chintzes,

dark colors and neat figures.

BALMORAL SKIRTS

at very low figures. A splendid line of

BLACK SILKS.

The best assortment in the city of the above goods. HUGUS & HACKE, corner Market and Fifth sts. au23

Maj. Gallupe's Heavy Artillery

GARRISON SERVICE.

I HAVE AUTHORITY FROM HIS Excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania, approved by the Secretary of War, to raise One Regiment of HEAVY ARTILLERY, to serve for one year.

HIGHEST LOCAL BOUNTIES

will be paid by the Recruiting Officers, besides the regular United States Bounty of

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Headquarters Wilkin's Hall.

au22 GEO. S. GALLUPE.

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO., PITTSBURGH, August 20, 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY EXPRESS.

On and after MONDAY, 22d inst., nothing but par funds will be received in payment of freights either in the office or by the Delivery Drivers. au22-1m GEO. BINGHAM, Agt.

SUSPENDERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, and Hosiery at M'CLELLAND'S 55 Fifth street. jy13