The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 6, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT:

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

GEORGE H. PENDLETON,

OF OHIO.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

ROBERT L. JOHNSTON,
RICHARD VAUX,
WILLIAM LOUGHLIN,
EDWARD B. HELMBOLD,
EDWARD F. DUNN,
THOMAS M'CULLOUGH,
EDWARD Y. HESS,
PHILIP S. GERHARD,
GEORGE G. LEIPER,
MICHAEL SELTZER,
PATRICK M'AVOY,
THOMAS H. WALKER,
OLIVER S. DIMMICK,
ABRAHAM B. DUNNING,
PAUL LEIDY,
ROBERT SWINEFORD,
JOHN AHL,
HENRY G. SMITH,
THADDEUS BANKS,
HUGH MONTGOMERY,
JOHN M. IRVINE,
JOSEPH M. THOMPSON,
RASSELAS BROWN,
JAMES P. BARR,
WILLIAM J. KOUNTZ,
WILLIAM MONTGOMERY.

HOW EXTREMES MEET.

The nomination of Gen. McCLELLAN is no more acceptable to the leading rebels of the South, than it is to our no less traitorous Abolition fanatics of the North; he doesn't suit either of the extremes. The Richmond *Whig* is quite savage over his nomination, and in a long editorial upon the subject arrives at this conclusion:

"He McCLELLAN seems to be opposed to LINCOLN only on a single line. He is not general enough in his opposition. Besides all this, McCLELLAN has shown conclusively that he is not the man for the times. He does not comprehend the struggle through which we are passing. *He had at one time a golden opportunity to end the war and humiliate the Abolition party at a single blow.* When he was struck down from command, he had but to say one word, and *His army would have followed him to Washington, swept Lincoln's party out, and installed him its supreme power.* This would have been a revolutionary movement but it would have been less criminal than the usurpations which LINCOLN has been constantly practicing. It would have been the best thing which could possibly have been done for the North. But McCLELLAN had neither the brain nor the nerve to take the step."

To understand its situation according to this is to become a usurper, but McCLELLAN was not raised in a political school which taught such lessons. Southern Secessionists and Northern Abolitionists may violate constitutions and laws; but it is the glory of McCLELLAN and his party that they trust for a second thought of the American people.

Were it not for the example it would have been well for the country had McCLELLAN marched upon Washington and scattered the corrupt scoundrels who have since been plotting to prolong the war. But had he done so, we cannot see the good it would have done the Richmond *Whig* and its supporters. Had he done so the Southern rebellion would have been crushed long ere this. Instead of proclamations of emancipation, which have united the Southern people, he would have imitated General JACKSON's appeal to the people of South Carolina, and saved the Southern masses from the grasp of their leaders. His policy would have been that of the great French Cardinal, before leading the attack at the siege of Rochelle, viz: "first all means to conciliate; these failing then all means to crush." Instead of uniting the Southern people as LINCOLN has done, McCLELLAN would have kept them divided, and would have thus been able to crush rebellion, with the Union people of the South, without the aid of a single Northern soldier. This is what he will do, when he comes in possession of the Presidency after the fourth of March next. His first act will be an appeal to the people of the South to abandon their leaders, he will make no conditions about their local customs and institutions; he will speak to them in terms of kindness, not of hate and resentment; and if the leaders do not take warning and lay down their arms, then the second alternative, all means to crush them will be resorted to. But these means will not be required. All the people of the South desire is independence, not separation; they want to be let alone in future. This the Northern Abolitionists will not grant them, and hence the impossibility of that party ever inducing the South to return to its allegiance.

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

That enterprising looker up of inconsiderate trifles, the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, alluding to the Democratic meeting of Saturday evening, took the trouble to inform its readers that a son of a venerable citizen who participated in the proceedings, was in the rebel service. Allowing this to be true, does our neighbor consider it in good taste to make the announcement of it? What if the gentleman alluded to had a dozen sons in the rebel army, is he responsible for them? If he is, we trust that the *Commercial* will inform its readers that Mrs. LINCOLN, the wife of the President, has two brothers in the rebellion, also; and that one of them, was engaged the other day, in the burning and robbing at Chambersburg. Nay more than this, a sister of the lady of the White House, who passed through our lines a few months since upon a pass from the President, is shrewdly suspected of having given the rebels important information in regard to our army operations.

During the *Commercial's* career we hope to see the Abolition press confine itself to reason and argument and not descend to low personalities, and especially do we expect the quatters of the *Commercial* and the *Gazette* to refrain from wounding the feelings of a venerable citizen whose sands are nearly run, and who has been an ornament to this community for nearly a half a century. Even in the rough and tumble of partizan warfare, we should remember that there are some things too tender even for tenderness to touch.

ABOLITION PERVERSITY.

The nomination of Gen. McCLELLAN has upset the reason of some of his Abolition traducers, and the Pittsburgh *Commercial* is a striking illustration of it. On Friday last it observed that:

"It is painfully evident that the leaders of the Democratic party have made up their minds to end the war by granting to the South the independence which DAVIS & Co., demand."

However much a heated half-crazed brain might be excused for conceiving so palpable an absurdity, there can be no possible excuse for its reiteration. Here is the resolution of the Chicago Convention on the subject of the Union, to which we directed the *Commercial's* attention:

"*Resolved*, That in the future as in the past, we will adhere with *unwavering fidelity to the Union* under the Constitution as the only solid foundation for our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as a frame work of Government, equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern."

This resolution we quoted in the hope of its inducing the *Commercial* to withdraw its slander; but that paper only reiterates it; and, in order to prove its assertion it quotes a resolution passed at some *ward* meeting in Cincinnati. Now the *Commercial* will pardon us if we intimate, in the kindest manner possible, that "it is painfully evident" that some Abolition editors "have made up their minds" to deal very largely in falsehood during the present campaign.

Town Growth.

The cities of Pennsylvania rank in the following order with regard to population, as ascertained by the census of 1860:

Philadelphia	565,539
Pittsburgh	93,102
Reading	23,162
Lancaster	17,603
Harrisburg	13,405
Pottsville	9,444
Erie	9,419
Scranton	9,223
Easton	8,944
Norristown	8,248
York	8,605
Allentown	8,025
Williamsport	5,864
Carlisle	5,564
Carbondale	5,515
Chambersburg	5,255

It will be observed, by reference to a map of the State, that these towns are well distributed over its area, and are the centres of trade and industry. Thus Philadelphia is the seaboard entrepot, and is the depot of the trade of the Delaware and Schuylkill. Pittsburg is the eastern depot of the river trade of the west and of the coal and oil trade of the Alleghany and Monongahela. Reading, besides being the focus of a large and flourishing agricultural district, concentrates the trade of the Schuylkill and Lebanon valleys, with all their rich mineral resources and manufactures. Lancaster is the focus of the richest agricultural district in the State, and an extensive manufacturing centre. Harrisburg the State capital, commands the commerce of the Susquehanna and of the Cumberland and Juniata valleys. Pottsville is the emporium of the Schuylkill coal region, as Allentown is of the Lehigh and Scranton of the Lackawanna. Easton concentrates the trade of northeastern Pennsylvania and north[illegible] and is the depot of the Lehigh and of the upper Delaware. Erie is our only lake port. Norristown, the capital of the wealthy agricultural and manufacturing county of Montgomery, is also an academical town. Carlisle and Chambersburg derive their growth from the trade of the Cumberland valley, Williamsport from that of the upper Susquehanna, and York from that of the lower Susquehanna.

A Narrow Escape—Embalming a Live Man.

Another miraculous escape from the horrors of actually being buried alive has just taken place in New Orleans. A person by the name of Martin was supposed to have died from disease of the heart, and to every outward appearance was dead. The attending physician had given his certificate of burial, certifying to the cause of death, etc., and the supposed corpse had been prepared, shrouded in the habiliments of death, and encoffined. Near and dear ones had shed tears over the loss of one whom they supposed dead, and whose body they had carefully prepared for the silent precincts of the tomb, when the fortunate thought suggested itself that the body should be embalmed. The necessary steps were taken, the coffin carefully closed up, and the body sent to an embalming establishment adjoining Bell's Union stables, on Carondelet street. Here the process of embalming was in due time entered upon.

It appears that in the process which preserves the body from immediate decomposition, the preserving quality is infused into the main artery of the arm. The incision is made with a lancet in the same manner as in the case of blood-letting. The embalmer had commenced his work by making the necessary incision, and to his surprise he discovered blood feebly oozing from the vein. He knew there must be life where blood would flow, and desisted from his work of embalming. In a few minutes more there was a slight motion of the body, and presently the man in the coffin made an effort to raise himself, and with assistance did rise up and speak. Gentle restoratives were administered, and he was soon able to converse, and he desired to know how it was that he found himself in a coffin clothed in a shroud. The matter was soon explained to him; and friends, to their joy, were advised of what had taken place, and he was sent to the hospital instead of the grave, where he is now in a fair way of recovering. This is, indeed, a miraculous escape from the clutches of death.

General Cass.

On their way to Chicago Gov. Seymour and others of the New York delegation visited General Cass at his residence in Detroit. The correspondent of the Albany *Argus* says: "Feeble in body, the aged statesman seemed to be clear in intellect, and hopeful in spirit. He realized to the fullest the calamities that had befalled the country; and yet he had faith in the future. He had seen so much accomplished by the patriotism and energy of the people, that he felt there was nothing impossible in the future. His reminiscences were instructive. His first residence in Detroit, was 54 years ago, as a military officer. He had sailed with Indian guides, in a bark canoe, along the site of Chicago, when its inhabitants were but a single family. He had held councils, made treaties, and fought battles with the Indians, all throughout the region of the Northwest, now thronged with populations and the seat of prosperous cities. He was born before the acknowledgment of our Independence; he saw the Union formed and the Constitution made; he has lived to see both destroyed by fanaticism and force. May he live to see them restored again, and close his patriotic career amid the regrets of a united people."

Shocking Discovery at Glasgow.

The Glasgow *Herald* tells a sad story. Some few years ago, a master mariner named Stewart, came to live in Glasgow accompanied by two sisters, aged about 44 and 38 years respectively. Four years ago Capt. Stewart died in Africa, and the two sisters shut themselves up in their house, refusing to hold any intercourse with the outer world. On the 10th, a warrant to search the house was obtained, and the place was entered by the police, accompanied by two medical men. "On the right of the lobby were seen a dining room, parlor, and bed room, filled with excellent furniture, but overlaid with a thick coating of dust, which evidently had not been disturbed for years. On the left was a room from which all furniture had been removed and the floor of which was covered with a horrid accumulation of refuse and filth of every description. In the kitchen there were two or three scattered books lying on the dresser. In the fire place were some ashes, but to all appearances there had been no fire in the grate for a lengthened period, and the closest scrutiny in the apartment failed to discover anything in the way of food. The whole of the open rooms having been examined, the visitors next addressed themselves to the closet door of a chamber lying between the kitchen and the apartment which had been used as an ashpit.

When they tried to open the door a loud scream issued from within, and strange shrill voices asked who was there. Answer made was to the effect that it was the police, and a request made that the door should be opened. The voices responded that the place was the house of God, that the seal of the Apostle Peter was on the lock, and that the visitors were not the police, but belong to the Free Church, and were sent by the Free Church Presbytery. It was in vain that the party repeated that they were the police, and had nothing to do with the Free Church; they found the inmates of the chamber inexorable, and were at last obliged to force open the door. They found a darkened apartment, and near the door could be observed a haggard looking female, who had made a great outcry about the intrusion. The other inmate of the room could not at this time be seen, but her voice chimed in with that of her companion, and she was speedily discovered huddled up in a remote corner. With a good deal of trouble the two wretched creatures were got out into the lobby, and then into the dusty dining room. They resisted with what little strength they had, and earnestly begged that they should be let back again to the house of God. When they got out into the light the appearance they presented was shocking in the extreme. They seemed to be emaciated as if from semi-starvation. Their apparel consisted of some scanty underclothing in a sadly filthy condition, and old black merino wrappers, and they wore neither shoes nor stockings. Their hands and faces looked as if they had not been washed for years and their hair hung about their faces and over their shoulders in matted and dishevelled masses.

When taken into the dining-room the unhappy creatures became perfectly wild with excitement. They seemed persuaded that their visitors were spirits, and flung themselves about with the utmost violence in order to escape from their custody; and it was only when Dr. Liddell threatened to pour some water over their heads that they became comparatively calm.

While this strange scene was going forward in the dining-room the apartment from which the two women had been removed was subjected to scrutiny. In order to admit the light of the day, it was necessary to remove three black shawls which had been nailed one over the other across the window. When these had been taken down and the dust covered [illegible] up, a miserable spectacle presented itself. The floor was covered in most parts, to the thickness of about a foot, with ashes and rubbish. In the fireplace was a great heap of ashes, with a small fire smouldering on the top—the fire standing out from the chimney altogether, and sending its smoke up along the wall of the room, which was thickly covered with soot. The only furniture in the room consisted of a low bedstead covered with some filthy bedding, a chest of drawers, a stool and a broken chair. The wretched condition of the women cannot have arisen from poverty, as there was discovered on the person of one of them the sum of $4 in bank notes, together with a check on the Bank of Scotland for $288, It is stated moreover, that they were in receipt of some small annuity, settled on them by their deceased brother. Some difficulty was experienced in removing them from the house, but at last they were got into a cab and conveyed to the asylum."

A NEWLY INVENTED STETHOSCOPE.—M. Koeing, of Paris, has invented a stethoscope which promises to become very useful in clinical practice, in which the instrument usually employed is often found inconvenient. The new instrument consists of a flat box slightly rounded, containing a diaphragm of caoutcouch, which, by blowing, is made to assume a hemispherical form. To the box thus prepared a tube of caoutcouch, five or six yards in length, is attached, and by applying the ear to the outer extremity of this tube, the beating of the heart and the movement of the lungs can be distinctly heard. This it will be seen is an important advantage, for the stethoscope can now be applied to the chest of a patient lying in bed, and observations made without inconvenience to either party. There is, moreover, the further advantage that five tubes can be screwed to the box as easily as one, whereby during a clinical lecture or examination, four students may listen to the movements in the chest of the patient while the surgeon is making his observations.

A FEMALE VAMPIRE.—Livingston, the Rebel spy, was executed at St Louis on Friday last. The Democrat relates the following incident: "At an early hour the jail was visited by the inevitable Elizabeth Mund, the superstitious Swiss woman, who is afflicted with a 'dancing of the heart,' and believes that she can be cured by sucking the blood of a man who has been hanged. She implored, Marshal Coff, with tears in her eye (she has but one), to allow her to enter the jail yard and obtain a few drops of Livingston's blood. The marshal, remembering her violent demonstrations at the execution of Hanson, told her she would be allowed to come in at twelve o'clock, when she could get as much blood as she wanted. The vampire departed, promising to be back punctually at twelve. When she returned, however, the exeqution was over, and, for the fifth ar sixth time, Mrs. Mund was disappointed.

IN New Caledonia, a French penal settlement, the natives have not yet profited much by their intercourse with their friends. Cannibalism exists unchecked in all its horrors. Recently several feasts came off at Moneo. No less than two males and twelve females, taken prisoners, were killed and eaten by one of the tribes.

THE French are humiliated at seeing the English take possession of Mexico with their capital as soon as the new French Empire is established. The English have taken the contracts for the new railroad system of the country, and English merchants have already forestalled the markets with the products of English manufactures.

From the *Iowa Statesman*.

Indian Expedition.

For several days the people have been startled by intelligence of the most atrocious butchery of immigrants, travelers and settlers on the plains. A combination of all the tribes seems to have been brought about, intent upon making war on the whites and mercilessly butchering every one that they can get their hands on. The overland stage Company is hurrying its stock to places of safety; the immigrations are turning back from their intended march to the land of gold; government trains are stopped; and the terrified settlers are leaving the country, or fleeing to the forts and to places of concealment. The military scattered along the line of travel and settlements is found entirely inadequate to the protection of the people and the safety of the overland route.

All this is the result of bad management, at military head quarters. For two years the Government has had the strongest evidences of the hostile disposition of the Indians. Southern Minesota, Northern Iowa, and the Upper Missouri have been ravaged by these barbarous savages. An immense military expedition was fitted out last year from Minnesota and Iowa, at a cost of the people of millions of dollars, and little or nothing accomplished. The Indians kept out of their way. This spring another large expedition was fitted out at a heavy cost to the Government, under the command of General Sully, and ordered into the Sioux country. It is now on Knife River, in the extreme Northern part of Dacotah, beyond the white settlements, and hundreds of miles from any thoroughfare over the plains. Now, we submit in all sincerity, what kind of a policy is that, which sends all of our available military force, hundreds of miles from settlements and the line of travel, to hunt down an enemy who can always have notice of its approach and keep out of its way, and leave the settlers and emmigrants exposed to savage butchery. The place for these soldiers is where the settlements and immigrants are. Forts and block-houses should be established in the settlements and along the overland routes to the Pacific slope, and the six or seven thousand men who are engaged in a fruitless chase in the vicinity of the Little Missouri, should be divided into small detachments, stationed at these forts and block-houses, and kept actively at work scouting and ridding the settlements of these pests. The best thing the Government can do is to order Gen. Sulley back from the Indian station a portion of his force in Southern Dacotah, and scatter the balance of them along the overland route to the Pacific. Sulley may travel on the Upper Missouri for ten years, and unless the Indians are in such force as to give them an assurance of victory, he will never encounter one. They can keep out of his way, and they will do so, unless it suits them to fight.

SINGULAR PHENOMENA.—Last evening a little before eleven o'clock, the heavens presented a spectacle such as is rarely to be witnessed. The sky was spanned from east to west with a bright, well defined belt of greyish white, extending from horizon to horizon, and passing a little south of the zenith. The stars were visible at intervals behind the belt, giving the appearance of a gigantic gauze scarf spangled with gems. It remained stationary a short time, and then, after gentle undulations toward the south, it faded from view. It attracted the attention of every one who was so fortunate as to be in the open air while it was visible, and was the object of much conjecture and remark. There was no appearance of aurora in the northern horizon, but the phenomenon was undoubtedly aurora in its character.—*Worcester Spy, 25th.*

The colored people of Philadelphia held a meeting on Tuesday night to insist upon their right to ride on the city railway cars; along with white folks. One of the speakers said that unless greater respect and attention is paid to the claims of the colored race in the United States, the onward progress of the Union army might, as a natural consequence, be expected to falter, and our victories be slow.

DR. JOHN KITZMILLER, of Pinegrove, Schuylkill county, a successful coal operator in the Lorberry region, met with an accident death on Wednesday last. While attempting to adjust some of the harness he fell, and the horse starting, Mr. K. was dragged a considerable distance with his head down. He leaves a fortune estimated at a quarter of a million of dollars.

DEPREDATIONS OF THE FLORIDA.—The ship Imfican, bound for New York to California, was recently destroyed off the coast of Brazil by the rebel steamer Florida. The officers of the latter took from the ship sbout $70,000 in specie, and then set her on fire. She was, with her cargo, valued at £50,000.

A UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.—BY what we eat, by the air we breathe, or by the water we drink, we can be made sick; or by fatigue, or from debility induced by heat, because these effects end by producing impurity of blood. To regain health we must purify the blood, by the organs of the stomach and bowels; these organs must be continued in the regular performance of that duty which nature has assigned them, and should there be any impediment, to what does experience point? TO BRANDRETH'S PILLS, which cannot injure, and which will surely restore the bowels to the regular performance of their duties.

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

Sold by THOMAS REDPATH, Pittsburgh, and by all respectable dealers in medicines. aug5-lydawe

WE ASSERT IT BOLDLY.—There are no other Medicines so reliable, effectual and convenient as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, always ready for use. They are invaluable to the Soldier exposed to Wounds, Sores, Fevers, and Bowel Complaints. They never fail. 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, 63 cents, and $1.40 per box or pot. sep5-1wd

N. J. CORNWELL.....SAMUEL KERR

CORNWELL & KERR,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

Silver and Brass Platers.

And manufacturers of

Saddlery & Carriage Hardware,

No. 7 St. Clair street, and Duquesne Way, (near the Bridge,) PITTSBURGH. jus-1yd

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—J. H. BORLAND has just received his stock of FALL AND WINTER BOOTS AND SHOES, comprising all the latest styles of Gentlemens' Ladies' and Children's wear which he is selling at a very small advance on cost.

SUMMER GOODS sold cheap.

Call at No. 98 Market street, 2d door from Fifth street. sep3

FRESH MINERAL WATERS

Congress,
Empire,
Kissenger,
Blue Lick,
Red Sulphur,
Artesian Waters,

constantly on hand, fresh direct from the springs at JOSEPH FLEMING, sep1 corner of the Diamond and Market st.

PINE POTASH.—A PURE ARTICLE of Potash can always be found at JOSEPH FLEMING'S, sep1 corner of the Diamond and Market st.

PATENT MEDICINES.—ALL THE really good Patent Medicines can be obtained at JOS. FLEMING'S sep1 corner of the Diamond and Market st.

CEMENT.—FOR FRUIT CANS, ALways on hand, at JOS. FLEMING'S sep1 corner of the Diamond and Market st.

UNREPRESENTABLE 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. aug5-1yd&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. aug5-1yd&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, crook 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 Cold st. N. Y.

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

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

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

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., Nov. 24, 1863.

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

Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSEL.

RENDSBURY, Wis., Sept. 16, 1863.

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

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

HAVEMEYER MANSION, 5TH ST., New York, Aug. 2, 1863.

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

Respectfully, MRS. O. M. DEVOE."

"* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life. REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N.Y."

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

"* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon Preaching. * * Plantation Bitters have cured me. REV. J. S. OATHERN, Rochester, N. Y."

"* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect. G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent Soldier's Home, Cin., O."

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

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm. C. O. MOORE, No. 254 Broadway."

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

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

S. T.—1860—X.

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

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

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

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

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.—The genuine article sold by SIMON JOHNSTON, cor. Smithfield and 4th s. forq-md&wend

FLAGS! AWNINGS! TENTS!

WM. F. SCHEIBLE,

MANUFACTURER OF

AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, TENTS, BAGS, WAGON COVERS, &c.

No 42 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Awnings proofed to prevent mildew. sep5-d1f

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—A very large stock of KNABE & CO's and HAINES BROS. CELEBRATED PIANOS, received before the late advance in prices. Also, a splendid assortment of PRINCE & CO'S MELODEONS, AMAUNUT'S MELODEONS, and a large assortment of new SHEET MUSIC.

CHARLOTTE BLUME,
42 FIFTH STREET.

TO-DAYS ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL THE NOVELTIES FOR FALL WEAR IN LADIES' AND MISSES'

CLOAKS, BORNONS, SACQUES, BASQUES, AND MANTLES,

JUST OPENED AT

THE PITTSBURGH CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,

NO. 73 MARKET STREET,

The Ladies will now find in our showrooms everything rich, elegant and fashionable in Cloth and Silk garments, embracing the very newest patterns, designs and fabrics, for the Fall season, to which their attention is respectfully called.

M. J. SPENCE. sep6-1t

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will hold its next Annual Exhibition at EASTON, Pa., commencing TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 27th, and closing Friday, September 30th, 1864. Premiums over $10,000. Read the following abstract:

CATTLE.—Foreign Imported, 10 premiums ranging from $30 to $20; all other grades of Cattle, 21 premiums, from $25 to $10; and 42 premiums from $8 to $2. Best herd of Cattle, not less than 15, owned and held as farm stock, &c., $40; 2d best, $25. Best team of 10 Yoke of Oxen from any county, to be paid Agricultural Society of said county, $50; 2d best, $25.

HORSES.—Best Imported, 6 premiums, from $30 to $10. Thorough-bred, 10 premiums, from $30 to $10; Trotting Horses and Mares, a premium of $300, one of $200, and one of $100; Pacing, one of $50; Matched Horses, fancy trotting, premium $50; best Matched Trotting, a premium of $30; best Draught, Gelding, and Single Horses, 12 premiums from $15 to $10; Stallions and Mares for all work, 15 premiums from $25 to 10; Jacks and Mules, 7 premiums from $25 to $10; best Mule Team of 4, $30; 2d best, $15:—making about $2,000 in premiums for all descriptions of Horses and Mules.

SHEEP.—For different kinds, 16 Premiums, from $20 to $10; 55 Premiums from $8 to $4.

POULTRY.—Of almost every kinds of premiums of $1, 2, 3 and 5, in the aggregate of $157.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Best display $50, Steam Plow $100, medal or special diploma, and liberal special premiums for plows, plowman, rollers, cultivators wagons, &c. The premiums in other departments are liberal, being for leather and its manufactures, butter, cheese, &c., vegetables, fruits, melions, grapes, wines, flowers and their designs, stoves, tin ware, &c., domestic manufactures, needle work, &c., fine arts, painting and penmanship, display of articles by tradesmen and mechanics, silver ware, sewing machines, pianos, &c.

The above being a mere abstract, exhibitors are requested to secure a catalogue so that they may conform to the regulation of the society, in presenting articles for exhibition. The most liberal arrangements are being effected with railroads generally, both as to freight and excursion tickets. For catalogues and railroad regulations, address the Secretary.

Single Admission tickets. 25 cents.

THOMAS P. KNOX, President.
A. B. LONGAKER, Secretary.
Norristown, Pa. sep6-3td

OF INTEREST TO LADIES.

GET THE BEST.

In these days of practical ideas, nobody will deny that a Sewing Machine is an indispensable institution in every well regulated family; that the work made upon a good machine is quite as durable and more beautiful than the best hand sewing, nobody will doubt, and that it will go through as much work in a day as could be performed in a week by hand, ten thousand workshops; and ten times ten thousand firesides will testify. But amid the variety of machines which are offered to the public it is sometimes difficult for the purchaser to decide which is the best. A trial of over two years enables us to say with the greatest confidence that there is no better machine for general family use than the manufactured by the Grover & Baker Sewin Machine Company. It makes a beautiful elastic seam that does not rip or wear with washing, runs almost noiselessly, is plain, simple, easy to work, and not liable to get out of repair; fastens the ends of its own thread and uses threads and silks directly from the spools on which they are bought. In this opinion we are satisfied by the judges in all parts of the country, who have awarded the Grover & Baker Machines the first premiums at all the State Fairs to date.—*From Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.*

Every Machine, Warranted for 3 Years.

INSTRUCTION FREE.

Office, No. 18 FIFTH STREET.

A. F. CHATONEY,
General Agent.
sep5-3td

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHFIELD street, cures Syphilis, Syphilitic Eruptions, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Urethral Discharges, Impurity of the Blood, Skin Diseases, Scorbutic Eruptions, Tetter, Ringworm, Mercurial Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Piles, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, Monthly Suppressions, Diseases of the Joints, Nervous Affections, Pains in the Back and Loins, Irritation of the Bladder and Kidneys, successfully treated. Cures guaranteed. sep5-1t

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The fine Stea ner H. BLAKE is offered for sale; she is now at the Cincinnati wharf and will be sold for seventeen hundred dollars, if immediate application is made. For further particulars address S. D. STEPHENS, sep5-10td No. 17 Mill street, Cincinnati.

TO-DAYS ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEMOCRATS

BE DRAFTED,

or about going

INTO THE ARMY!

Go and get a pair of Water-proof Boots at

Concert Hall Shoe Store,

No. 62 Fifth St.

If you are lucky enough to escape, buy a pair for some unfortunate friend. sep5

SCHOOL BOOKS

Of all kinds used in the

PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

AND ALL

OTHER SCHOOLS IN THE CITY.

SCHOOL STATIONERY,

Of all kinds.

Prices as Low as Can be Afforded.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,
sep6 87 WOOD STREET.

FRENCH MARINOES.

Poplin Repps,

Dress Goods,

Black Silks,

Figured Silks,

Plain Silks,

Blankets and Flannels,

SELLING AT LOW PRICES

AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

MARKET STREET.

sep6

LOAN OF 1881.

Proposals for Loan.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 30, 1864.

SEALED OFFERS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Department, under the act of March 3, 1863, until noon of FRIDAY, the 9th of September, 1864, for bonds of the United States, to the amount of about thirty-one and a half million dollars, being the amount of unaccepted offers undisposed of under the notice of Proposals for Loan, dated 4th June last. The bonds will bear an annual interest of 6 per cent., payable semi-annually in coin on the first days of July and January of each year, and redeemable after the 30th of June, 1881.

Each offer must be for fifty or one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and must state the sum, including premium, offered for each hundred dollars in bonds, or for fifty, when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal, excluding premium, of the whole amount offered must be deposited, as a guaranty for payment of subscription if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, or St. Louis, or with the designated Depository at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, or Buffalo; or with any National Banking Association authorized to receive deposits which may consent to transact the business without charge. Duplicate certificates of deposits will be issued to depositors, and the officer or association receiving them, the *originals* of which must be forwarded with the offers to the Department. All deposits should be made in time for advice of offers with certificates to reach Washington not later than the morning of September 8th. No offer not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered Bonds issued will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000. Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will also be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Friday, the 9th September. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers; and in case of acceptance, bonds of the descriptions and denominations preferred will be sent to the subscribers at the cost of department, on final payment of instalments. The original deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last instalment paid; by successful offerers and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer or other officer or association authorized to act under this notice on or advice of acceptance of offer, or as follows: One-third on or before the 14th, one-third on or before the 19th; and the balance, including the premium, and original two per cent. deposit, on or before the 24th of September. Interest on bonds will begin with the date of deposit. Parties preferring may pay the accrued interest from date of bond, July 1st, to date of deposit, in coin.

Offers under this notice should be endorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline offers not considered advantageous is reserved to the government.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The bonds for this Loan are ready for immediate delivery. sep3-9td

FOR SALE.—353 ACRES COAL AND surface, together with the improvements, situate near Larimer's Station, 8 miles West of Greensburgh, and within 2½ miles of P. R. R. Grade easy, title good, and price low. J. H. OANDAS, Real Estate Broker, No. 97 Fourth st., Pittsburgh.

GAME BAGS, SHOT BELTS, AND Powder Flasks of every description, for sale by JAMES BOWN, sep5 136 Wood street.