In this spirit we will present our selves with a fascination so great that the timid republicans who are now afraid that we will be down upon them with more blood and more taxes, will come to our camp and sit in protection under the broad ægis of the constitution and the law, as administered by the faithful interpreters of that constitution, the democratic nominees. As matters stand we have been in somewhat of a predicament for the last three or four years. The democratic party during that time has been without any organized representation with the exception of the State of New York and the smaller State of New Jersey, there was not an organic thing on this continent that was not against us. The Federal government, including the army and navy, was in the hands of Mr. Lincoln. State governments, with the two exceptions mentioned, were all against us; and yet, with all this organic power opposed to us, what do we behold? Why, we behold a rising power from among the body of the people, a spontaneous current made up of the contributions of individual wills, and individual feelings, and that power is so great as to make Mr. Lincoln and his people in Washington tremble in their boots. [Cheers.] We have not a musket; we don't want any—we don't need any. We have the ballot box, we have tickets, we have human reason, and all we ask of Mr. Lincoln is that he will keep the road to that ballot box unobstructed by fraud or force; that he will make that road open to the people, give us a clean ticket and a fair count out. [Laughter and applause.] That is all we want. We do not care how many revolvers he has so that he will just keep them away from the people. We want him to do that. Mark you, We don't want him to interfere, and I don't think he will try it after this demonstration.

Now, my friends, I know how anxious you all are to get through with the glorious doings of this day. I am not going to detain you. Nor am I going to say that I will support the ticket. Great God! I never did anything else. [Cheers.] I will not only support it, but I will do it with all my heart, with all my might, and with all my cheerfulness I once voted for a man on the democratic ticket for Congress, and refused to speak to him as I returned from the polls, because he was on the ticket; and, my friends, I take it for granted, and always have taken it for granted, that, whatever else happens in the world, God and the people can't be wrong. [Applause.] I came here without any personal feelings in this business. I have no desire, but that the desires of others shall be gratified. I think now that any fears which some of our friends may have entertained in regard to this eminent man already nominated are without any foundation. I will tell you why. We have had Presidents of the United States before this who commanded the whole army and navy, and were victorious Generals. Did they do us any harm? Did Andrew Jackson enslave his country? [Loud and enthusiastic cheering.] Did he employ armies to silence the clamors of a few factionists in South Carolina? Not at all. How many men did he send to the Bastile? Not one. He was a military man, with military instincts as strong as Gen. McClellan, and with this difference: that Jackson came in upon his own popularity, and McClellan comes in as a man believed by the democratic party to be fitted for this particular emergency. McClellan has been suggested by the perilous condition of the country for reasons, all of which have been given to the people, but it makes no difference whether they have been given to the people or not; there is a secret instinct in the breast of every Democrat which at night, when he is alone, and passes his eye over the darkened aspect of this country, will lead him to feel and see a reason to have some person of McClellan's stripe near at hand. [Applause.] Do you understand it? The army, this great citizen army does not belong to any one man in this country. It belongs to the people; it is a part of the people; it is under the patronage and protection of the people, and the army will know what we want very well. They know that we don't intend to say to them, "Go on, you brutes, into the field; no matter how many thousands of you are slaughtered to-day it will draw a drag net through the country and haul up as many more to be slaughtered to-morrow. [Loud cheers.] Nothing of that kind. We do not want a cold blooded joker at Washington who, while the District of Columbia is infested with hospitals, and the atmosphere burdened by the groans and sighs of our mangled countrymen, when he can spare a minute from Joe Miller's Jest Book, looks out upon the acres of hospitals and inquires, "What houses are those?" We want a man who can entertain a proper appreciation of their sufferings—a man who knows what a soldier means when he points to a missing arm and says: "This arm was lost at such a battle;" or raising a mutilated hand, says: "This hand was fractured at such a battle—this limb was broken at such a battle, where I fought a your order in defence of the Government of my country as you told me." When a soldier comes to George B. McClellan he will not be answered in a ribald joke. The soldiers all understand this thing. They know what the Democratic party means; that, so long as the army exists under democratic rule, the brave children of the country who have enrolled themselves under its banners will be respected, regarded and cared for, their pensions paid, their families provided for, because there will be some humanity as well as blood in this business. There will be no call upon half a million of young men to go and be cut to pieces under any pretence, hashed worse than animals, worse than the Roman gladiators, and then come back to be put off with a jest. [Cheers] They will all know, every one of them, that Gen. McClellan is no joker, and will know, every one of them, when they are told to fight, that it will be for something that is constitutional and legitimate, and when they are told the fighting is ended they will be willing to say "Well, General, Mr. President. I expect you are about right." Willingly and cheerfully they will acquiesce in the decision of the nation as exhibited in the person of the President. The army will throw up their caps in spite of subordinates, because the election of Gen. McClellan will reconnect them with a gentleman. Hitherto orders have been issued and plans devised to cut off the army from the people, to separate them and array them against each other, and that has been the great danger of the last four years. This vote will reconnect the army with the people, and give the civil the paramount authority over the military of the country. [Loud cheers.]

The PRESIDENT: We have heard from a distinguished friend of Andrew Jackson; you will now listen to the words of one who was the first friend of Henry Clay during his life time; and if he had lived till now, God knows he would have been with us.

A PAPER substance is to be used for book binding has just been invented in England. It appears to receive gilt impressions with the distinctness of morocco, and, as it can be washed with soap and water when dirty, it may be surmised that hereafter the phrase 'musty literature' will fall into disuse. It is said that its cost will be something like one half of the present price of embossed cloth.

The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 7, 1864.

☞ NOTICE.—THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet at the MERCHANTS' HOTEL, in Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, September 13, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M. Punctual attendance is requested.

C. L. WARD Chairman.

ROBERT J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3, 1864.

☞ DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The rooms of the DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE are at No. 512 CHESTNUT STREET, Second Floor,

C. L. WARD, Chairman.

ROBERT J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

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 R. HELMBOLD,
EDWARD P. DUNN,
THOMAS McCULLOUGH,
EDWARD L. HESS,
PHILLIP S. GERHARD,
GEORGE G. LEIPER,
MICHAEL SELTZER,
PATRICK McAVOY,
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.

The Presidential Election.

The following act approved January 23d, 1845, fixes the day for holding the Presidential election:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the electors of President and Vice-President shall be appointed in each State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November of the year in which they are to be appointed.

Democratic County Convention.

Our County Convention will assemble this forenoon, at the Court House, to place in nomination a ticket to be supported at the coming October election. The officers to be voted for are Congressmen, a State Senator, six Representatives, a Prothonotary, a County Commissioner, a Coroner, and Director of the Poor. We trust that our friends in the Convention will act harmoniously and that they may succeed in presenting the people with a good ticket. Give us good candidates and we will alarm the champions of conscription to drag poor men from their homes to fight for negro emancipation.

An Able Speech.

We direct attention to the fine speech of Hon. WM. ALLEN, of Ohio, delivered at the Chicago Convention, published on the first page of this morning's *Post*.

ANOTHER INFAMOUS SLANDER.

The Abolition enemies of McCLELLAN are base enough for anything; they are now engaged in manufacturing history, intended to prove him not only a coward but a traitor. The following extract, purporting to be taken from a history of the Peninsula campaign, in relation to the battle of Malvern Hill by Rev. J. J. MARKS is the latest specimen:

"It is one of the strangest things in this week of disaster that General McCLELLAN ordered a retreat to Harrison's Landing, six miles down the James river *after we had gained so decided a victory*. When this order was received by the impatient and eager army, consternation and amazement overwhelmed our patriotic and ardent hosts. Some refused to obey the command. *Gen. Martindale shed tears of shame*. The brave and chivalrous KEARNEY said in the presence of many officers: "*I, Philip Kearney, an old soldier, enter my solemn protest against this order for retreat—we ought, instead of retreating, to follow up the enemy and take Richmond*. And in full view of all the responsibility of such a declaration, *I say to you all, such an order can only be prompted by cowardice or treason.*"

And with all hopelessness and despair succeeded the flush of triumph. In silence and gloom our victorious army commenced retiring from an enemy utterly broken, scattered and panic-stricken.

And when there was not a foe within miles of us, we left our wounded behind to perish, and any one witnessing the wild eagerness of our retreat, would have supposed that we were in the greatest peril from a vigilant and triumphant enemy."

We ask the reader of this, if he has a neighbor who was under McCLELLAN during the seven days fights alluded to, to give him this slander of his General, which is copied and endorsed by the Pittsburgh *Commercial*. All we desire is that the soldiers who have survived the campaign in question, shall have the answering of the cowardly and most infamous calumny.

The Rev. J. J. MARKS was the Chaplain of the 63d Penna. Regiment, which was captured at Savage Station *before* the battle of Malvern Hill was fought. So that instead of his being an eye witness to that engagement, he was a prisoner in Richmond when it took place.

The reader may infer from this new fabrication the sort of campaign the Abolitionists intend carrying on against the purest and most skilful of our Generals. The man whom the President and his trembling Cabinet implored to take charge of the army after it had been almost crushed under POPE, and who triumphantly drove the invading and exultant foe out of Maryland and saved the national capital from invasion, is to be put down by slander. And "revers and rogues," it seems, are willing to lend themselves to the purpose. This is a soldier's thanks, and such is the gratitude of an infamously corrupt party, which seeks to make itself peculiarly the soldiers' friend. Coward and [illegible] such are the terms applied to the hero of Antietam. Remember this soldier of the Potomac, and consider how much love a party has for the army, which applies such terms to the purest patriot and ablest General of our day. Remember them in November and vindicate your own reputation, which is inseparably united with that of your gallant General.

Our Soldiers in Rebel Prison.

The following resolution passed by the Chicago Convention is attracting particular attention:

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens who now and long have been prisoners of war in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation on the score alike of public and common humanity.

The Abolitionists content themselves with managing to secure the soldiers' votes; the soldiers comfort never enters into Abolition calculations. The above resolution, passed by the representative of the Democracy of the nation, has awakened public attention and already we hear of petitions being in circulation to effect its purpose. The following significant paragraph is from one of the petitions now obtaining signatures in this neighborhood:

"People, in these calamitous times, think intensely and profoundly; and they reason and discriminate logically and severely. They are not blind to the fact that men in high places sometimes mistake pride and obstinacy for honor and firmness; and the conclusion to which many of them have arrived, that some such mistake has been made in the matter of the exchange of prisoners is not calculated to strengthen the government in this terrible hour of trial. They think, too, of the awful cry of agony which is perpetually ascending to Heaven from that slaughtering-pen at Andersonville—whether uttered in prayer, the language of Faith and Hope or in groanings which cannot be uttered, or in curses and blasphemy, the out-bursting of desperation and despair—and ask themselves whether that cry is calculated to bring down upon our Government the favor or the wrath of God!"

The Maryland Legislature.

The *Gazette* now desires to know if we approve of the arrest of the rebel Maryland Legislature, why we attempt to "shift the responsibility of that arrest from the shoulders of McCLELLAN, upon those of Mr. LINCOLN." We desire to place the responsibility where it belongs, on the Administration, because the *Gazette* attempted to show that McCLELLAN was the first to commence the monstrous system of arbitrary arrests which the Administration inaugurated and still practice.

☞ The question now alone is, will the people continue this war simply to force the South to yield up the institution of slavery; or will they leave that question open to the future?

Is it not enough for our generation that we have proved to all sections and and to the world that the United States of America cannot be disunited?

Our fathers established the Union, we have preserved it, let future generations correct the evils in it.

The issue of this Presidential contest is a plain one; none so ignorant as not to be able to understand it; we await the result with perfect confidence in the patriotism and intelligence of the people.

"The flag of the Union forever,
Three cheers for the red, white and blue."

☞ The National Democratic Convention arraigned at the bar of public judgment the iniquitous acts of LINCOLN and his Administration, such as attacks upon State Sovereignty, as in the case of Delaware and Maryland; the outrages upon personal liberty, arbitrary arrests, etc. They will demand freedom of thought, of speech and the press, and freedom at the ballot box in proclaiming for the next President the hero of Antietam GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

☞ The Chicago Convention deliberated in a spirit of patriotic intelligence directed to the end of displacing, by legal and unconstitutional means, the unworthy men who, for nearly four long dreary years, have prostituted their public functions, and dragged this nation along in bloody ruin. The people are longing for a change of the wicked incompetents now at the head of affairs, for McCLELLAN and PENDLETON.

☞ LINCOLN is said to have sent five regiments of troops to Chicago, but he certainly entertains an incorrectly formed opinion, if he thinks by the hand of violence or military interference to intimidate or control the great National Democratic party which has selected George B. McCLELLAN and George H. PENDLETON as its standard bearers.

☞ Up with the Flags! Sound the Music! The McCLELLAN march has commenced. It's work is to clear the White House for "Little MAC," and give him elbow room to restore the Union.

For the Post.

PURITANICAL PHILANTHROPY.

Slave Trade in Massachusetts.

Two young persons, son and daughter of Lawrence Southwick, of Salem, who has himself been imprisoned, and deprived of all his property for having entertained two Quakers at his house, were fined ten pounds each for non-attendance at church, which they were unable to pay. The case being represented to the General Court at Boston, that body issued an order which may still be seen on the court records, bearing the signature of Edward Rawson, Secretary, by which the Treasurer of the county was "fully empowered to sell the said persons to any of the English in Virginia or Barbadoes to answer said fines." An attempt was made to carry this barbarous order into execution, but no ship master was found willing to carry them to the West Indies.—*Vide Sewall's History pp.* 225-6.

"And on his horse with Rawson, his cruel clerk at hand
"Sate haughty Endicot, the ruler of the land.
"Then to the stout sea Captains, the Sheriff turning said
"Which of ye worthy seamen, will take this maid
"In the Isle of fair Barbadoes, or on Virginia's shores
"You may hold her at a higher price than Indian girl or Moor. WHITTIER.

WHERE is Anna Dickenson? Why don't she come to the rescue of her Uncle Abraham? The men are all quitting him—the females should stick the closer. "Oh woman, in our hours of ease, &c." *New Haven Register.*

Anna is busy sticking to Fremont, who needs her, she thinks, almost as much as Abraham. Besides, she says, he is more of a gentleman—his conversation doesn't make her blush.—*Boston Courier.*

A SHOCKING occurrence took place recently in Liverpool. Fifty children were poisoned by eating beans supposed to be the sort called Caiabar, and though in most of the cases the result of the poison was comparatively mild, in one instance death resulted. The beans, which are an expensive drug used chiefly by oculists, were lying among the rubbish swept from a ship.

Dr. Wilmot Found to be Junius.

The name of Junius is again introduced to the attention of the public by a late announcement that recent discoveries have fixed the authorship of those famous letters upon a man named at an early day as one of the possible authors but of late wholly laid aside as a claimant, the Rev. Dr. James Wilmot.

Among other proofs of his identity with Junius are said to be some letters of Lord Chatham. We have seen none of the recently discovered evidence of the authorship; and the scholar and the journalist will look with interest for their perusal. When they have appeared we shall canvass their relative force. Dr. Wilmot is said to have been a convivial divine, but a ripe scholar and an able man. His niece, the celebrated Olivia Wilmot Serres, many years ago, published a volume in which she contended that the Doctor's claim to the authorship was established; and the late Mr. Beckford, of Fonthill, is said to have given his opinion that Wilmot was Junius.

The current of writing of late upon the question of their author, has settled between Earl Chatham and Sir Philip Francis, with a preponderating weight of opinion in favor of the latter. We have never been able, from the evidence adduced, to believe that either was the real Junius. We do not believe that Chatham would have written them, nor do we think Francis could have written them. The arguments in numerous Treatises in favor of these men, have all been weak and unsatisfactory. What the evidence may be in favor of Dr. Wilmot we are curious to learn.

The question of the authorship of Junius has lost none of its interests, either as a literary or a political inquiry. It will never cease to attract the attention of the scholar so long as it remains undemonstrated. Nor is it a trivial or unimportant topic of inquiry. It is true that added importance has attached to these remarkable productions from the mystery connected with the real author's name; but had they been acknowledged and not anonymous productions, they would still have been esteemed a model English classic. They are the most wonderful production in the English language for attic terseness, energetic vigor and venomous sarcasm. They are also severely logical where reasoning could be serviceable and wisely philosophical where philosophy was requisite. There is an air of lofty statesmanship and hearty patriotism which proves them the production of no servile partisan or hireling libeller.

Junius was the foremost journalist that ever wielded a pen. He has never been approached by any writer before or since his day as a representative journalist. This is his great character. He was the leading journalist in the defensive war of the patriots of the city of London in the unnatural strife stirred up by George III. and his minions against them. John Wilkes, the prince of demagogues, but a far abler man than he has been reported, was their file leader in the bill of rights clubs, and in the Parliament; but Junius was their real herald; single and alone the great unknown was more than all others united, in that contest between municipal liberty and despotic authority. The Ministers quaked in their seats, the Chief Justice turned pale on his bench and the King upon his throne foamed with rage while he trembled with fear. If Dr. Wilmot is proved to have been this terrible master of the pen, he must be advanced to the front rank of British writers in an age far in advance of the present for great authors.

The Victory at Atlanta.

General Sherman's dispatch confirms all our hopes of the victory at Atlanta and recites the military movements by which it was won. In spite of the distrust and the detractions of the disloyal and disunion presses, General Sherman has fully vindicated the good opinion which General McClellan expressed of him, when, being called to the command of our armies, he endeavored, though in vain, to procure Sherman's services as his chief of staff.

It is pitiful to think how the splendid achievements of this gallant soldier, and of Grant, and of all their comrades in arms, will be cheated of their proper fruits. Our victories do not bring in the golden day of peace; for an administration holds power at Washington whose purpose it is to prolong the war till a disunion peace is inevitable—an administration which made no use of Farragut's victories on the Mississippi except to organize cotton-stealing expeditions up its various tributaries, or of Grant's conquest of Vicksburg, except to gut the southwest by treasury permits in the hand of Republican thieves. Were McClellan in power, the victories of our armies would be used to restore peace and establish the Union. By Mr. Lincoln they will only be used to make peace impossible.

☞ 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. 55 cents, 88 cents, and $1,40 per box or pot. sep5-1wd

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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. aug8-1yd&we

☞ DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, pint bottles at fifty cents each, for the cure of lameness, cuts, galls, colic, strains, &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.

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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.

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FRESH MINERAL WATERS. Congress, Empire, Kissenger, Blue Lick, and Artesian Waters, constantly on hand, fresh, direct from the springs at JOSEPH FLEMING'S, sept corner of the Diamond and Market st.

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

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

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

☞ 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.

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☞ 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 grey.
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.

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☞ 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 estopelly 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 hardy 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 animals 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.

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&c., &c.

MYERS, SCHOYER, & Co.,

au31 No. 29 Fifth street.

WANTED.

SUBSTITUTE FOR ONE, TWO OR THREE YEARS, Veteran preferred. Highest cash price will be paid. Enquire at the office of HOWARD & CHILDS, au31tf 83 Diamond street.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

IRISH LINEN,

Sheeting Linen,
Pillow Linen,
Shirting Linen,
Shirt Fronts,

For sale by

WHITE, ORR & CO.

No. 25 Fifth Street.

sep7-1t

PRIVATE DISEASES.—Hundreds of young men are ruined beyond redemption by not calling on Dr. Brown at first. He has for twenty-two year confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which, he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and no interruption of business if applied to in the early stage. Dr. Brown is in constant attendance at his office, No. 50 Smithfield street, from 8 in the morning until 9 at night. Dr. Brown is an old resident of Pittsburgh and needs no references. Charges moderate. sep7-1t

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale his farm situate in South Fayette township, on Millers Run, Allegheny county, consisting of 156 acres of excellent land, on which there is a good coal vein, there are 110 cleared, on which there is a good frame dwelling, barn and necessary out buildings. The farm if not disposed of before the 20th of OCTOBER, will be sold at public sale. Enquire of ALEX. FITZPATRICK, Moorhead Post Office, sep7-2wd3tw Allegheny county.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE COMPANY, September 2, 1864. THE PRESIDENT AND MANAGERS of the Monongahela Bridge Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, at the Banking House of N. Holmes & Sons, on and after the 12th inst. N. HOLMES, sep7-6t Treasurer.

90TH SEMI-ANNUAL EXHIBIT OF THE

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO. HARTFORD CONN.

Cash Capital.....$2,250,000 00

ASSETS, JULY, 1864.

Cash	$ 196,226 88
State Stocks	550,390 00
Real Estate, (Unincumbered)	182,263 36
Mortgage Bonds	352,520 00
Railroad Securities	546,165 00
United States Stocks	560,005 00
Bank Stocks	1,068,110 00
Miscellaneous Stocks	23,489 50
Gross	$ 3,401,933 56
LESS LIABILITIES:	
Losses, (Adjusted, unadjusted and not due)	128,303 52
Net	$ 3,273,635 04

☞ $10,000 to $50,000 taken on a single risk. ☜

Fire and Inland Navigation and transportation Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid at this Agency.

Applications for Insurance Solicited.

POLICIES ISSUED WITHOUT DELAY, and all business attended to with fidelity and dispatch, by A. A. CARRIER & BRO., au31-3m Agents.

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, 31 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 $15. 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, 17, 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, melloes, 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 confirm 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.....50 cents.

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

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOW'S THIS!

SHOES FOR 10 CENTS!

More Cavalry Boots than You ever Saw!

Boys Calf Shoes for 25 Cents.

Wholesale Buyers where are You?

You can't buy them by the Cord for Twice the Money.

We paid CASH for the GOODS a year ago.

WOMENS SLIPPERS FOR 25 CTS.

Everything at prices that will astonish you, at the great

Palace Shoe Emporium,

With a Piano for the use of customers in waiting. We lead the style and regulate the prices. By all means go to

Concert Hall Shoe Store,

No. 62 Fifth St.

sept

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.

☞ PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager.....W. HENDERSON.

Grand Military Drama—ROLL OF THE DRUM, with all of its wonderful effects.

THIS EVENING will be presented the domestic three act drama entitled,

THE ROLL OF THE DRUM,

(with a full and complete cast.)

Song.....Fannie Burt.

To conclude with

POOR PILLOODDY.

Pilloddy.....Mr. Sefton.

In rehearsal The Naiad Queen.

WANTED—Fifteen Young Ladies for the Ballet.

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 6th 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 by 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 9th. 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 origin of 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 advice of acceptance