The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 17, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT:

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

GEORGE H. PENDLETON,

OF OHIO.

FOR CONGRESS (XXI) DISTRICT.

JAMES H. HOPKINS.

FOR STATE SENATE.

JONAS R. McCLINTOCK

FOR REPRESENTATIVES:

JOHN S. COSGRAVE,
WM. McCREARY,
J. P. BECKHAM,
VICTOR SCRIBA,
C. MILLER,
JOS. EWING.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.

JOHN FULLWOOD.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

CHARLES BRYSON.

FOR CORONER.

WM. NOBLE.

FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR.

SAMUEL G. McCAULEY.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING!

"Union, Peace and Constitutional Liberty."

In conformity with the call of the National Convention, the Democracy of Allegheny county will meet on the anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, SATURDAY, Sept. 17th, 1864, at 2 o'clock p. m., in front of the Democratic Hall, corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh, to proclaim once more their unwavering fidelity to the Constitution and the Union of the States, and to strike a blow in their defence, by rallying to the support of McCLELLAN and PENDLETON, the candidates of our party for President and Vice President, pledged to restore and preserve them in their integrity. All citizens in favor of preserving the Constitution intact are cordially invited to attend. The meeting will be addressed by

HON. CHARLES SHALER,
HON. WALTER H. LOWRIE,
HON. ANDREW BURKE,
J. W. PARKER, esq.,
JAMES H. HOPKINS, esq.,

and others.

By order of the County Executive Committee.

Be Assessed.

All who desire to secure a vote on the second Tuesday of October should see they are assessed. Do not neglect this.

ABOLITION MEETING IN BEAVER.

The Abolitionists of Beaver held a meeting on Tuesday last, which was a most lamentable failure, and at which George V. Lawrence, of Washington county, Abolition candidate for Congress, was the principal feature. We are informed that George was exceedingly sweet in his allusion to the Democracy; he admitted that there were many patriotic men in our organization, and he never said Copperhead once. The reason of Lawrence drawing it so mildly, just now, is because of the district in which he is running being so close as regards party numbers; but he might as well pitch in in his usual manner, because his opponent, Hon. Jesse Lazear, of Greene county, will certainly defeat him. The people of the 24th district will not discard an honest and high-toned representative, like Mr. Lazear, to make room for one of Simon Cameron's bushwhackers, George Lawrence, a manufacturer in politics, whose school of politicians teaches that the end justifies the means. If he were in Congress our representative, Moorhead, would have to look to his laurels. Lawrence's experience in lobbying, acquired in the Pennsylvania Legislature, would render him a formidable competitor in the way of turning an honest penny by selling his votes to secure contracts. In all of the dodges used to corrupt legislation, Lawrence is as well learned as John Cessna himself; so that the reader will perceive that he is admirably qualified to be one of the Abolition delegation from this State in the coming Congress. But the people of the 24th district, being honest themselves, require an honest representative, and will, therefore, reelect Mr. Lazear.

But to return to the Beaver meeting. After Lawrence got through speaking a big, burly, unsouth and unwashed person called Bigham mounted the rostrum. This must be our old acquaintance Thomas J. of the "gifted minds" who used to shine so luminously through the Pittsburgh *Commercial*. Our informant says that Tom was awfully sever upon the Copperheads, and told more brazen falsehoods in a half an hour than he will be able to atone for during the balance of his life. But this is nothing for him; it was he, who last fall, started the story that Judge Woodward wished for his own son's death, because he entered the service. To the most notorious fabrications we are informed Bigham challenged contradiction, and thus, by the strength of his countenance and the power of his lungs, he succeeded in palming upon the old Abolition bumkins of Beaver stories as gross even as he is himself. But Tom's style of oratory upon the occasion refered to was particularly attractive, which we know was from grave to gay, from lively to serious. Now, our informant says he would roar like a lion, and anon he squeeled and laughed like a hiena, until some of his hearers were struck with the idea that he was giving imitations of a large menagerie of wild animals. From this account these who know the Hon. gentleman will see that he was in his best mood for amusing the credulous people of the town of Beaver. He must have been as effective and entertaining as he was the other day on Fifth street, when he blocked the pavement by gathering a crowd of gaping people to listen to his nonsense.

The Late Elections.

The morning after the election in Vermont and Maine, the telegraph announced that they had gone overwhelmingly for the Abolitionists; but, as the returns have since come in from the different parts of those States, we see that the Abolition majorities of previous years have been seriously diminished. The elections in question indicate nothing regarding the Presidential contest. They were conducted upon local issues with local candidates, having no regard whatever to the Presidency. Our national convention had scarcely adjourned when these elections took place, so that they are not at all indicative of how they will note in November. We do not mean to have it inferred that McClellan will carry either Maine or Vermont; they and Massachusetts will of course vote for Lincoln, and those three States are about all that the buffoon joker can claim.

The Friends of the Soldiers.

Our State Central and County Committees should see, in time that the soldiers in the fields, in camps and in hospitals, are provided with tickets for the coming State and National elections. We see that our Abolition opponents are hard at work to secure by false representations the soldiers' vote; but if our committees are vigilant they will not succeed. The soldiers are for McClellan and McClellan's friends. Let our County Committee take action in regard to this matter immediately.

Democratic Meeting.

Do not forget the meeting to take place on the corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets this evening, the anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution; let there be a grand rally for the Union the Constitution and McClellan.

For the Post.

EAST LIBERTY.

MR. EDITOR.—Will you please re-publish the letters from soldiers in Camp Reynolds which appeared in your paper of Friday morning. I understand there was a vote taken in the 9th Ward Hospital in which there are about six hundred soldiers I have positive information that the vote was about even for Lincoln and McClellan, although announced as five to one in the daily Abolition press. Lincolnites might as well give up this weak dodge.

CAMP REYNOLDS,
September, 13th, 1864.

MR. EDITOR.—*Sir*:—This morning's *Commercial* made the statement that in Camp Reynolds McClellan would not receive 10 votes. I have been laying in this camp for a week, and I am prepared to call the editor of that paper a *liar*, or any other correspondent who writes such stuff. If he or any of his lick-spittles had been in the old regiment barracks on the night of the 12th, he would have known what Democrats are in this camp. I can safely say, that two-thirds of our barrack are Democrats and it holds about two hundred men, and from the general sentiment of the camp I suppose it will average the same. In our own squad of about 25 there are 15, to my personal knowledge, who are staunch Democrats. As I leave this morning for the Western army I will say no more, but leave this for you to fix up and give an insertion in your paper.

Yours respectfully,

J. W. HARVEY,
SAM'L PIFER,
JOHN GIGER,
G. W. CLINE,
PAUL M. CLINE,
JACOB DUER,
JACOB STAYMAKER.

Co. F, 15th reg. P. V. Cav.

P. S.—All in one bunk.

CAMP REYNOLDS, Sept. 14th 1864.

MR. JAMES P. BARR.—*Dear Sir*:—In reading over the columns of the Pittsburgh Daily *Commercial* our attention was called to that part purporting to be the entire vote of the soldiers here encamped, and that out of five thousand here located only ten or thirteen at most went for McClellan and the rest went all and entirely for Old Abraham. We the friends of McClellan in the field of battle and especially that of Antietam, take up the gauntlet in his name, and say, the above is a base and slanderous lie, and one of those lies that we see hour after hour coming from the whirlpool of Abolitionism against McClellan, the scourge of Secessionism, the only conqueror of Stonewall, of Longstreet, and of the rebel of rebels, Lee.

We the undersigned with pen in hand took the votes of Barracks No. 1 and the result was for McClellan, 282; for Lincoln, 40

Signed,

CHARLES O'DONNELL.
JOHN BRADFORD.
JAMES CRILLY.
JAMES TIERNAN.

For the Post.

WHOSE FLAG?

That sequestered portion of Beaver street, Allegheny, situated between Ohio street, and the Commons which seemed hopelessly given over to recluse and the study of domestic economy, is now assuming an air of importance to the patriot and the curiously inclined. Over the roof of one of the most substantial residences floats one of the most elegant and extensive Union flags ever suspended from a private dwelling. The flag itself is no mean object of attraction; but it derives its greatest interest from the mottoes inscribed upon its ample folds

"For President George B. McClellan, For Vice President George H. Pendleton."

The stranger needs no direction to the place. The stoppage of a vehicle; the checking of a horse; the furtive glance of a hasty passer by, the steady gaze of a surprised soul who thought that Freedom was dead; the sneer of the Black Republican; the cheer of the whole souled Democrat; at nightfall, the joyous strains of the serenaders' music attesting h people's devotion to their first love; and rousing Abolitionists from their slumber to curse the unmistakable signs that the morning of Political Freedom draweth nigh—such are among the prominent guides which direct the stranger to the spot. We naturally inquired who it was that thus boldly took his stand for "Little Mac." It is none other than our "staunch Democratic friend Captain Kounts, who again sets such a sterling example to the Democrats of the two cities. The Captain is as inbottom in infusing energy into the ranks of his party as he is severe in his rebuke of Abolition traitors. Go and see the Captain's flag and then hoist your own.

McClellan and Pendleton are bringing a hopeless The sway of fanatics to silence to mourn;
We'll shout it in thunders, and peal it again,
This anthem of joy o'er Columbia's domain."

From the New York Herald.

To the Clergy.

"Politics and the Church," said the great Edmund Burke, are terms that have little agreement. No sound ought to be heard in the church but the healing voice of Christian charity. The cause of civil liberty and civil government gains as little as that of religion by this confusion of duties. Those who quit their proper character to assume what does not belong to them, are for the greater part ignorant both of the character they leave and of the character they assume. Wholly unacquainted with the world in which they are so fond of meddling, and inexperienced in all its affairs on which they pronounce with so much confidence, they have nothing of politics but the passions they excite. Surely the church is a place where one day's truce ought to be allowed to the dissensions and animosities of mankind."

The great British orator animadverts in no measured terms upon "political theologians" and "theological politicians," who, with "the high praises of God in their mouths, carry the bloody sword of war in their hands." He declares that "the signals for revolutions have often been given from pulpits," and that "if all the absurd theories of divines were to vitiate the objects in which they are conversant, we should have no religion left in the world."

"Be ye harmless as doves," said the Redeemer to his apostles when he sent them forth to preach. "The servant of the Lord" says the apostles, "must not strive but be gentle unto *all men*." "My kingdom," said Christ, "is not of this world." Never did the Saviour interfere with the "things that are Cæsar's." Every effort to inveigle our Lord into exciting party questions met with signal failurer. The apostles, following the example of their divine master, abstained from all interference with the affairs of the state. They never permitted themselves to be mixed up with exciting party politics of their own country or of other countries.

Why, then, is there such a departure from the example of Christ and his apostles? Do not the same reasons exist now for the non-intervention of ministers in state affairs? When ministers become openly identified with one of the political parties of the country, do they not necessarily provoke the enmity and hostility of the other party? Is joining the Union League a religious duty? and denouncing Democrats as traitors religious fervor? Is our intelligence to be insulted by being told that the Union League is different from any other political league? The Rev. Mr. Breckenridge, in presiding as temporary chairman of the convention that nominated Lincoln and Johnson as the Republican candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President, committed a gross outrage upon common decency.

As a minister of Christ, I dare not follow the example of those clergymen who have prostituted their holy office, departed from their proper sphere, and permitted themselves to become catpaws of Republican politicians.

The inflammatory and vituperative declamation of clergymen against Democrats cannot but estrange them from the ministry, and destroy their confidence in the church. If Democrats cannot worship God in the churches which they helped to build, without being insulted, are they not driven to one of the two alternatives, either to neglect religious worship or to build churches for themselves?

A CLERGYMAN.

From the London Times.

The Capture of the Georgia.

The Federal steam frigate Niagara brought up to Dover Roads this morning, having on board Capt. Withycomb and thirty-three men belonging to the screw steamer Georgia, which is the property of a British merchant, resident in Liverpool, and was captured while sailing under the British flag, on Monday, 15th of August, about twenty miles off Lisbon. The capture was made by the Commodore in command of the Niagara on the ground that the Georgia was formerly a belligerent ship, and in the service of the Confederate States as the celebrated cruiser of the same name. It seems, however, that the Georgia was purchased some months ago by Mr. E Barns, a ship owner of Liverpool, and some nice questions of international law will therefore probably arise out of this proceeding on the part of the Niagara.

The Georgia, it appears, was under orders for Lisbon, having been chartered by the Portuguese Government for the purpose of conveying passengers between that place and the African coast or the West Indies. She had been regularly fitted up for that purpose, having accommodation for thirty first class and second class passengers. There is reason to believe that the American Commodore was kept informed of the object and destination of the vessel, and that she had been closely watched while in Liverpool. This was her first voyage under her new ownership, and her crew had all received a month's pay in advance. Nothing unusual occurred until she had arrived about twenty miles off Lisbon, when the Niagara was seen apparently waiting for her. Capt Wythycomb did not deviate from his course until brought to by a couple of shots fired across his bow. He was shortly afterward boarded by an armed boat's crew in command of an officer of the Niagara, who requested his attendance before the Commodore. He protested against the insult which had been offered to the flag under which he was sailing, and insisted that as the Georgia was a British ship engaged in legitimate and peaceful traffic, no right could exist under which his course could be arrested. Upon getting on board the Niagara, the Commodore explained that it was his duty to seize the Georgia; but that he desired to cause Capt. Withycomb and his crew as little discomfort as possible. The ship's papers were then taken possession of and the crew detained as prisoners till the Niagara reached Dover when they were landed and conveyed to the Dove-Sailor's Home, where they were kindly received. Thence they will be forwarded to Liverpool.

Letter from Jno. Van Buren.

ALBANY, September 15.

John Van Buren was announced to speak, but being unable to attend, he sent a letter, in which, after alluding to the course pursued by him in giving to the head of the Government a cordial and reserved support, he said:

There are two men who obviously can never make a peace that will receive the sanction of the American people. They are Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis; and unless we are prepared for an external war, and the slaughter, debt, taxation, and the suspension of constitutional liberty, that attend it, Abraham Lincoln must be made to retire on the 4th of March next, and a President must be chosen in his stead, who will consent to peace on the basis of the Union and Constitution. Such a man is General McClellan, and I cannot allow myself to doubt that the loyal people of the United States will call him to the discharge of this as well as the other grave duties that belong to the chief magistracy. The overthrow of Davis and his rebel associates at Richmond will soon follow, and peace once more smile on our distracted country."

The meeting is very large, perhaps the largest political gathering ever held in Albany, the delegates and attendants upon the convention helping considerably to swell the numbers.

Condition of English Factories.

The following is from the London *Times*, August 17:

The reports of the factory inspectors for another half-year state that the cotton mills most employed are those in which Surat cotton can be best adapted in the yarns and cloths manufactured; that is, where coarse or heavy goods are the staple. Complaints are occasionally made of scarcity of hands; but one cause is the low rate of wages earned from inferior cotton, and the migration from one mill to another where superior qualities are used. One of the inspectors, Mr. Baker, calculates that between the beginning of January and the end of May, the average employment per week rose from two days and two hours to three days and seven hours. But he is told that there is unfortunately a circumstance which may prevent his estimates being accepted with entire confidence; when cotton is high in price, a spinner of ordinary yarns will raise his counts, and make his cloth the usual weight by the addition of more size; and it is said that as much as fifty per centum is sometimes added, and a manufacturer may boast of getting rich by selling cloth for less money per pound than he pays for the mere yarn of which it is composed.

With regard to the silk trade, it is reported to be in a very depressed state. France, losing her American market, floods this country with her silk manufactures. Steam power has, in many instances, given place to hand power—that is, to machinery turned by little boys the day through—boys whom the law does not protect, because theirs is simply hard labor, but it is so severe as almost to amount to cruelty. When the fashion of wearing ribbons returns, Coventry will not be behind any competitor. Three new trades appear to have become established there, and seem likely to do well. They are the weavings of fillings, of worsted goods similar to the Bradford trade, and of elastics. For the former the city is indebted to the public spirit of the Messrs. Cash, and for the latter to the indefatigable energy of Lord Leigh and the enterprise of Mr. Franklin, Jr. Mr. Baker notices also a successful attempt at weaving colored silk figures in coburgs without any waste of material.

As for the flax trade, every spindle and loom is working full time. It is said that three hundred thousand acres were sown in Ireland. New mills are springing up there, and the number of looms for linen power-loom weaving have increased 125 per cent. in five years. In England, on the other hand, the flax spindles have decreased largely, and we have imported the flax we could have grown. A new process of retting in a few days, in the most costless manner, and without offence to the neighborhood, is spoken of. Mr. Redgrave, inspector, doubts the wisdom of families of cotton operatives emigrating to Dundee in consequence of any demand for labor in the jute trade. In the trade only a small number of the young members of a family can be employed, and the material is very different from cotton.

The state of trade is very remarkable. Cotton that used to be thought dear at 8d. is now 28d., and advancing, and the consumption is increasing. Wool that was 21d. ℔ lb four years ago is now 31d. on the sheep's back, and yet every spindle is in full work. Flax, which in 1860 averaged £62 ℔ ton, finds now a ready market at £78, and the trade was never more profitable nor more healthy. Linen which had become a luxury, in consequence of its price, is once more becoming an article of universal and preferable consumption. Silk, for which we used to depend greatly upon China, now comes from Japan in considerable quantities, and the manipulation is such as to render it equal to that which we are accustomed to receive from Italy.

TROUBLE ON THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Just now it is a question with the Sandwich Islanders whether the King or the people is to have the most to say about the goverment. For some time past the English inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands have been anxious to have a state church established their on the English plan, and have pursuaded the King that it would be a good plan to have such an establishment, as it would increase his dignity by giving him spiritual as well as tempora power. But the constitution expressly forbids the establishment of any state church, and so the King called a Constitutional Convention to revise the constitution, and imported an English Bishop to help him in this work. But the people elected delegates opposed to making such a change, and when the King found they wouldn't do as he wished he dissolved the convention, and declared the Constitution null and void. He means to rule as he pleases, and to have a church of his own, whether the people are willing or not. If the Islanders are as independent as they have been accustomed in building up their kingdom in the sea, they will hardly allow the King to ride rough shod over both people and Constitution.

HOW JOHN MORGAN WAS CAUGHT.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 9th tells the story of the capture and death of the notorious John Morgan. It seems that he was on a reconnoissance near Greenville, East Tennessee, and, using the privilege of a highway man, took lodgings at an inviting house near the village. This pleasant little house happened to be the residence of a Mrs. Williams, whose husband is an officer on Gen. Burnside's staff Mrs. Williams kept quiet until the guerrilla chief fell asleep. Then she hastily procured a horse, rode at full speed for fifteen miles, and returned with a small squad of Union Soldiers. Just as they arrived, Morgan awoke, and seeing the danger, broke from the house, but he was confronted on all sides by bayonets. Desperate at being thus caught by a woman, he drew his revolver, swore he would not be taken alive, and undertook to break through the guard. They fired—and John Morgan's career of infamy and blood was finished.

THE workmen engaged in repairing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between Harper's Ferry and North Mountain, have been withdrawn, and the work will not be renewed till it has been decided which army is master of the Shenandoah Valley.

THE Rebel ram *Tennessee* cost the Rebels four millions of dollars in their currency, and was built at Mobile by one Pierce, formerly United States Naval Constructor at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

M. 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,)

jul5-1yd PITTSBURGH.

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!—THE Soldier will find a more deadly foe in the brackish muddy water and damp night air than in the most determined enemy. HOLLOWAYS PILLS not only purify the blood, and strengthen the stomach and bowels that the soldier can endure these hardships, and still be strong and hearty. 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 medicine hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1,40 per box or pot. sep13-1wd

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

A superior article of Trusses. The latest improvement

Hard Rubber Trusses,
Hard Rubber Trusses,
Hard Rubber Trusses,

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,

sa12xt

TIGHTNESS OF THE CHEST.—We sneeze; a slight thin, sharp, schoomm matter comes from our nose; we have heaviness of the head, great oppression of the chest, some lightness, and a little tenderness in the region of the lungs. Now, attention must be given to this state of facts, or inflammation of the lungs, or congestion may take place, and death may be with us before we are aware.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

Say two, four, or six, according to age, sex and Constitution, must be taken. They must purge very freely, drink warm drinks while the fever lasts, and as a diet eat plenty of good Indian meal gruel or chicken broth, with plenty of rice in it. By this treatment, on the second or third day the disease will be cured. This complaint is going the rounds, and will be followed by dysentery and diarrhœa, but they will be cured by the same process. The wise will have Brandreth's Pills where they can be easily laid hold on, and by taking them by the directions, safety and health will follow.

Sold by THOMAS REDPATH, Pittsburgh, and by all respectable dealers in medicines. sep14-1ydawo

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS! says a great writer, and in the history of rare discoveries for the last half century nothing has leaped into favor with the public, so completely, so universally, as

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

No other is recognized in the world of fashion by either sex. Its switt operation, the ease with which it is applied, the remarkable naturalness of the browns and blacks it imparts, its exemption from all unpleasant odor or caustic ingredients, and its general effect on the hair and skin, are the good and sufficient causes of its unprecedented popularity.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. sep14-1ydawo

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.—Died of croup. What a pretty and interesting child I saw last week! But now, alas! it is no more. Such was the conversation of two gentlemen riding down town in the cars. Died of croup! how strange! when Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment is a certain cure, if taken in time. Now, Mothers, we appeal to you! It is not for the paltry gain and profit we make, but for the sake of your infant child that we live, playing at your feet. Croup is a dangerous disease; but use Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment in time, and it is robbed of its terrors. Always keep it in the house; you may not want it to-night, or to-morrow, no telling when—but armed with this liniment, you are prepared, let it come when it will. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

Office 56 Cortlandt street, New York.

Sold by THOS. REDPATH, Pittsburgh, and all respectable Druggists. sep14-1ydawo

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. A. I. MATHEWS.

General Agent, 12 Gold st. N. Y.

Also manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARMOR 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—althouge 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 RUSSAT.

REDSBURY, Wis., Sept. 16, 1863.

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

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

HAVEMEYER'S MANSION, 67TH 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 wasting away 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 will send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use. Thy friend, ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon Preaching. * * Plantation Bitters have cured me. REV. J. S. CATHONS, 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. B. 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. C. MOORE, No. 234 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, this 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 a

fagy7-m&wtf&wtood

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW FALL DRY GOODS.

AT

C. HANSON LOVE & CO'S.,

74 & 76 Market Street.

Flannels of all Kinds.
Dress Goods of Every Description.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shawls.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Balmorals.
Ladies' Shoes and Gaiters, Cheaper than any other House in the City.
Blue, Gray & White Blankets.
Mourning and Second Mourning Shawls and Dress Goods, together with a very large Stock of Fall Goods, just opening at

C. HANSON LOVE & CO'S.,

Nos. 74 & 76 Market Street.

CASSIMERES,

Cloths,
Satinetts,
Meltons,
Tweeds,
Jeans,

Suitable for boys wear, for sale by

WHITE, ORR & CO.

No. 25 Fifth Street.

sept17 1t

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS.

French Merinos.
Poplins.
Coburgs.
Delaines.
Woolen Plaids.
Alapaccas.
Shawls & Cloaks.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

M. MENTZER,

94 Market street.

sept13-1md

SPECIAL EXPOSITION OF

CIRCULARS, SACQUES

AND

BASQUINES

IN

BLACK AND DRAB,

FELTING AND BEAVER

CLOTHS.

—AT—

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

PRICES FROM $10 00 TO $35 00.

sep16

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY,
September 17, 1864.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY are hereby notified that an election for three Trustees of said Company, to serve for the term of three years, and of one Trustee to serve for the term of one year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the THIRD DAY OF OCTOBER, 1864, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, p. m.

sept17-3td JAS. M. CHRISTY, Treas.

J. T. SCOTT.....W. H. HENNEGEN.

SCOTT & HENNEGEN,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE JOBBERS IN

Watches, Clocks & Jewelry,

Watch and Clock Materials, Tools and Glasses, Silver-Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c.,

No. 31 Fifth Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

We have just opened a general assortment of the above goods, at Wholesale only, and invite an examination by dealers. Orders will receive our prompt and careful attention. sept7:1md

J. G. WELDON.....JNO. KELLY.

WELDON & KELLY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LAMPS AND LAMP GOODS,

AND DEALERS IN

CARBON OILS, BENZINE, &c.

164 Wood Street, near Sixth,

sept17 PITTSBURGH, PA.

WANTED.

A SECOND HAND STATIONARY ENGINE, from 12 to 20 horse power. Must be in good running order. Apply, stating particulars and price, to

DROEGE & CO.,

Deer Parke, Allegheny Co., Md.

sept17:1wd

PUBLIC CATHOLIC LIBRARY AND READING ROOM ASSOCIATION.—The first election for officers of the Catholic Library and Reading Room Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 19, 1864, at half past seven o'clock, in the basement of the Cathedral. All who have paid their annual subscription will be entitled to vote. Subscriptions can be paid on or before the day of election, to W. B McCAFFREY, Treasurer. By order of the President of the temporary organization.

sep17:2td J. T. BRADY, Sec'y.

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. Cure guaranteed. sep17-1t

A NEW DEMOCRATIC CLUB WAS ORGANIZED LAST NIGHT, under the name of "Duquesne Borough McClellan Club." A. M. Johnson was elected President; M. Krebs and John Jahn Vice Presidents; J. Cullery Secretary; L. Schulte and F. Donnolly Assistants, and H. Omsler Treasurer. There will be a Pole Raising on Saturday evening, Sept. 17th, at 6 o'clock. sep17:1td

WALL PAPERS.—AUTUMN OF 1864. A complete assortment of beautiful Paper Hangings, of all styles and colors. For sale by W. P. MARSHALL, sep17 57 Wood street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day associated themselves as partners in the Wholesale & Retail Grocery and Stoneware business, under the name of DUNLEVY & BRO. The business will be continued at the old stand, No. 4 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

J. DUNLEVY, JR.
PAUL DUNLEVY.

sep16

WANTED.—AGENTS.—TO SELL Presidential Campaign Medals and Badge Pins. Likenesses correct, workmanship superior. Price from $5 to $10 per 100. A sample medal or pin, either in yellow or white metal, 25 cents. Address JOHN STANTON Stamp and Brand Cutter, 139 Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio. sep16:1td

SOLDIERS AND VOLUNTEERS. ATTENTION! You are hereby notified to call at the

Variety and Fancy Goods Headquarters.

and receive your private necessary for camp life, very cheap and good, of

FOERSTER & SCHWARZ,

sep8 154 Smithfield street above Sixth.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

$3,50.

WILL BUY A PAIR OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY Double Sole, Fine Tip, Highest Cut, P. L. Blucher, H. P. Heel, Full Trimmed, Custom Made, Sewed Kid or Morocco Balmorals, worth $4.00 and $5.00 in any other Store. 10 cents for Children's Shoes, worth 25 cents, and everything else in proportion, at the celebrated

Concert Hall Shoe Store,

No. 62 Fifth St.

The most perfect and substantial CARPET SLIPPERS in the city. Largest variety of Goods and lowest prices of any House in the West. All work warranted and repaired free.

WHOLESALE DEALERS

Examine our Stock of Whole Leather Goods.

sept9

M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,

NOS. 71 & 73 FIFTH STREET,

GREEN IRON FRONT BUILDING.

Next to Postoffice, Second Floor,

OFFER FOR SALE THE LARGEST and most attractive stock of

CARPETS,

FLOOR AND TABLE OIL CLOTHS,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.

At the lowest prices the market will afford. Having made heavy contracts for goods during the Spring and Summer, we are now in many instances selling less THAN MANUFACTURER'S WHOLESALE RATES.

A splendid assortment of EMBROIDERED PIANO COVERS of our own importation, just opened. sep19

ADVERTISEMENT.—THE CITIZENS of Lawrenceville are making a strenuous effort to fill their quota, and to this end a Committee has been appointed to solicit subscriptions for the payment of bounties, without reference to a tax for that purpose.

The Committee have districted the borough into ten Block districts, and assigned the following of their number to each:

1 District—A Hoovler, N G Craig
2 " G S Bates, S McBarr, A J Marks
3 " Benj Schmidt, S J Wainwright
4 " John Wilkinson, George Herr, B O Bosworth, John Metcalf
5 " John McCullough, A J Stewart
6 " James Irwin, Jas T McClure
7 " S H Keller, S McMahon, M J McCann
8 " Geo Garrison, John Smith, M M Bosworth
9 " T B Stewart, S McKier, Geo Irwin.
10 " Charles North, Samuel Colvin, George Clowes

These committees will at once call on the citizens in their respective districts, and all are earnestly asked to subscribe liberally, and lift from the borough the disgrace of previous failure. S. M. KIER, Chairman.

S. E. BARR, Secretary.

FOURTH STREET

CARPETS!

at less than cost, previous to receiving our

FALL STOCK.

We will sell all goods on hand (purchased before the late advance,) at considerably

LESS THAN

MANUFACTURERS PRICES.

W. D. & H. McCALLUM. W. D. & H. McCALLUM.

McCALLUM.

sep15

CARPET STORE,

No. 87 FOURTH STREET.

NONPARIEL OIL COMPANY.

100,000 SHARES, AT ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE.

THE PROPERTY HELD BY THIS COMPANY is situated on the Allegheny river, near Oil Creek, embracing twenty-eight acres, twelve acres in fee, and sixteen acres on a long lease. There are four wells on the property, one producing. Ten thousand dollars will be reserved for development of property. Books are now opened at the following places:

MYERS, SCHOYER & Co., Stationers, 39 6th street; JOSHUA RHODES, Duquesne Way; Capt. R. J. GRACE, Custom House. sep15-3t

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A LOT OF TWELVE ACRES, located on a turnpike and Railroad, in a good and improving neighborhood, having thereon erected a brick Stable, Carriage House, and Gardener's Dwelling, is now offered for sale on easy terms. The grounds are highly cultivated and improved, and planted with the choicest varieties of fruit, grapes, ornamental and shade trees, so that the purchaser could enter at once upon an improved and producing place. Access by steam cars frequently through the day; station only five minutes walk distant—and by a good Turnpike. Apply to

C. S. SEYMOUR,
Broker and Insurance Agent,
sep14 59 Four