MORNING EDITION

The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 21, 1864

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The Committee meet every Wednesday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock, a. m., at the Democratic Headquarters, corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets. The rooms of the Committee are open day and night, for the distribution of Public Documents.

Be Assessed.

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

THE POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH.

How They are Prostituted.

The New York *World* very aptly terms the Post Office and Telegraph Mr. Lincoln's eyes and ears; our Democratic friends must, therefore, make large allowances for anything when first published relating to the present political canvass, and wait until they can certainly obtain the truth. The false returns from Maine, claiming to have carried that State by twenty-five thousand, when subsequent shows that they have not obtained half of it, was but the beginning of the game of telegraphic falsehoods, by which the Abolitionists expect to re-elect their candidate.

If the Abolitionists succeed in electing a constable in the remotest township in New England, it is suddenly telegraphed from there to the shores of the Pacific, as another triumphant endorsement of their candidate; but the most popular and enthusiastic uprisings of the people in favor of McClellan, are never even alluded to.

Throughout the whole Union, in all the cities and large towns of the loyal States, there were held on Saturday last immense McClellan meetings to celebrate the anniversary of the adoption of the American Constitution. Notwithstanding the importance and significance of this glorious event, not an allusion was made to it by telegraph, from any quarter. In New York and Philadelphia these demonstrations were unparalleled in numbers and enthusiasm, sure harbingers of still more glorious demonstrations at the polls in November. The New York *World* and the Philadelphia *Age*, are crowded with the spirited proceedings of these respective demonstrations.

The most striking and gratifying features of these popular demonstrations were the two leading speakers who addressed them; in New York one was no less a personage than Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, once Whig Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and in Philadelphia the leading speaker was Hon. Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, late Whig Clerk of the same body. Those acquainted with the standing of these two gentlemen in the old Whig party know what immense power they wielded in that organization. Mr. Winthrop was, perhaps, the most accomplished Speaker that ever presided in the House of Representatives, not even excepting Henry Clay. He was the idol of his party, as well as the favorite of the great Kentucky statesman. Since the death of Clay and Webster, and the consequent going down of the old Whig organization, he has been in retirement; but now the exigencies of the country have called him from his seclusion. He nobly responds to the call, and thousands of old Whigs in every State in the Union, will respond to him.

Emerson Etheridge is also a most valuable acquisition to the conservative ranks, and being a fine speaker, will be of immense service in rallying the people to the support of the Constitution.

In addition to Mr. Winthrop, who was the orator of the occasion in New York, we see among the vice presidents of the meeting men of great influence and solidity, who never before figured much in political assemblages. Among them we find John J. Cisco, late Assistant Sub-Treasurer in New York, under Mr. Chase; Francis B. Cutting, George Law, James Gallatin, George Collins, Wm. B. and John Jacob Astor and more than a hundred others of the same standing and character. There can be no mistaking these signs of the times; McClellan's name has struck the popular chord, and the country is rising to vindicate his character by elevating him to the first office of the Republic.

LEARN FROM YOUR ENEMIES.

England has never been looked on as friendly to our Union even in its palmy days, and now in its hour of trial and affliction we are assured that she is more hostile than ever. But even from England and Englishmen we can learn lessons that should be graven on our hearts. SIR E. BULWER LYTON, one of the most talented of England's writers and of her public men, not having our sad condition in view wrote, in one of his finest essays, the following words, every one of which has for us a red-hot point as sharp as a dagger.

"I would not, as an Englishman, permit trial by jury, or the right of habeas corpus, or the honor of the national flag, or the privilege of asylum to political exiles, to become open questions for the casuists of other lands to refine into ignorant prejudices on the part of my old fashioned country. * * * * * I have made up my mind to maintain and not to discuss them. * * * * * * *

"I will not consent to make open questions of aught without which I should think it a mercy if I were hanged as a dog!"

And this is what a titled English aristocrat, an ardent monarchist, thinks of the rights that we have surrendered for not so much as Esau's poor mess of pottage.

For the trial by jury is superseded here by arbitrary Courts Martial."

The *habeas corpus* is suspended, and hoary "casuists," not of foreign countries, but of our own, with Horace Binney among them, have attempted to unsettle the foundations of the temples and bulwarks of the dearest rights of man.

The honor of the national flag—Has Welles kept it unsullied?

The right of asylum to political exiles,—Has not Seward given it up?

And those who submit to all this, the great Englishman thinks, would be mercifully treated if they were "hanged as dogs."

Oh! how bitter are the fruits of Abolition rule! When until now were Americans the degraded objects of reproaches such as the whole world now pours upon us!

About Platforms.

The Abolition papers are still howling because of General McClellan's construction of the Chicago platform; and some ruffian writer through the Pittsburgh *Commercial* charges the venerable Judge Wilkins with falsehood, because he endorses our candidate's interpretation of that document. What do these Abolition ruffians want? do they desire to interpret the Chicago platform to suit themselves, and then hold General McClellan to their construction of it? It would seem so.

The Baltimore Convention, which nominated Lincoln, put in its platform a plank about the Monroe Doctrine, which he repudiated, and another calling upon him to remodel his Cabinet which he has not heeded. Had not our Abolitionists who are so much troubled about McClellan's interpretation of the Chicago platform, make their buffoon candidate conform to the requirements of their own?

An Important Accession.

A correspondent notices the accession of Capt. Samuel Harper to the Abolition ranks; this is a mistake. After the terrible battles, under Burnsides and Hooker, when things were entirely too hot for carpet warriors, Harper wrote home to the leading Abolitionists here, promising that if they would secure him a furlough to come home, he would take the stump for Gov. Curtin. The Abolitionists of course procured the furlough; Sam came home and did take the stump for Curtin. What is still more, Sam has remained at home, receiving nice pay and rations for doing nothing. But before starting for the army he must of course make a speech for Lincoln, which he expects to procure for him not only promotion in the service, but another furlough when he desire it. So we go in this war of Abolitionism.

Valandingham & Co.

The Abolition press after laboring to prove that Valandigham's opposition to McClellan was sure to defeat him, now declare that it was all a trick and that Val is for him. The amount of the matter is simply that the Abolitionists already small defeat, and hence these blundering contradictions. No one man, nor a thousand men, were they all Valandighams could stay the impetuous and resistless popularity of McClellan; he is far more important to political aspirants, than they can be to him. Now is the time for politicians to float into importance upon the McClellan tide; let them endeavor to resist it and they are lost.

POISONOUS LIQUOR.—The poisonous character of the liquors sold it the present day was illustrated in the case of a negro who died at Philadelphia the other day of intemperance. A post-mortem examination was made, and when the abdomen was laid open it was found that by the direct action of liquor the membrane lining the stomach had been corroded, and eaten through. The mucous membrane of the viscera was so nearly destroyed that the victim may be literally said to have been "eaten" by poisonous and "doctored" liquor.

For the Post.

Hopkins vs. Moorhead.

In your issue of the 20th you give the correspondence between Jas. H. Hopkins, Esq., and Hon. Moorhead, in which the latter gentleman declines a public discussion of the political questions at issue. I can give you another instance. In this case, however, the big contractor made the first proposition. It occurred at the Congressional Election of 1862. The General offered "to discuss the question" at a meeting to be held in the town of Elizabeth, but on arriving at the meeting he found that his opponent was that staunch old Democrat Andrew Burke esq. He immediately declined the controversy. Afterwards the democratic committee sent him a challenge which he also declined. It appears that the doughty General does not think his principles will bear discussion, or, perhaps he don't know exactly where he stands, except in the matter of contracts.

The General's course will prove a serious loss to our (the Republican) party, as thousands upon thousands of wayward Democrats were just bursting to be converted by the *brilliant* eloquence of the illustrious General.

A REPUBLICAN VOTER.

For the Post.

ANOTHER ACCESSION.

"An Please Sir but it Was Such a Very Little One."

The Abolitionists of this place have at last found the man they wanted—that man is neither Colonel Jaquess nor D. O'Neill but he is the chivalrous Samuel Harper! Yes he made a speech—Sam did—he told the "loyal" fellows the whacks he had dealt them in his younger days, but that now he was going to lay it on thick to such men as McClellan, &c. Sam proved easy enough that Mac. is not much of a General. And if Sam don't know who does? Sam did the Democratic party sad service in the Douglas campaign. If he only proves as valuable (?) to the Abolitionists as he was to us, soon will Democracy be among things that were. Moral. To what straits must the Abolition party be reduced for *material*, when it has to pick up and chronicle the accession of *such* champions? OLD FOGY.

Improved Arms Equal to an Increased Army.

The English are arming all their infantry with breech-loading rifles, which is said to be equivalent to increasing the force five fold. *Our army is of immense size, but it is doubtful if it could be kept up to its present standard with two or three years more of war. An army larger than 500,000 men cannot be maintained out of a population of twenty-three millions of people, and still keep the necessary occupations agoing which the wants of such a population require. Instead, therefore, of seeking to keep up overgrown armies, the attention of the Government should be directed to making the best use of the number we have, by arming them with the most efficient weapons, and training soldiers how to use them with the most effect. Rifles are the most certain in execution of all small arms, but then men should be taught to fire with them accurately by frequent practice. Without this skill in their use, rifles are no better than other guns. Half the time that is devoted to teaching the manual of arms, would make our soldiers excellent marksmen, and the ability to hit, with certainty, the object aimed at would increase more than five fold the efficiency of small arms in a battle. This would save an immense amount of ammunition, for now, to every shot which hits, there are many which take no effect at all from the random firing of our troops. The execution would not only be greater, but it would be directed with certainty, where it would have the most effect, as in picking off the officers, the loss of whom is very apt to throw troops into confusion, and certainly renders them less effective for want of intelligent direction and leading example. Breech-loading or repeating rifles are much more easily handled, loaded and fired quicker than muzzle-loaded arms, and in proportion to quickness in firing and accuracy in the shot is the efficiency of the troops. A force of a thousand men armed with Spencer's repeater, or Sharp's breech loader, would be equivalent to five thousand shooting with the ordinary musket and in the ordinary hap-hazard way. It is just as easy to learn men to use these effective arms as it is any other gun, besides there is greater safety in them. A soldier does not have to expose himself in loading them, as he does with a muzzle-loading gun, the movements required for which latter present so many opportunities to tempt the skill of a sharpshooter. A soldier who learns the true uses of a gun and prides himself upon his skill as a marksman, will take better care of his arms. He knows what he is capable of doing with his rifle; how valuable it is to protect him, and he would never throw it away on the battle-field on a reverse or a retreat, the very first thing an unskillful soldier does with his gun, because he does not know how to use it, and regards it only as an incumbrance in a retreat in which he is closely pressed by an enemy. The present war has led to the adoption of many mechanical improvements which have given increased efficiency to the army and navy, but the use of breech-loading rifles instead of the musket and training each soldier to fire accurately with it, have not yet impressed themselves sufficiently strong upon those who conduct our military affairs. England is taking a step in the right direction, and with her numerous volunteer rifle corps, who practice firing at a target weekly, she will have an efficient and formidable body of troops at her command in the event of war.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—The Hagerstown (Md.,) Mail states that a sad occurrence took place near Tilghmantown, in that county, on the 19th instant, resulting in the death of two sons of Mr. Joseph Palmer, aged respectively nine and eleven years. It appears that one of them picked up a soldier's gun, but, was requested to lay it down, as it was dangerous for him to handle it. In complying with the request the lock struck the floor and the rifle was discharged, the ball passing through the bowels of both the boys, instantly killing the eldest one. The youngest, in great pain, survived forty-eight hours, when the wound proved fatal. What a warning this is for parents to be more careful in allowing children to tamper with fire arms. Such fatalities are sad indeed, and should be a warning for both old and young.

THE Postmaster General has directed the Postmaster at New York to dispatch an agent, one of the employes of his office, over the entire mail route between New York and Cincinnati, with instructions to investigate the matter of delays fully and report the remedy. The Cincinnati Postmaster has been making the most earnest representations to the Post office Department of the detention of our mails and the public dissatisfaction felt.

A BALLOON MOBBED.—On Tuesday night Professor Brooks attempted to make a balloon ascension at Columbus, Ohio. The gas, however, was insufficient, and the whole thing proved a failure, whereupon a mob attacked the balloon, and after tearing it almost to pieces, set it on fire, by which it was entirely destroyed, involving a loss of $2,000 or $3,000.

Stanton Rebuking West Point.

The administration is utterly lost to shame in its public exhibition of malice against General McClellan. Another superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point has been removed, and a subordinate officer dismissed, because of the oration which was delivered at that place by the present presidential candidate of the Democratic party. The following are the facts in connection with this curious and foolish matter:

The committee who were appointed at West Point to invite General McClellan to deliver the oration and attend to the ceremonies connected with the battle monument inauguration were Lieutenant-Colonel Bowman, the superintendent, Lieutenant-Colonel Clitz, of the Sixteenth regular infantry, and Lieutenant C. C. Parsons, of the Fourth regular artillery. As soon as the news reached Washington that General McClellan had been invited to deliver the oration it excited the wrath of Stanton, who sent Brigadier-General Cullum on a special mission to West Point to procure the withdrawal of the invitation. The committee, on behalf of the Military Academy, declined respectfully, for the reason that the senior major-general of the army was the proper person to officiate on such an occasion, and besides, it was too late to notify any other person. General Cullum, on behalf of the War Department, warned the officers that grave consequences to themselves would follow if General McClellan was permitted to deliver the oration. Sure enough, the blow fell the week following. Lieutenant-Colonel Bowman was removed from his position as superintendent and Brigadier-General Tower put in his place. A couple of weeks after, Lieutenant-Colonel Clitz, the second member of the committee, an old officer who had served in the Mexican war, and who was wounded at Gaines's Mills was ordered into active service in the field in the Twelfth Infantry, and as an additional punishment he was degraded to the rank of major. Lieutenant Parsons, the third member of the committee, was the next victim, and with him fell Brigadier-General Tower, as will be seen by the following statement taken from this week's *Army and Navy Journal*:

"We made the brief announcement last week, that Brigadier General Cullum had been ordered to West Point, to relieve Brigadier General Tower, as superintendent of the Military Academy. The latter gentleman it is well known, had but a few weeks previously been assigned to the position from which he was relieved, and it was very evident that some unusual circumstance had occurred to procure the hasty change which was made. We, however, forbore adding anything to the mere statement of the transfer of officers, awaiting the further development of the causes of the action of the Secretary of war. These causes, as now explained to us, are as follows: General Tower had convened a court-martial to try one of the cadets on certain charges, assigning Lieutenant C. C. Parsons, of the Fourth artillery, one of the corps of instruction of the Academy, as judge advocate. The Secretary of War, learning these facts, ordered a suspension of the trial; exactly on what grounds we are not informed. General Tower, after examining the authority on the subject, deemed it proper to disregard the Secretary's order, as issued in opposition to law and precedent; and the trial proceeded. Thereupon Mr. Stanton promptly relieved him of the Superintendency, and General Cullum was sent to the Point. We understand that, at the same time, Lieutenant Parsons was dismissed the service."

"This statement of facts we give as it comes to us, and must delay any expression of opinion on the merits of the case until we have fuller and more authentic particulars. It is not necessary to say that General Tower is an officer of untarnished reputation, and that Lieutenant Parsons bears a high character for professional attainments, and is a thorough officer and gentleman. His dismissal from the service will strike every one who knows him with the greatest surprise."

We may add that Lieutenant Parson's special offense was his agency in getting the official copy of the oration, and ceremonies attending the battle monument inauguration, printed in handsome style by Sheldon & Co., and circulated among the officers of the regular regiments in the army.

The Arrest of the Editor of the Gallatin County Democrat.

On Friday, the 19th instant, as we were sitting quietly in our office attending to our own business, our office was surrounded by a squad of soldiers, under command of Lieutenant J. E. Chapman, of the 139th Illinois. The Lieutenant with his men rushed into our office, and told us that he was ordered to arrest us and take us to General Paine, then at Caseyville, Kentucky. We remonstrated with the Lieutenant, telling him that he certainly had no authority to arrest us and carry us out of the State; that my wife was lying dangerously ill; and that, under the circumstances, we would beg him to take our parole of honor to report at Paducah at any designated time; but all to no purpose. Myself and printer were hurried aboard some transports, (some seven in number) then lying at the wharf loaded with soldiers, whose ostensible purpose was to effect the arrest of myself, printer, and E. F. Armstrong. After we were placed under strict guard, and were soon on our way to Paducah.

Arrived there Sunday morning, we were taken ashore and paraded through the principal streets, evidently to the delight of those that had us arrested, and the negro soldiers particularly, who seemed to have special orders to taunt us with opprobrious epithets. We were finally brought before one Major Bartling, Provost Marshal of Paducah, who, without any ceremony whatever, ordered us to the military prison. We were then marched through the streets to the prison; and, arriving there, were thrust into prison (amidst the yells and taunts of negro soldiers), containing some fifty or sixty persons—some citizens, some guerrillas, some rebel soldiers, some deserters from the Federal army, some negro soldiers, and some for stealing &c. Here we were kept in filth and privation until 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, when we were called for and taken into the presence of Gen. Paine, who hailed us with, "I am going to send you d—d sons of b—s home." Here ended the whole affair, adding but another to the great list of public wrongs done to private citizens by those who had solemnly sworn to protect and defend them.

General Paine told us we were charged with being a member of the Sons of Liberty. This was the only charge against us—which was not substantiated, and our release followed as a matter of course.

The whole thing may be summed up in a nut-shell thus: Some four or five low, dirty Abolition thieves of this place by swearing to things they knew to be false, and by making false statements, succeeded in having us arrested for nothing on earth but to get our paper.

MRS. CLARK MARTIN, of Van Buren county, Iowa, learning of her husband's infidelity in connection with his sister-in-law, was so enraged that, last week on Thursday, she resolved upon revenge; and while he was eating his supper she approached him, threw her arms around his neck and kissed him, then stepped back and with an axe dealt him such a blow as leaves no hope of recovery.

Are the Germans Wrong in Wanting our Bonds?

Not a bit of it! No shrewder, thriftier people, in matters of money, exist on earth. Our Jersey people and New England people are a frugal, industrious people, but they can't save money like the Germans. All Germany is a great savings bank. It is true they work, working men are not so rich, when an average, as our working men, because they don't get more than one quarter of the wages of our men. But a German can save money, and he knows when it is safe. Now these shrewd, thrifty Germans want our bonds. They want them by millions. They turn aside from the great beggars of the world in Europe, and come to us Republicans. They treat the notes of Napoleon and Joseph and Maximilian with indifference, but want to discount all the American notes they can get. The London *Times* says this is all wrong—that the Republicans in America are all bankrupt, and the Germans must be crazy to slight British and French beggars, and go begging, themselves, to America. Are they crazy? We asked *Poor Richard* what he thought about it. "Why," said he, "how can they be crazy, when they are doing just what I did a little more than a year ago, when I put my little savings into Government six per cents? Now see what I got by it; just count up. I have received six per cent. in gold, which averaged 100 per cent. in currency, making 12 per cent. income. Now, to-day, my bond is salable in the New York market at 10 per cent. premium. Put these together, and to-day I have 22 per cent. for one year's use of my money! What do you think of that? You know, as well as I do, that there are thousands of people who did this, and to-day they have 22 per cent. on their investments. Why, I saw Miss Jones, our school ma'am, go to the bank and buy a $500 bond. How she got the money I don't know, but these Yankee schoolmistresses are first-rate hands at taking care of themselves. Well, now, count up. If Miss Jones sells her bonds to-day she gets her $500 back safe, and she gets $110 clear gain. Can you sharp fellows down there in William street do any better? You know I told Mr. Smith, the banker, my ideas about that, and he bought $5,000 six per cent. bonds, and you see he got $1,100 for a year's use of his money. For my part, I mean to buy some of the 7:30,s. The rate of interest is high enough, and in three years they will turn into six per cent. bonds again. Yes, Mr. Smith, it is right, on the money side; but, *it is right on the country's side too.* H-l-p your country, or it can't help you. Now, I say the Germans are not only right, but they would be right if they got half that interest. They cannot make a quarter of it at home." So thought Poor Richard, and so think we. When we think of the German opinion of our situation and our financial strength, we must remember that they are far better judges of our condition than we are, or our enemies are. They are lookers on, at a great distance. They have none of our enmities or predjudices. They examine the facts disinterestedly. They do; and the result is a verdict that the American Government is stable—its ability and integrity in meeting its financial engagements unquestionable. This verdict, too, is founded on a series of facts which are unimpeachable, and well known to every intelligent American. Take two or three of the most important: 1. The United States doubles its population each twenty-five years. The population of the country, which in 1850 was twenty-three millions, will in 1882 be forty-six millions. But the rebellion! say some one. How much has the rebellion diminished the strength of the United States? Take this astonishing fact, that if all the rebel States had been sunk in the Pacific Ocean, the United States would in 1875 have a population equal to that of the whole in 1860. In other words, fifteen years will supply the total loss of the eleven original States! What can impede the progress of such a country? 2. The wealth of the country increased 127 per cent in ten years! Now let it increase but 80 from 1860 to 1870, and it will amount to ten times all the loans of the Government. The German knows what he is about. He will get the largest income from loans in the world, on the safest security. No such opportunity has occurred before for the investment of money, and in all probability will never occur again. If the American does not know and take advantage of this, the German and Frenchman will.—*Examiner.*

A Military Execution near Alexandria, Virginia.

Private Samuel W. Downing, alias John W. Ball, Co. H, 4th Maryland infantry, was executed on Friday last for desertion and bounty jumping. It appears, from Downing's own confession, made before Colonel Wells, Provost Marshal General, that he enlisted in the 4th Maryland in August, 1861, and since then has deserted and re-enlisted, or joined the army as a substitute, seventeen times. The amount of bounty and substitute money he has received foots up a grand total of $8 550.

Downing was arrested while at the provost marshal's office in Baltimore, where he had gone to re-enlist for the eighteenth time.—From Baltimore he was sent to Camp Distribution, near this city was from there soon transferred to the Green prison on Fairfax street, where he remained until after his trial. He was then for a few days confind in Odd Fellows, Hall, and during the last days of his imprisonment was confined for better security in the county jail.

The execution took place on the common northwest of the city, near Sickle Barracks. The prisoner was marched into the square at fifteen minutes past eleven, accompanied by the brigade band playing a solumn dirge, the Provost Marshal, Capt. Gwynne, ministers and guard. At the conclusion of the reading of the sentence by the Provost Marshal, the prisoner spoke as follows, in a loud, clear voice:

"Well soldiers, suppose I've got to be executed, and I reckon it's all right. All I've got to say is, to do your duty to your country faithfully. I was once color sergeant of the ——— Pennsylvania, and an honorable man, but I have disgraced myself and now have to die for it. You had better work for one dollar a day all your lives than act as I have. I am worth twenty thousand dollars, but I am to be executed, and it won't do me any good. Take my advice then, and let prostitutes alone—bounties won't do you any more good in the long run than they have me. Serve your country faithfully and take a little whisky now and then—it won't hurt you!—I haven't got time to say anything more. Good-bye.

If there was any sympathy felt for the prisoner before this speech was made it was all gone by the time of its close. After an exhortation and prayer by the ministers in attendance, he was seated on the end of his coffin, with his face to the East, and blindfolded. Not a muscle was seen to move, but to the last he braved death as one who had fully made up his mind to die. Exactly at 12 o'clock m., Captain Gwynne gave the order to fire, and the prisoner was launched into that eternity for which he seemed to have so little dread.—*Alexandria Journal.*

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—CONSUMPTIVE SUFFERERS will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending your address to

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.
sep20:2nd&w

MANHOOD, AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED in four weeks, by DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE. Dr. Ricord, for many years of earnest solicitation, has succeeded to the urgent request of the American public, and appointed his Agent in New York, for the sale of his valued and highly prized Essence of Life. This wonderful agent will restore Manhood to the most shattered constitution in four weeks; and, if used according to printed instructions, failure is impossible. This restoring remedy should be taken by all who intend to marry, as its effects are permanent. Success in every case, is certain.

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447 Broome st., one door west of Broadway, N. Y., Sole Agent for United States.
sep20:3md

READER, DO YOU HAVE USE FOR YEAST OR BAKING POWDER? If so, go to Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, corner of the Diamond and Market streets, and procure a box of Pitcairn & Merrill's Baking Powder; you will find it infinitely superior to any article now in use. Do you want anything in the fancy article line—Perfumery, or the purest Liquors for medicinal purposes, Patent Medicines of all descriptions, Paints, Oils, Stained Glass, Gum Elastic Hair Brushes, Combs, or, in fact, anything in the Drug line, let the place to procure them is at Joseph Fleming's Drug Store, corner of the Diamond and Market streets, where you can also procure the best No. 1 Carbon Oil, Potash and Soda Ash, that for quality cannot be excelled. Also, a fine assortment of Trusses and Shoulder Braces. Remember the place,

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No. 7 St. Clair street, and Duquesne Way, (near the Bridge,)
jn5-1yrd PITTSBURGH.

SMALL-POX HAS ALREADY SACRIFICED some of our best and bravest troops. Soldiers, listen to the voice of reason, supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. The Pills purify the blood and strengthen the stomach, while the Ointment removes all pain, and prevents pit marks. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of pills or ointment from the drugstore 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. 25 cents, 38 cents, and $1.40 per box or pot. sep21:3wd

TIGHTNESS OF THE CHEST.—To sneeze, a slight, thin, sharp, tickorous matter comes from our nose; we have heaviness of the head, great oppression of the chest, some tightness, 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-tyd&wo

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, completely, so universally, as

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

No other is recognized in the world of fashion by either sex. Its swift operation, the ease with which it is applied, the remarkable naturalness of the brown 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-tyd&wo

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 now lies 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-tyd&wo

A FACT.

Is it a Dye.

In the year 1856 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.

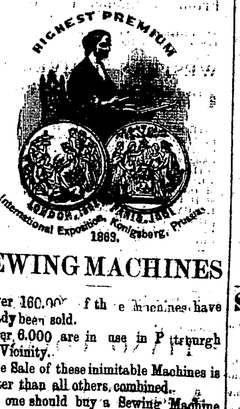
The VENETIAN DYE produces a shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. J. DE THEWS,
General Agent, 8 Gold st. N. Y.

Also manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARMICA 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 sts.

WHEELER & WILSON'S



1863.

SEWING MACHINES

Over 160,000 of the machines have already been sold.

Over 6,000 are in use in Pittsburgh and Vicinity.

The Sale of these inimitable Machines is greater than all others combined.

No one should buy a Sewing Machine until they have examined and tested the Wheeler & Wilson.

They are warranted for three years.

Instruction Free.

Salesroom, No. 27 FIFTH STREET.

sep13:d&w WM. SUMNER & CO., Agents.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAS CO.,
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 3 and 5 o'clock, p. m.

sep17:3d JAS. M. CHRISTY, Treas.

COPARTNERSHIP.—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.
sep19 PAUL DUNLEVY.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

LADIES

SEE THE

ELEGANT GLOVE KID

AND

PEBBLE CALF BALMORALS,

GAITERS and WALKING BOOTS,

Concert Hall Shoe Store,

No. 66 Fifth St.

SELLING FOR NEARLY HALF PRICE.

$3,00

For an elegant High Cut, Double Sole Sewed Morocco Balmoral.

GENTS' FRENCH CALF SEWED BOOTS,

Square Toe, and Highest style of art, in endless variety.

All goods warranted.

Next door to Express Office.

Country dealers solicited. sep20

FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

Shall Ireland be a Free or Serf Land?

THE ABOVE ORGANIZATION WILL HOLD A GENERAL MEETING at their Hall, corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets on

THURSDAY EVE, SEPT. 22d, at ¾ o'clock.

Capt. P. F. WALSH, "Central Organizer" of the Brotherhood, will address the meeting.

The members will be punctual in attendance.

Friends of Ireland are invited to attend.

By order of the

sep21-2td PRESIDENT.

T. C. JENKINS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT & PURCHASING AGENT,

DEALER IN

Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Dried and Green Fruits, and all Farm Products.

Orders filled for all merchandise, Pittsburgh manufactures and Refined Oils, at dealers and manufacturers rates, No. 229 LIBERTY STREET, (opposite Wood street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Advances made and prompt attention given to all consignments and correspondence.

Pittsburgh References:—Hall & Speer, Lloyd & Black, Wm. McCully & Co., McDonald & Arbuckle, John I. House & Co., John Hall & Co., B. A. Fahnestock's, Son & Co. sep21-d&w

CURRANTS AND RAISINS.

30 Casks Prime Zante Currants,
200 Boxes Bunch Raisins,
100 Hf Bxs "
100 Qr "
50 Kegs Seedless "
50 Bxs Valencia "
100 Bxs Layer "

Just received and for sale by

REYMER & BROS.,
sep21 Nos. 126 & 128 Wood street.

PINE APPLE CHEESE.

50 Boxes Choice Pine Apple Cheese.

Received this day, and for sale by

sep21 REYMER & BROS.

PLUMS AND PRUNES.

10 Kegs and 50 boxes French Plums,
20 " " German Prunes.

In store and for sale by

REYMER & BROS.,
sep21 Nos. 125 & 123 Wood street.

PIANOS! PIANOS!—A SPLENDID STOCK of the unrivalled KNABE & CO. PIANOS, beyond a doubt the best in the world. Also, HAINES' BROS. New York Pianos, the best Pianos in the country at the price. Persons in want of a really first-class instrument, would do well to call and examine these, before purchasing elsewhere.

CHARLOTTE BLUME.
sep21 43 Fifth street, 2d door above Wood.

DR. BROWN HAS MADE THE STUDY and treatment of

Delicate Diseases

The business of his life. His specialty is Venereal diseases, and other private troubles, brought on by imprudence, youthful indulgence and excess. Also, all diseases arising from impurity of the blood, Chronic Ulcerations, Piles Rheumatism, Rupture and Skin Diseases. Office and Private Rooms, No. 60 SMITHFIELD STREET. sep21-1t

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 at LESS THAN MANUFACTURER'S WHOLESALE RATES.

A splendid assortment of EMBROIDERED PIANO COVERS of our own importation, just opened. sep15

DOMESTICS.

Opera Flannels,

Pelisse Flannels,

Country Flannels,

English Blankets,

Country Blankets,

Balmoral Skirts,

Linens and Sheetings,

Cassimeres,

Tweeds,

CHEAP, AT

HUGUS & HACKER'S,

Corner Market & Fifth.

sep19

SPECIAL EXPOSITION OF

CIRCULARS, SACQUES

AND

BASQUINES

IN

BLACK AND DRAB,

FELTING AND BEAVER

CLOTHS,

—AT—

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

PRICES FROM $10.00 TO $32.00.

sep16

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The fine Steamer 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,