The Pittsburgh Post.

Volume XX. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1862. Established 1842.

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These burners are the common No. 1 size, and can be put on any lamp now in use. Every person using Carbon Oil should have a Philosophic Burner. Price 25 cents; per dozen $2. Sold at No. 82 FOURTH street, Pittsburgh.

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I SPECIALLY invite the important candidates by Modest of all denominations, treat secret and delicate disorders, with disease and diseases of mutations communicated incident to youthful indiscretion, sex, and adults, single or married. Because Dr. Brasseur publishes the most of his doings, the ignorant and intensely modest are dreadfully shocked, and think it a great sin very immoral and for contamination and corruption among their wives, presuming sons and daughters. Their family physicians should be cautious to keep them in ignorance that they do the same as Dr. BRASSEUR, instead publishing lest a lucrative practice might be lost to them among stupid, idiotic modest and presumptuous families born and raised in ignorance, growing up a nuisance and who outgrow society, intelligence, sense, dollars and cents, consequently, the only orthodox rotten. It is to publicity, however, that numerous parents and guardians are thankful that their sons, daughters and wards, previously feeble sickly and of delicate condition and appearance have been restored to health and vigor by DR BRASSEUR, because many before and after marriage through him have been saved much suffering, anxiety, mortification, &c. Spermatorrhea or nocturnal emissions, are completely cured in a very short space of time by his new remedies, which are peculiarly his own. They are compounded from the Vegetable Kingdom, having seen the fallacy of the Mercurial treatment, he has abandoned it and substituted the vegitable. Female diseases are treated with marked success—having had over forty years (40) experience in their treatment in hospitals of both the Old World and in the United States, leads him to say—to all with a fair trial, health and happiness will again bloom upon the now—pale cheek. Trifle no longer with mountebanks and quacks, but come and be cured. Consumption and all of its kindred diseases, of which so many annually fill our countries, can now be relieved, providing they attend to it in time. Full particulars on behalf of my treatment by procuring a copy of the Medical Adviser, which is given gratis to all that apply. Having the advantage of over forty years experience and observation, consequently, he has superior skill in the treatment of secret diseases, and who is daily consulted by the profession, as well as recommended by respectable citizens, publishers, proprietors of hotels, &c. Office 55 Smithfield street, near Diamond street. Private communications from all parts of the Union strictly attended to. Direct to

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It has cured more cases of Consumption than any known remedy on earth.

It will cure **Bronchitis.**
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NO. 30 WOOD STREET,
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Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail dealer in all kinds of

Cook, Parlor, and Heating Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders, &c.

☞ In our sample room may be found the CELEBRATED GAS BURNING COOK STOVES EUREKA AND TROPIC,

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We have also a very large assortment of
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DR. JOHN HARVEY, HAVING FOR upwards of twenty years devoted his professional time exclusively to the treatment of *Female Difficulties*, and having succeeded in thousands of cases in restoring the afflicted to sound health, has now entire confidence in offering publicly his

"Great American Remedy,"
DR. HARVEY'S
CRONO-THERMAL FEMALE PILLS!

Which have never yet failed when the directions have been strictly followed in removing difficulties arising from

Obstruction or Stoppage of Nature.

or in restoring the system to perfect health when suffering from *Spinal Affections, Prolapsus Uteri, the Whites*, or other weaknesses of the *Uterine Organs*. Also in all cases of *Debility or Nervous Prostration, Hysteria, Palpitations, &c., &c.*, which are the forerunners of more serious disease.

☞ *These Pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress*; at the same time *they act like a charm*, by strengthening, invigorating, and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and in fact in one fortnight's period with regularity, no matter from what cause the obstructions may arise. They should, however, not be taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be the result.

Each box contains 60 Pills. Price ONE DOLLAR, and when not obtained will be sent by mail prepaid by any advertised Agent, on receipt of the money.

J. BRYAN, Rochester, N. Y., General Agent
Sold by Druggists generally.

JOSEPH FLEMING,
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'Trustees' Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT OF ASSEMBLY of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania approved February 5, 1862, I will expose to public sale, on the premises, in the Borough of Sharon, Mercer co. Pa., on Monday, August 4, 1862, the property of the

Sharon Iron Company,

Consisting of one Rolling Mill, Steel Works, a large Warehouse, 30 Dwelling Houses, and 40 acres of land; together with all necessary Machinery for manufacturing Iron, Nails, and Steel.

This is a desirable property for any party wishing to embark in the business, located on the Erie Extension Pennsylvania Canal, in the centre of the best coal region in Western Pennsylvania, convenient to five Blast Furnaces, and with a good prospect of the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad passing through it. Sale to be absolute.

TERMS—One-third in hand, and the balance in two equal payments of six and nine months, with interest from confirmation of sale.

M. C. TROUT, Trustee.
Sharon, July 10, 1862. jy14-3wd

NATRONA OIL.

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING this article, which for brilliancy in burning, freedom of offensive odor, and transparency of color, (which color we warrant to be changed by age or exposure,) is unsurpassed by any illuminator in this or Eastern markets. As a profitable Oil to the consumer, we can specially recommend it. Also, our manufacture of

CAUSTIC SODA,

Used by all large Soap Makers and Oil Refineries, which excels 10 per cent. in strength all the make of English Soda brought to this country. Our manufacture of

SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE; SALT, &c.

Are so well and favorably known, we trust the mention is sufficient.

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Give particular attention to the construction of Engines and Machinery for grist mills, and for uprights, mulay and circular saw mills.

Have also on hand, finished and ready for shipment at short notice, Engines and Boilers of every description.

Also, furnish Boilers and Sheet Iron separately. Wrought Iron Shafting, Hangers and Pullies of every variety, and continue the manufacture of Woolen Machinery and Machine Cards.

Our prices are low, our machinery manufactured of the best quality of materials, and warranted in all cases to give satisfaction.

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REFINERS AND DEALERS IN PURE Carbon Oil, quality guaranteed, Pittsburgh. Also, Benzole and Car Grease constantly on hand.

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500 PALM LEAF FANS AT McCLELLAND'S AUCTION. jy13

DAILY POST.

SPEECH
OF
HON. WM. H. WITTE,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

[Concluded from yesterday.]

From the beginning the Democratic party has been the successful promoter and defender of the rights of the people and the prosperity of the country. It made the judiciary elective; it protected the rights of married women; it secured the homestead of the citizen against seizure; it secured to the foreign emigrants the rights of citizenship against the narrow and bigoted policy of the Opposition, by making the period of residence preparatory to the full exercise of a freeman's privileges as short as practicable and prudent, (in some of the States this period was reduced to only six months.) At all times and in all matters, the Democracy have enacted the most liberal measures; and always, in the formation of State Governments, opposing the Federal party, under its various names and various guises, by preventing what that party sought to legalize—encroachments on the rights and interests of the masses, and, thank God! in every instance the Democratic party succeeded. So, too, in the older States. In every instance where the Constitution of an old State has been altered it has been liberalized, as in the case of New Jersey and other States, where the property qualification for voters and jurors has been abolished. In every case the Democratic party has protected the rights of the masses by liberalizing and popularizing the State Constitutions so far as practicable and proper.

While, as I have said, the Opposition to the Democracy, in all their attempts to embody their principles into law, to be the policy of the Government *have failed*, the Democratic party, on the contrary, has, in all cases, succeeded. It contended for a liberal naturalization law, and succeeded; for freedom of speech and of the press, and succeeded, for it was the Democratic party that repealed the odious alien and sedition laws which the Federalists had enacted; it contended for the policy of extending our National limits by the acquisition of territory, and succeeded—magnificently succeeded, so that the number of States have increased from thirteen to thirty-four, leaving still an almost unlimited extent of territory, rich in agricultural and mineral resources, acquired under Democratic rule, out of which numerous flourishing States will yet be formed. It contended (against a very powerful opposition, backed by immense wealth,) for the separation of the National treasure from private corporations, and succeeded: it favored and sustained the war of 1812, "for free trade and sailors' rights," and succeeded: it favored the protection of our citizens, against the injustice and insults of Mexico, and made war upon that country to avenge these outrages and vindicate our citizens, and it succeeded, not only in vindicating our citizens, but in adding a vast and valuable territory to the public domain. It has ever been, pre-eminently, the *party of success*, and its success has proved the success of the country. Its history is the history of the country for sixty years old. [Applause.]

Not only is the Democratic party thus identified with the measures protecting the rights and interests of the people, with the great increase in our population, wealth and extent of territory, and increase in the number of States, with our popularized policy, generally, at home, but it is owing to the work of our party that our country is respected abroad. It was Marcy who protected Kozta against the attempted tyranny of Austria, it was Cass who broke up the famous Quintuple treaty; it was Polk who carried on a successful foreign war, with an overflowing treasury, and, at the same time, fed the starving millions of Europe: it was Madison who made our flag respected on every sea; and it was Gen. Jackson who brought proud France to her knees on the question of indemnity; and it was he who, in 1832, quelled the first outbreak of rebellion in the South, by compelling respect for and obeisance to the Federal authority. [Vociferous applause.] These are the acts and events that have made us a respected power abroad and they were all the work of the Democratic party.

Gentlemen, I shall be brief, not wishing to weary you. [Cries of "go on," "go on," "don't stop yet."] We are told there are or should be no parties now—that we should all be for the Union.—Would to God that we could all be far the Union and the country, but we are not all for the country. Many of the people are not for the country, but thank Heaven every man who is a Democrat must be for the country, and when he ceases to be for the country, he must cease to be a Democrat. [Great applause.] It is peculiarly upon this point that the Democratic party differs now, as it ever has done, with the opposition. This difference exists because the Democratic party has always contended for the constitutional rights of all the States without regard to their local institutions, as it has for the individual's rights, without reference to the State in which he lives. This has ever been the theory and practice of the party. It has always felt it to be its duty to carry out its obligation to the individual States and the individual citizen. Thus, upon the Southern question, we have contended for the rights of the South and stood between what we have deemed Northern sectionalism and Northern treason, and what we have deemed an invasion of Southern rights—not because they were *Southern* rights, (they are really no more Southern than Northern,) but because they were the rights of the States, under the Constitution. That has always been the doctrine of the Democratic party and always will be. Nevertheless, the opposition say: "It is exceedingly difficult for you to separate yourselves from your Southern friends," and therefore, they tell us that we must now come out and say there is no danger at all in the theory of the party in power—that we entirely approve of it, believe it to be wise and humbly submit, hide our diminished heads, [laughter,] go down on our knees and cry for quarter, else we are not and cannot be Union men, [renewed laughter,] in short, we are traitors. Against that doctrine I protest, in my own name. [A voice—"who don't."] I receive it, first, as an insult to myself and then as an insult to my party, whose fidelity and devotion to the Federal Government I will not allow to be impeached. [Immense applause.] The Federal authority as now constituted at Washington has a power, legal and constitutional, and such being the case, the obligation to the citizen to respect that authority and discharge his duty, to it is as imperative as if that power were exercised in the person of a man of his own choice. I have confidence, not alone in the Intelligence and wisdom of the Democratic party, but in its love of justice; and I do not believe that party can be put in a false position, here or elsewhere, before the country, on any issues of the day.

The Democratic party has always been one of law and order. It has always maintained that the difference between it and the opposition has been that the opposition has always contended that the citizens might set up his right opinion, or of conscience, as they sometimes call it superior to law, or in other words, enact within his own breast, "a higher law than the Constitution" and follow it! thus making his individual mind superior to the collective wisdom of the founders of the Republic and his pretended "conscience" superior to the supreme law of the land! while the Democratic party has ever maintained that the first and highest obligation of the citizen is to obey the Constitution and the laws, as written and enacted, saying to these "higher law" patriots: "You have no right to follow the dictates of an opinion that conflicts with the law; this is not a government run mad, in which the opinion or the conscience of every individual, or what he may please to term his "conscience," is to govern his political actions.

This is a government of opinion—of the majority's opinion—when it is expressed and embodied in the form of law and in obedience to the Constitution, but not a government under which a man may plead his individual "conscience," or opinion, to justify the violation of the laws. This is a government of law.

The Democratic party has but one thing to do—no new thing. Everything is liberalized in our theory, and no new thing is required. It has but to vindicate its past history in obeying and supporting the law under which it exists—even though the executor or administrator of that law be personally and politically objectionable. To that end, I believe the Democratic party will do now what it has done before. I do not think there can be any question as to its duty, and I am quite sure, Mr. President, that there will be no hesitation in discharging it. The two previous wars we had were conducted by the Democratic party. The necessity for those wars seemed to be absolute and unavoidable, and the Democratic party prosecuted them successfully, against the determined opposition of the party opposed to it. In the beginning of the present war, the Democratic party furnished men and money without stint, and we say, now, sixty years trial has proved us, and we will give our best men and the best blood we have to restore the Union and to reassert the authority and supremacy of the Constitution. [Great applause.]

But, at the same time, we say to the persons and the party in power, "whilst we give you money and men—treasure and blood, to put down the rebellion, and whilst we declare that our ties with the Southern men now in arms against the Government are severed, and there can be no harmony between us—(because they have become traitors, whilst we are loyal, and have shown the basest ingratitude of traitors, who would not wait a single hour when we had waited long years in their defence, but, in a single instant, precipitated us into the horrors of civil war. The Democratic party can have nothing in common with traitors, either South or North [applause]—while we do all this," we say to the men at the head of public affairs, "we hold you responsible for the conduct of the war—for the expenditure of our money, for the fate of our brothers and friends, fighting for our Union on the field and for the fate of the Union, the means for saving which the loyal people have furnished you with and the direction of which is in your hands. And we say, further, to this Administration, "carry on this war!" we will give you all the money and men you need; but it must be no invasion of private rights—there is no authority; men must not be arrested in the public streets and imprisoned without warrant, when the temple of justice are open and the judges are on the bench. [Great applause.] The Constitution itself, only by construction, allows the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* where martial law is necessary. Where martial law exists it supersedes, for the time, the civil power, and the *habeas corpus* is suspended by the war power. But here, when every pulsation of the great and patriotic heart of Pennsylvania is for the vindication of the integrity of our Government and the honor of our flag, citizens must not be imprisoned without "due process of *law*." We say to this Federal power that "to restore the Union and vindicate the Constitution, which, you say, has been violated, and which, we say, has been violated, and without which there can be no Union—no Government;" we say that to "vindicate that Constitution, and to restore that Union, we will give our blood—we will do it cheerfully, with a sense of high obligation; but," we say to them at the same time, "you must not invade rights which are sacred. If it be your purpose to restore the supremacy of the Constitution, what is the Constitution worth, if the process by which you seek to restore it violates it still more?" Suppose that, by indiscretion, I have broken a favorite vase—an heir-loom, rendered sacred by the memories it awakens of revered ancestors, and I wish to make it whole again—how shall I do it? Shall I dash it to the earth and trample it into fragments, or, rather shall I seek to join the broken parts, in the spirit of true reverence, for what it once was, with the skill and force necessary to restore its symmetry and strength for future use and blessedness? In this Constitution, as I believe it to be, is the only power by which we can be governed, and by which the rights and liberties of the people can be perpetuated, then should the process of its restoration not be that which violates it still more. I will allow the largest possible latitude for the exercise of its power where there is a necessity, and, as I said before, the military power, which is authorized, may, when an undoubted necessity exists, suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. But, so help me God! never will I give up that without which there can be no such thing as an American citizen and American liberty, without the right of trial by jury and "due process of law." [Great applause.

Gentlemen, I have detained you too long. I have only uttered thoughts and spoken of things as they occurred to my mind; they are not new things—this is not the time for new things; there are so many new things that are unpleasant, that, perhaps, it is better to reflect upon the old. The Democratic party will do as it has done heretofore; it will follow right on in the straight line which it marked out years ago, and which it has followed ever since; it will look neither to the right nor to the left; it will not be led by new-fangled ideas; it will look to the law and the Constitution, as supreme in their capacity and power; it will remember that there are rights of the citizen worth preserving, which are guaranteed by the Constitution, and that there are no privileges worth exercising except those which find their virtue and power by authority and color of the law—therefore it will hold to the law. But, at the same time, there is, perhaps, in this present crisis, a necessity in which we should be particularly observant of our duty and obligation. We should be clear and unequivocal. We are for the suppression of treason and rebellion, under whatever form, and in whatever section of our country they may occur, if it require the very last dollar and the very last man. These, at least, are my sentiments. [Immense applause.]

But, gentlemen, I think we shall have less difficulty in dealing with the foe in the South than with the enemy in our midst; we can, you know, better attend to a foe outside than to one inside; for an open enemy is less dangerous than a pretended friend. I might tell you how proud, imperial Rome, the mighty "mistress of the world," fell, at last, by her own internal dissensions—by an enemy within her own gates. There is an enemy in this Northern country as evil and as dangerous as the enemy in the South—as base as that enemy, ay! more base, because more cowardly and more insidious—an enemy that prostitutes power, while the coun ry is on the verge of destruction, in attempting to embarrass the friends of the Government in suppressing the rebellion. Whilst the President, with his columns, is striking heavy blows in the field, Sumner, Wilson, Wade, and others, are absolutely plotting treason, and virtually co-operating with the Southern rebels to render abortive the efforts of the Government to sustain itself.

In the war of 1812 the civil and military powers co-operated with each other. There were no traitors at Washington, except the miserable faction which was too cowardly and insignificant to make itself felt. Now, however, the Senate is against us, and the House is against us; therefore, the power being not with us, the responsibility is not with us, and we say to this government, or to those who administer it, "if you want an illustration of our loyalty, go to the bloody battle fields in the South, and you will find the remains of men there, who had always been Democrats, and who have attested their fealty to the Union with their heart's blood, and you will find thousands of others, belonging to the Democratic party, who stand ready to give *their* lives, if need be, to restore the Union and preserve the Constitution.

Let every Democrat regard the least intimation that his party is disloyal as a personal insult. [Cries of "Yes! yes!"] Let him guard it as sacredly as he would guard his wife's honor! And, if a dastardly abolitionist and cowardly wretch, who has neither the liver nor the brains to fight the battles of his country [laughter] put the insult upon you, rebuke him. [Great applause.]

But, while we say to those who now control the Federal Government that we will do everything in our power to put down this rebellion, you, and you alone must take the responsibility. We have no power in this business; and can do nothing but fight the battles of the country; and if you look at the lists, you will find that a much larger number of Democrats have gone to the war from Pennsylvania to restore the Union and maintain the Constitution, than of members of the opposite party of whatever name. I know that, in the beginning, the knapsacks were put on the Democrats and the epulattes on the Abolitionists, and I felt then that this policy, if persisted in, would prove fatal; but it would seem that experience has taught those in power that Democratic brains, as well as Democratic blood and muscle, are requisite to success in this matter, and accordingly we now find a majority of Democrats among the leading commanders as well as in the ranks.

We have two things to do—one is to put down secession treason in the South and the other is to put down Abolition treason in the North, both of which must be done if we would restore and perpetuate the Union of our fathers. With one arm, outstretched and nerved with the spirit of justice and true patriotism, we will aid the Government in its great work, with the other arm equally nerved with the spirit of justice and true patriotism, we will jealously guard all loyal men and all loyal States against any invasion of their civil rights. This duty is in harmony with the theory of our party and its performance is not a proper vindication of the history of that party.

While Democrats in arms are battling and bleeding in defence of the Union in South, it is equally incumbent upon all loyal men remaining in the North to battle against the treasonable heresies of the Abolitionists; to do all they can to correct public sentiment and restore the public heart to a proper love and respect for the Constitution and the laws, as the only possible means of restoring the Union and of maintaining the integrity of the Government. Let this fallacy, of the natural equality of the races, so fraught with danger to the Union and degradation to the white man, be fittingly exposed, and the contest which calm reason will make against the errors and evils of this heresy will be aided and made victorious by the instruct of the anglo saxon blood quickened by the memory of its achievements and glories of a thousand years. Let us know whether abolitionism is to rule this country, or whether national conservatism is to determine the destiny of our people. There are many men in the Republican party whose patriotism and loyalty I would not impeach—many whom I know to be patriotic and loyal, but this is attributed to their principles and impulses as men—not to the principles of the political party with which they are identified, for I hold that a strict adherence to the principles of that party precludes the possibility of true patriotism and loyalty.

The cry from all parts of the country is—"what is the policy of this administration—is it to conduct the war only for the purpose of abolishing slavery?" We believe that the President desires to restore the Union, though we do not endorse the political principles which he has endorsed and on which he was elected. The Democratic party stands by the President in all his constitutional efforts to put down the rebellion; it has always been the policy of that party to sustain the Government and to uphold the laws, and I believe it will always be. But how is it with the men of Mr. Lincoln's own party? They give him almost as much trouble as the rebels do; they do all they can to embarrass his administration; they do this in Congress, in their newspapers, and in all places and at all times But for the Democrats Mr. Lincoln could not be sustained, either in the council or in the field. They stand by him, and will stand by him so long as he stands by the Constitution, against his enemies, in his own party as well as against the rebels. Whenever Mr. Lincoln, in the discharge of his constitutional duty, is unjustly assailed; the Democratic party will defend him as it has always defended all men when unjustly assailed; as it has ever defended States when assailed, and as it has ever defended the government of all the States combined when assailed. If our rulers are imbecile, it is our misfortune, and it is our duty, while they must remain in power, to strengthen and support them in the proper discharge of their official obligations, and it is our duty, by peaceable and constitutional means, to put that party in power which has the requisite capacity and the proper principles to successfully administer the government, as it is proved by its history for nearly three quarters of a century.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I rejoice with you over the renewed expression which you have given to-day, of your confidence in the wisdom and efficiency of the doctrines and principles of the Democratic party, and your determination, by ignoring past party indifferences to re-enact its principle and re-establish its power by the constitutional process of the ballot. You are evidently impressed with a due sense of the solemn responsibility resting upon you, and the harmony of your action gives to the party and to the country the best assurance of your determination to labor with unflagging zeal for the maintenance of the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was. [Applause.] Your resolutions re-assert doctrines, time-honored and wise, embracing the unchangeable truths of the Democratic party and the true principles of our government, upholding legally constituted authority, defending all loyal citizens and all loyal States, protecting all loyal citizens and all loyal States; denouncing usurpation of power and the treason of the State as well as the treason of the citizen, and pledging the Democratic party to the suppression of the rebellion and to the overthrow of traitors to the country, under whatever pretext they may act, or in whatever section they may reside.

To accomplish the ultimate purposes of your deliberations and determinations to day, it is absolutely necessary that the Democratic party should succeed in re-establishing its power, and in fulfilling its high mission. Let us vindicate our history by imitating the energy, heroism and patriotism of our fathers, forgetting all disturbing causes. Let us remember only what will nerve us for the work to be done, and inspire us with new courage and a fervent hope of restoring our once happy but now distracted country to unity and prosperity at home, and honor and power throughout the world.

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Numerous other extracts might be given, but the above are deemed sufficient.

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