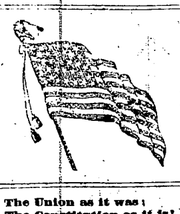
DAILY POST.



The Union as it was:
The Constitution as it is!

☞ Reading matter on every page.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 2.

BE ASSESSED.

Our Democratic friends must remember that they must be assessed TEN DAYS before the election in order to be entitled to vote. Saturday next will be the last day for making these assessments.

THE DUTY OF THE CRISIS.

When secession organized and armed itself, war, civil war, became inevitable.—And when this secession prevailed all civil federal authority became in fact suspended, and its revival thereafter became dependent on the defeat of the hostile organization. Authority had lost its *moral* force, by loosing the affections of the South; and it had lost its *civil* force by reason of the overwhelming force of the rebellious combination. The secession is therefore complete, unless we can subdue it by force of mere military power; and until that is done, or in so far as it is not done, all federal civil authority is done.

What then are the laws by which the test is to be constructed? Can any one doubt that they must be the laws of civilized warfare? So almost all civil wars have been conducted, and so we insisted and obtained in relation to our revolutionary war. If in former times civil wars seem to have been more cruel than can be justified by the laws of civilized warfare, it is partly because of the intense personal excitement which usually attend such wars, and partly because the laws of war have since became much ameliorated.

And it is of the utmost importance that this should be recognized by us all as the law of the occasion; for then we shall all have one and the same rule to go by, and shall easily fall into the same path and work together in harmony. As it is now, passion seems to be our principal leader, and it must vary with all the phases of the war, and has so varied. Every excited man thinks his own passion is the measure of legitimate warfare, and some cry out one thing and some another. We shall get clear of these mis leading excitements and divided counsels only by becoming fully conscious that there is a law above us, the law of civilized nations for civilized warfare, by which we must direct our course. It is only for want of recognizing this that we have had any divisions among ourselves; for about providing the necessary forces and supplies we have not differed.

All civil law and civil force is frustrated, and military law and military force has taken its place. The legislation that is to rule the case took place long before the case arose, and grew out of the past experience of nations, and is embodied in the recognized codes of international law. It is therefore above and beyond all selfish or partizan excitement or arbitrariness, and forbids that either party to the war shall bind the other by its legislation.

All our civil authority is suspended, in fact and in right, within the bounds of the secession, until the military power, directed by military law, has suppressed the hostile rebellion. Until then all our civil legislation against the South is not in fact legislation at all, but only threats of what we intend to do; and, conceding to the South the earnestness and courage which they have proved, we ought to know that such threats only increase the force of the influence that opposes us.

Faith in civil *authority* gives its force far beyond its real presence; but it is not so with military *power*. It can legitimately act only where it is, and all its acts are acts of *force*, not *authority*. It can send out no decrees that will bind its adversaries or affect their institutions. Only its presence in force can have any effect. We have recognized this in shutting the Southern ports by actual blockade, not by either legislation or military decrees. All the world has recognized it by condemning Napoleon's Berlin and Milan decrees, and the English orders in council, by which the several parties shut all the ports of their adversaries in England, and on the continent against all foreign commerce.—All now admit that these military decrees were contrary to the laws of civilized warfare. We went to war ourselves with England on account of them in 1812.

Instead of venting the crude plans and discordant schemes excited by our passions, let us study and practice the laws of civilized warfare and we shall grow calm, confident and united, under the guidance of a settled and impersonal authority. Real study has always a calming influence and leads us away from ourselves and our personal disappointments. We shall cease to rely on executive, legislative and party plans for the abolition of States, and ports of entry, and slavery, and for the confiscation of estate. All edicts and decrees on these subjects are mere aggravating threats on waste paper. According to military and international law we might as well have abolished the monarchy of England or its jurisdiction over Ireland by a military decree during the war of 1812, because thereby our adversary would be weakened, as do any of the above acts during the continuance of the rebellion. When the avowed secession is suppressed, we shall deal with all these matters by the civil authority, according to its legitimate functions.

At Home.

The members of our Sanitary Commission taken prisoners at White House on the 30th of June last have been released, and returned home yesterday. They are: W. Eugene Gosling, Thomas G. Smyth, Isaac Brown, Thomas N. McCombs, J. W. Wightman, Oliver L. Miller, John Beltzhoover, W. H. Smith, John Bryant, L. Hart, John Hain.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Republican papers are endeavoring to make their readers believe that our public debt is only about $500,000,000. The annual interest on this sum, at 6 per cent., would be $30,000,000. But the Direct Tax Bill, drawn up by Thaddeus Stevens, and passed by a Republican Congress, for the purpose of paying the interest on the public debt, will extract ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS from the pockets of the people! Now, one of two things is certain: either the Republicon papers are wrong in their estimate, or Congress has grossly deceived and swindled the people on this point, by taxing them just *five times as heavily as was necessary!* We leave the industrious and hard working masses to judge between the Republican papers and the Republican Congress. The amount of tax levied by Congress ($150,000,000), is the interest at 6 per cent., of TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! ($2,500,000,000) which sum, it is fair to presume, Mr. Stevens and his fellow-members of the Committee of Ways and Means estimated the public debt would amount to by the time the assessment and collection of the tax could be made.

If we are wrong, we trust some Republican editor, of financial proclivities, will set us right, and show why a tax of $150,000,000 was levied to pay the interest for one year on a debt of $500,000,000. According to our notion of figures this is reckoning interest at 30 per cent., and, therefore, looks like rank usury!

Peace Approaching.

The Greeley, having obtained (as fully as he thinks it probable he ever will obtain) the wish nearest his heart, a proclamation of emancipation, and remembering that he pledged himself beforehand (in the name of "thirty millions") that a proclamation should immediately put down the rebellion and restore peace, now points out the mode and manner in which that most desirable end is to be accomplished. For Greeley, the article is a somewhat remarkable one, though not more incoherent than the editorials in his paper usually are. Here it is:

Inklings of Peace.

We have a very strong conviction that the confederate leaders will not allow the 1st of January to approach without some effort, though they may be underhand, to stop the desolating civil war which they so recklessly inaugurated under the gross misconceptions of the military resources and tenacity of purpose of the loyal States. Hangman Foote's recent proposition in the rebel Congress, of an embassy to Washington, will probably be overruled, but the effort which it contemplates will nevertheless be made. The resources of the rebels, consisting mainly of boundless issues of paper promises, backed by no system of taxation, are not easily exhausted; but they have no clothing for a winter campaign, having exhausted that which they bought on credit of our Northern merchants in 1860, and swindled them out of the pay for, and their British friends have learned by sad experience that sanguinary and valuable cargoes into blockaded ports are a heavy risk, only to sell them to people who can't pay for them, is extra hazardous. In short, the rebellion won't pay, and it will have to be given up.

There must, then, be an accommodation, and that fact established, it seems to us very easy to settle the terms. The obvious basis of an adjustment is the Constitution of the United States without note or comment. That is, at the very lowest estimate, a treaty; it is a valid and binding contract. Our fathers made it freely and heartily, and it cannot degrade their sons to reaffirm and abide by it. It is probable that, without assurance can be given and trusted that any new bargain would be lived up to?

Whenever the rebels really desire peace—as we think they very soon will if they do not already—they have but to notify the Government that they are ready to return to loyalty, and to that end have abrogated all ordinances, acts and oaths of allegiance inconsistent therewith. President Lincoln would thereupon feel warranted, we doubt not, in issuing a proclamation of amnesty, inviting the States lately in rebellion to elect members of Congress. If no rebellion had existed. There can be no need to further assurance of amnesty; their friends of the Valladingham opposition would guarantee them a preponderency in the House, if not in the Senate also, and thus shield them from all rious harm. And, if they should think to have a Convention to revise the Federal Constitution, we have no doubt that Congress would be easy of attainment, though we should prefer to have no agitation of the subject. They might have had it without objection in 1861; they can have it one without stipulation in 1863. But the true and sufficient basis of immediate peace is "the Constitution as it is." Man can devise no better.

What one Drop of Ink Might Have Done.

As our Washington correspondent says, one drop of ink used at the right time might have saved this country from civil war, but the Republican party in Congress refused to use it. They preferred to shed the blood of thousands of their fellow citizens and to sacrifice their lives, and impose a burden which remote posterity will feel as an incumbrance. Yet the Republican party asks the people to retain it in power, and let it have the control of the Government. Will the people accede to this request, or will they restore to power the conservative element of the country, which would, if it had the power in the spring of 1861, prevented civil war by the use of a drop of ink: by saying *yes* to the Crittenden Compromise propositions.—*Exchange.*

John Bull Again.

The London *Times* says that the Federal Government is brought to the verge of ruin. That word may be used when the Executive Government of the North is no longer safe in its capital. The Federals fought with more than courage, with sustained obstinacy, and the loss on both sides appears to have been terrible. But the Confederates have been skilfully manoeuvered and brought superior numbers into the field at the last moment, when most of the Federal Reserves had been exhausted.

Gen. Pope was beaten back first on the line of Centreville and Gainesville, and finally within the very defensive works of Washington itself. Whether the army can be pronounced safe even there, remains doubtful. The article then points to the increasing activity of the Secessionists and their threatening attitude in Kentucky, Louisiana and elsewhere, and remarks in conclusion, that if a million of men could be brought into the Federal service, they would not suffice to defend Washington and keep military possession of the Border States alone.

The Americans are for the first time learning what an appalling political difficulty may be created by the magnitude of the Republican Territory. It may be truly said that the nation is punished by what was its inordinate pride. The new recruits who are arriving at Washington find little to kindle their enthusiasm.—They will be trained under every discouragement to take the field as a force half beaten before it fights. Bad as the Federal prospects are at present, we can see no elements of better promise in the immediate future.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The "Inkling" of Peace in Liverpool.

From the London Times, (city article,) Sept 17.

The last accounts from America have created a strong impression among many of the cotton operators at Liverpool that the Federal Government *may soon be forced to accept peace*, and sales have been effected to-day at a reduction of 2d per pound from the quotations of Friday last. In London, however, *a majority of the merchants* and others most connected with New York still entertain a belief that the country will have to pass through many more months of misery before there will be any approach *to actual negotiations* for a termination of the struggle.

Chances of Union Complications with England and France---Napoleon's troops in Mexico may Operate in American Difficulties.

Paris (Sept. 18) correspondence of the London Times.

In the way of news from America, we hear that the Alabama, the Confederate man-of-war, the departure of which from Liverpool was lately noticed, has by this time arrived at the Bahamas, where she was to be met, it is said, by another Confederate armed steamer, which would place herself under the orders of the Alabama's commander, the renowned Captain Semmes! These two steamers, it is considered, will be amply sufficient to give an account of the Federal cruisers which have been allowed literally to blockade Nassau. So we may expect soon to have the accounts of the war varied by details of an action at sea.

It is further stated, to-day, that French cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico, on the lookout for Mexican vessels, have captured some federal craft, which, it is thought, may lead to complications. Another incident which, if confirmed—and it reaches me from good authority—is not likely to improve the state of feeling between the cabinets of Washington and Paris, is the discovery of thirty thousand muskets having been sent from California to Mexico, with, it is positively affirmed, a sum of money additional. There is said to be satisfactory proof forthcoming that the arms and specie proceeded from the Federal Government, and not from individuals.—Finally, a Paris paper, noticing the arrival at Biarritz of M. de Chasseloup Laubat, Minister of Marine, says that his visit to the Emperor is in connection with the Mexican expedition, "which will, it is stated, be raised to sixty thousand men, including the Lorence division." Without fixing an exact number, there is reason to believe that the number of troops sent to Mexico (or possibly in the first instance to French West India Islands) will be considerably larger than was quite lately expected.

You had details of about twenty seven thousand proceeding from different French and Algerine ports. The number of the Lorence division are difficult to ascertain, as we have no correct account of the casualties by disease, &c.; but with the same reinforcements previously sent him, and the marines, &c., at Vera Cruz, we must suppose not less than five thousand or six thousand men. We now hear of a further and considerable shipment as ordered, and of another as contemplated, and, should these latter intelligence be verified, it is not improbable that, including soldiers of all descriptions, marines, naval brigade (which might at any time be formed, since the men of war will have little for their crews to do, and could easily spare sailors), and some auxiliaries, corps, it is supposed that an effective force would not be less than that stated in the Paris journal already quoted. Of course it is premature to speculate on what would be the result of such an expedition, so much larger than is necessary to accomplish French objects in Mexico, has not been formed avowedly with a view to future eventualities or contingencies in the Anglo American concern.

The Emancipation Proclamation in New England.

There has been much curiosity though out the country respecting the manner in which New England would respond to the Emancipation proclamation. Governor Andrew wrote to the Secretary of War a few months since that if emancipation was proclaimed "we will warm with our blood for the New England would pour out to obey the call." This is not the case at Boston, for we learn from one of the local journals that since the President's Emancipation proclamation was published "labor owing to that or some other cause is not known—recruiting has almost entirely ceased. Even Ward 11 has contributed no men during the last three days. Ward 1 is where foreigners mainly reside. Maine and Connecticut have made up their quotas, but it was accomplished before the issuance of the proclamation.—Vermont and New Hampshire had almost made up theirs, while Massachusetts and Rhode Island are behindhand. Notwithstanding the extensive recruiting activities, it is now clearly certain that Massachusetts will require as large a draft as the most backward of the loyal States. We allude to this state of things not to censure the people of the "Old Bay State," but merely to show that Governor Andrew and the radical faction he represents understand the temper of the people they live among no better than they do the political necessities of the country. They are theorists and dreamers, and are utterly unfit to inspire the policy of a great nation.—*World.*

The *Intelligencer* asks why the "Breckinridge Democrats" do not speak at the war meetings. For our part we do not know of any "Breckinridge Democrats" at this time. When Breckinridge was in the field as a candidate for the Presidency there were a number of the Democratic party who were his supporters, such as Generals Barber, Dix, Stevens, and thousands of others, who now prefer the battle-field, where they can serve the country to some purpose, with sword and musket, instead of following the example of Fremont, the editors of the *Intelligencer*, and the Greeleyites generally, remaining at home, stirring up discord, and blowing.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

Applying the Test.

The following dialogue occurred on the sidewalk of one of the streets in this city, yesterday morning, between a Democrat and Republican, who happened to meet:

Rep.—"I have heard it said repeatedly that you are secesh."

Dem.—"Probably you have. But let us see who is secesh, you or me. I propose that we both go before a Notary Public and each take the oath of allegiance to the Constitution as it is, and of fidelity to the Union as it was before secession began."

Rep.—"Hem! Well, I don't know. I think it's hardly worth while."

Dem.—(Starting)—"Come along; I am ready to take the oath, and if you are not a secessionist I certainly will. Come, it is but a step to Squire Vail's office, and it will not take ten minutes; I will pay for both. [Republican moves off.] Are you not for the Constitution and the Union?"

Rep.—"Hem! Yes, if slavery is abolished."

Dem.—"Then you are not for the Constitution as it is, for that recognizes the existence of slavery in the Union. You are, therefore, a secessionist. If you are not you will go with me and take the oath of allegiance to the old Constitution and the old Union." [Exit Republican, sneaking off with both hands behind him, pressing down his coat-tail.]—*Lockport Ad.*

First Edition.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

DISASTER AT SEA.

SAILING OF THE ARABIA.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.

NEW YORK, October 1.—Arrived: ships Richard Alsop and David Headley, from Liverpool.

The bark Joseph Maxwell, from Philadelphia for Laguayra, was lost during a terrible gale, lasting five days, from the 16th to the 21st of September. Such was the fury of the gale that all hands had to lash themselves to the rigging and other parts of the bark, but even then three of them were washed overboard. During the entire five days they had nothing to eat or drink, until the fury of the gale had subsided.

On the 23d ult., in latitude 28 deg. 40 min., long. 69 deg., the brig Conflict, Capt. Rowland, bound for New York, rescued the unfortunate men, and cared for them only as a sailor could do.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 1.—Two brick buildings, 180 feet long, being a portion of the extensive patent leather manufactory of L. P. Howell & Co., were destroyed by fire at three o'clock this morning. A large quantity of knapsacks and leather was destroyed. The loss, which amounted to $25,000, is fully insured. The fire broke out in the drying room, and the cause of it was accidental.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—"Peterson's Detector" contains the following description of a new and dangerous counterfeit on the City Bank of Montreal, Canada: "Is counterfeit; vig. Vulcan, anvil, train of cars, etc.; in the distance, coat of arms of Canada, and Indian woman on the right end; cupid bestriding a lion, and a figure 4 on the left. As Canada money is at a premium, they may be largely spoved." Also 5's, spurious; on the Mechanics' Bank of Newark, N. J.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The steamer Creole arrived this morning from New Orleans on the 23d inst. She brings $150,000 in specie. Also a mail from the fleet.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—The royal mail steamer Arabia sailed for Liverpool to-day, taking out $200,000 in specie.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1. The steamship Columbia, from Havana, has been signalled below.

MARRIED.

JOHNSTON—EWING—On the 30th ult., by Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, Mr. GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, of Brownsville, Pa., to Miss M. JOSEPHINE EWING, of this city.

DIED

On Wednesday, October 1st, at her late residence at McKee's Rocks, Mrs. ELIZABETH R. JACKES, in the 32d year of her age, wife of Andrew Jackes.

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will start from A. Jackes's Livery Stable at 1½ o'clock p. m.

STRICTLY PURE ARTICLES.
Low Prices.
PITTSBURGH DRUG HOUSE,
TORRENCE & McGARR,
APOTHECARIES,
CORNER FOURTH & MARKET STREETS
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Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery Dye-Stuffs, Chemicals, &c., Lead, Paints, Oils, &c., Cream Tartar Baking Soda, Eng. Mustard, &c.
☞ Physicians Prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.
Pure Wines and Liquors, for medicinal use only. se19-tc

GOOD CIDER
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
THE SULPHITE OF LIME (NOT sulphur) has become a standard article in preserving cider. Many failures occurred they have been due to using a powder called sulphite of lime which was adulterated. The genuine article is for sale in bottles, containing just enough for one barrel, in any quantity that may be desired by SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist, and Dealer in Family Medicines,
se24 corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

MANROOD—
HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!
Just published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents.
A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits: Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book*, &c.
"A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers."
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address. *Postpaid*, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, New York. Post Office Box, 4586
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COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
AND THE TRADE,
ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO CALL and examine this stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Now on hand, and which we are prepared to offer at lower prices than can be bought East at this time, as the greater part of the goods have been on hand previous to the late advance in prices.
T. A. M'CLELLAND,
Masonic Hall Auction, 65 Fifth Street.
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DRY GOODS,
DOMESTIC GOODS,
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a good assortment.
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a good variety.
HOOP SKIRTS,
all sizes and colors.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
all colors and quality.
GOODS FOR MEN & BOYS WEAR.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS, &c.,
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
74 Market Street.
se27

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

LECTURE AT FREEDOM COLLEGE, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Thursday morning at 11 a. m.
SPECIAL AGENCY.

FRUIT TREES FOR FALL PLANTING.—On stock of APPLE, PEAR, PEACH, PLUM, CHERRY, QUINCE, GRAPE VINES and small fruits, of the most approved varieties, is very large, of strong bearing trees and plants.
DELAWARE AND CONCORD VINES, *No. 1 Plants* supplied to Wine Makers and Fruit Growers at low rates.
Parties intending planting Orchards and Vineyards or Gardens, are respectfully invited to examine the Nurseries and Orchards before ordering.
Our Catalogues are ready for distribution and mailing to applicants, from the Sewickley Nurseries, Allegheny county, Pa.
T. L. SHIELDS & CO.
JAMES WARDROP, Agent, Pittsburgh.
oct-w2m

CONSUMPTION.
DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.
DR. SCHENCK' SEA WEED TONIC,
FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA AND ALL DEBILITATED CONDITIONS OF THE STOMACH.
DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
FOR DISEASES OF THE LIVER, OR TO ACT AS A GENTLE PURGATIVE.

All of these three medicines are often required in curing Consumption, though the Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many desperate cases. The Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills assist in regulating the stomach and liver, and help the Pulmonic Syrup to digest and scatter through the blood vessels, by which means a cure is soon effected.

These medicines are conscientiously offered to the public as the only safe, certain and reliable remedies for Pulmonary Consumption, and for all those morbid conditions of the body which lead to that fatal disease. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are often forerunners of Consumption, and when they manifest themselves they require the most prompt attention.

The Pulmonic Syrup is a medicine which has had a long probation before the public. Its value has been proved by the thousands of cures it has made during a period of more than twenty years, in all of which time its reputation has constantly increased, and the most obstinate skepticism can no longer doubt that it is a remedy which may be used with confidence in all cases which admit of a cure.

If the patient will perseveringly follow the directions which accompany each bottle, he will certainly be cured, if his lungs are not too much wasted to make a cure impossible. Even in cases supposed to be incurable, when friends and physicians have despaired, the use of this medicine has saved the life of the patient and restored him to perfect health.

☞ Dr. Schenck himself was cured in precisely such circumstances; and many others have been equally fortunate by judiciously making a timely use of Dr. Schenck's remedies.

Dr. Schenck does not say that *all* cases of Pulmonary Consumption are within the reach of medicine but he emphatically asserts that often, when patients have the most alarming symptoms, such as a violent cough, creeping chills, night sweats and general debility, even to such a degree that they are obliged to lie in bed, and when they are given up by their physicians, *they may still be cured.* No medical treatment can create new lungs, but when the lungs are very badly diseased, and to some extent *destroyed*, a cure may be effected by Schenck's medicines.

Also, in scrofulous diseases these medicines are quite efficient. Dr. Schenck has photographs of a number of persons who have been nearly covered with running sores and now all healed up. This shows its purifying properties, which must be done to heal ulcers in the lungs.

In the treatment of Consumption it is of the utmost importance to give vigor and a healthy tone to the system. Hence it is necessary to strengthen the appetite of the patient and to improve the digestion. Proper nourishment is required, together with such medicine as will make the food easily digestible. The articles most suitable for the diet of Consumptive patient are designated in Dr. Schenck's pamphlets, which are distributed gratuitously. In general, the most highly nutritious articles are to be preferred, but the digestive organs must be strengthened in order to make good use of any food or medicine taken. This requirement is met by the Sea Weed Tonic, and for this purpose it was designed.

When the digestive powers are put in good order and the food has its proper effect, the system or the patient is invigorated and the lungs begin to exercise the functions in a normal and healthy manner. Then the healing powers of the Pulmonic Syrup will complete the cure.

Pulmonary Consumption is almost always combined with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills are intended to remove obstructions from the liver and to restore a healthy action. They have all the efficiency which is ascribed to calomel or "blue mass," and are warranted not to contain a particle of any mineral poison. These pills cure the most obstinate costiveness, sick headache, piles, bilious affection and all other diseases that arise from a torpid or obstructed condition of the liver. One box of these pills, valued at 25 cents, will prove the efficacy of the medicine.

In Consumption the Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are invaluable auxiliary medicines. They relieve the sufferings of the patient and assist the Pulmonic Syrup in effecting a cure. They have been found useful in advanced stages of Consumption, where the lungs were almost entirely destroyed and all symptoms, according to the judgement of the physicians, indicated speedy death. The lives of patients who were actually in a dying condition have been preserved for months by the use of Dr. Schenck's three great remedies.

Dr. Schenck pledges himself to effect a cure if the patient will apply to him before his case is allowed to become desperate; that is to say, before the vital organs are too far gone to admit of any cure, except by a miracle.

Dr. J. H. Schenck is the inventor of that celebrated instrument, called "Schenck's Respirometer," with which he makes examinations of the lungs, with the certainty of discovering their true condition. The charge for an examination with the Respirometer is three dollars.

As stated above, Dr. Schenck, himself, was cured of consumption, in one of its most hopeless stages, by the use of the Pulmonic Syrup.—Experienced physicians declared that he could not live a week; yet now, after a lapse of twenty five years, he is in perfect health, and weighs more than 200 pounds.

Satisfactory evidence of all these statements is exhibited at Dr. Schenck's Office, in Philadelphia, No. 38 N. Sixth street. For particulars, see the pamphlet, which is supplied, without charge, to all applicants, at Dr. Schenck's office.

Dr. Schenck will be professionally in Pittsburgh, Novemb. 1, and December 1, at Penn House, Allegheny, every Saturday, at his principal office, No. 38 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, from 9 until 5.

Every Monday, at his office, 32 Bond street, New York, from 11 until 4.

Tuesday and Wednesday, October 7th and 8th, at Dr. Keyser's, 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Thursday, October 9th, at Martin Koch's, near Unity, Columbiana county, Ohio.

Friday, October 10th, at Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio.

Wednesday, October 15th, at 444 Eighth street, Washington, D. C.

Thursday, October 16th, at 168 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

Tuesday, October 21st, 22d and 23d, at Marlboro Hotel, Boston, Mass.

Wednesday, October 29th, at 444 Eighth street, Washington, D. C.

Thursday, October 30th, at 168 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

NOVEMBER.
Every Saturday, in Philadelphia.
Every Monday, in New York.
On the 15th and 26th, in Washington, D. C.
On the 13th and 27th, in Baltimore, Md.
On the 18th, 19th and 20th, in Boston, Mass.

DECEMBER.
Every Saturday, in Philadelphia.
Every Monday, in New York.
On the 2d and 3d, in Pittsburgh.
On the 4th and 5th, in Ohio, as above.
On the 10th, in Washington, D. C.
On the 11th, in Baltimore, Md.
On the 16th 17th and 18th, in Boston, Mass.

Dr. Schenck's Principal Office is 38 North SIXTH street, Philadelphia, Pa., where letters for advice should always be directed.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.
New York City, Conrad Fox, No 81 Barclay street.
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Mart n Koch, Unity, Columbiana county, Ohio
St. Louis, Mo., Henry Blakely, corner Second and Vine streets.
Baltimore, Md., Seth S. Hance, 168 Baltimore street.
Washington, D. C., Samuel B. Waite, corner Seventh street and Louisiana avenue.
Chicago, Ill., Lord & Smith, No. 22 Lake street
And sold by druggists generally.

PRICES.
Pulmonic Syrup, $1 per bottle, $5 half dozen; Sea Weed Tonic, $1 per bottle, $5 half dozen; Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. oct-w

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!!
HAVING ON HAND AND DAILY receiving a splendid stock of Fall Cloaks, (all styles,) Dress Goods, Shawls, Flannels, Muslins, Canton Flannel, Irish Linens, &c., many having been purchased before the late advance, and would invite all to give us a call.
H. J. LYNCH,
No. 90 Market Street,
(between Fifth and Diamond.) se30

FOR THE PUREST LIQUORS,
FOR THE PUREST LIQUORS,
FOR THE PUREST LIQUORS,
FOR THE PUREST LIQUORS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES,
FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES,
FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES,
Go to JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
Go to JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
Go to JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
Corner of the Diamond and Market streets.
Corner of the Diamond and Market streets.
☞ The highest price in cash paid for Beeswax.
se30

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

Duff's College
Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
FOUNDED IN 1840.
Incorporated by Legislative Charter.
Being the only COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the Union conducted by a
PRACTICAL MERCHANT,
OVER SIX THOUSAND STUDENTS Have been educated in the principles and Practice of all the details of a business education from DUFF'S system of
Mercantile Book-Keeping.
Awarded four Silver Medals and the sanction of the Highest Mercantile Authorities in the country. Also, DUFF'S
Steamboat Book-Keeping.
"A perfect system for such books and accounts." Also, DUFF'S new system of
Railroad Book-Keeping.
After the forms of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Also, DUFF'S new system of
Private Bank Book-Keeping.
The only one in use in the city. The above system of accounts are all taught under the daily supervision of the author, and, it is believed, to a degree of perfection never attained elsewhere.

12 FIRST PREMIUMS
for best Business and Ornamental Penmanship awarded our present Penman by the
United States Fair at Cincinnati in.....1860
Penn's State Fair at Wyoming.....1860
Western Penn's Fair at Pittsburgh.....1860
and the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland.....1860
all of which are exhibited at our office.
Duff's New Engraved School Copy Books,
Fine Cap, 24 pages each, 90c per doz—the cheapest Copy Book in use.
Business and Ornamental Penmanship,
with new plates and scales by WM. DUFF, illustrating all the elements of the Penman's Art, the most complete Instructor known. Elegantly bound. Crown quarto. Price $5 post paid
Harper's Enlarged Edition of Duff's Book-Keeping.
Price $1,50. Sold by Booksellers generally.
For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular pp 68, and samples of our Penman's Business and ornament'l Writing enclosing 25c. to
P. DUFF & SON, Principals.
☞ Strangers will please inquire our reputation of our city business men, where we are best known. oc2-1tdw

BUSINESS HOUSE FOR RENT—No. 108 Wood street, and store fixtures for sale. Apply to S. CUTHBERT & SONS, oc2 51 Market street.

STORE ROOM AND DWELLING HOUSE for rent. Apply to S. CUTHBERT & SONS, oc2 51 Market street.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
PITTSBURGH, Wednesday Morning, Oct. 1, 1862.

Capital Stock	$600,000 00
Circulation	1,036,800 00
Due Depositors	257,706 16
Due other Banks	34,685 72
Loans and Discounts	746,71 07
Specie	197,248 00
Notes and Checks of other Banks	212,182 88
Due by other Banks	180,905 64
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Loan	50,000 00
United States Government Loan and Treasury Notes	574,000 00

The above Statement is correct and true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. H. DENNY, Cashier.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 1st day of October, 1862.
W. H. WHITNEY, Notary Public.
oc2

STATEMENT OF THE IRON CITY BANK.
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 1, 1862.

Capital Stock	$300,000 00
Loans and Discounts	822,094 94
Due by other Banks	180,608 53
Notes and Checks of other Banks, and Treasury Notes	376,844 29
Specie	15,162 51
Circulation	530,588 00
Due to other Banks	15,361 38
Due to Depositors	466,282 22

The above Statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAS. McCALLEY, Prest.
Affirmed unto before me this day,
oc2 W. H. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF PITTSBURGH.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, 1862.

MANS	
Loans, Bills and Discounts	$1,160,844 94
United States Loan	350,000 00
Real Estate and Ground Rent	58,481 91
Stocks and Miscellaneous	10,592 94
Due by other Banks	397,629 00
Bank Notes, Checks & Trens. Notes	245,996 00
Specie	405,292 56
Total	$2,677,587 22
LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock	$1,143,500 00
Profits and Earnings	217,721 27
Unpaid Dividends and Suspense Acc't	11,017 03
Due to other Banks	7,545 33
Circulation	77,546 00
Deposits	1,220,257 60
Total	$2,677,587 22

The above Statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN HARPER, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed this 1st day of Oct., 1862, before me.
S. SMITH, Notary Public.
oc2

ALLEGHENY BANK.
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 1, 1862

Capital Stock	$300,000 00
Loans and Discounts	830,026 19
Due by other Banks	174,023 78
U S Government Securities	102,455 00
Notes and Checks of other Banks	34,237 12
U S Treasury Notes	105,655 00
Specie	158,099 35
Circulation	704,587 00
Due to other Banks	1,293 60
Due to Depositors	211,052 74

The above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. W. COOK, Cashier
Sworn unto before me this day,
oc2 W. H. WHITNEY, Notary Public

BENZINE, BENZINE,
Benzine, Benzine,
Benzine, Benzine,
Benzine, Benzine,
The brst article ever discovered for removing all kinds of grease spots, paint, etc., etc., from silk, ribbons, cloth, etc., etc.; it cleans kid gloves in a few moments without affecting the color, and for cleaning all kinds of wool or silk goods is invaluable. The genuine article can be procured at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
Corner of the Diamond and Market Streets,
Corner of the Diamond and Market Streets,
☞ The highest price in cash paid for Beeswax.
se29

NEW FALL
Hosiery,
Gloves,
Under-Clothing,
Dress Trimmings,
Embroideries,
Ribbons,
Millinery Goods,
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Of every variety and at the *LOWEST PRICES.*
Trimming Ribbons and Velvets,
Collars, Sets, Gloves, Ruches, &c.,
Balmoral and Hoop Skirts,
Wool Hoods, Muffs, Tamas,
Nubias Scarfs, Leggings, &c.,
Linen and Travelling Shirts,
Collars, Ties,
Under Clothing, &c.,
Also a complete stock of
Notions and Small Wares,
All concerned in getting *fresh, cheap* and *desirable* goods are invited to examine our stock.
MACRUM & GLYDE,
78 Market street.
(between Fourth and Diamond.) se30,

LOST.—EITHER IN ALLEGHENY city or Pittsburgh a pocket-book containing between three and four hundred dollars; also a note, drawn by Solomon Hays, for $150, which all persons are hereby notified not to negotiate. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same with D. SCHAFFER,
Morgan House, Allegheny City Drove Yard.
se-30-3td

AT
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
31 FIFTH STREET.
LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S
Balmoral & Eugenie Boots,
LASTING, GOAT AND KID
CONGRESS, LACE AND BUTTON GAITERS
BOYS AND YOUTH
Balmoral Boots, Congress Gaiters, and Bucell Shoes,
all in great variety and selling at low prices.
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.
se25

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Private Boxes, $5 00; Single Seat in Private Box, $1 00; Parquette and Dress Circle, chairs, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents; Colored Box 50 cents; Gallery 15 cents.
Fourth night of the re-engagement of the American tragedian Mr. J. PROCTOR
The performance will commence with
ALEXANDER THE GREAT.
Alexander.....Mr. Proctor
After which
Danoa.....Mlle Rose Cereta
To conclude with
RAFFELLE.
Raffaelle.....Mr. Chaplin

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
MANUFACTURE AND HAVE FOR sale a superior article of
Refined Ardesco Oil,
NON-EXPLOSIVE. ALSO,
PURE BENZOLE.
warehouse,