ple with the wonders of France and of French industry; fourth, an army; by its example and its instruction.

Thus, then, and naturally, by a diffusion and profusion of interests and of labor, the desire and need of firmness in the political system will be fortified. In the great movement of our century industry and financial interests control and conduct society. Questions of politics disappear before social questions. Twenty years ago the opposition was republican—to-day it is social. And the theory of human equality no longer assumes to reduce the great to the condition of the lowly but to raise the lowly to the level of the great. The problems of general prosperity, of the increase of wages, of cheap production, of public hygiene, can be much more easily solved under a powerful government. The empire has disciplined socialism and put it to use. The empire has conquered and decapitated anarchy. This it is that the empire is to do in Mexico, and this it cannot do securely and properly until the confederate states have been recognized.

III

If war had not broken out between the Northern and Southern States of America Europe would not yet have been impressed with the dangers which threaten her from the power of the Union.

Although she become tributary to the new world Europe had taken no precaution to prevent the consummation of a crisis which she had never foreseen, and which for two years she has been enduring. It has cost us something to learn how uncertain is the fortune of an industry compelled to seek its raw materials in a single market, to all the exactions and all the vicissitudes of which it must necessarily submit.

In this respect the secession of the Confederate States is an event particularly favorable to France—for England has now no interest in the cessation of hostilities and the consequent constitution of an intermediary power between the federal Union and the Spanish American states.

England trembles for Canada, to which the North, after the war, may look for the compensation of its losses. The commerce of England profits by the misfortunes of American commerce—she looks with satisfaction on the exhaustion alike of the South and of the North. She supplies both parties with arms, and while the southern export of cotton is suspended she is increasing the cotton culture of India. England, then, will never take the initiative in recognizing the Confederate States, and the way in which our propositions of pacific intervention were twice received by her, ought to dispel all doubts on this head.

France, on the other hand, cannot hope to find the cotton which her factories need elsewhere than in the South. Every attempt at the culture has failed, and it is unfortunately probable that every such attempt will continue to fail. The cotton culture, like the grape culture, is a question of soils. A vine from Bordeaux or the Rhine transplanted under the same latitudes and climates will yield neither a Chateau Margaux nor a Johannisberg. The wine changes with the soil; and so it is with cotton—its quality degenerates with the soil. Furthermore, the question is not to produce some sort of cotton, good, bad, or ordinary, but to produce it at fair prices. Now, as well in respect to cheapness as to quality, the cotton of the South surpasses all others. The federals are so well aware of this, that the war which they are waging is really and mainly a war of interest. The producing, agricultural South was the commercial vassal of the North, which insists upon keeping its best customer; emancipation is merely a skillful device for entrapping the sympathies of European liberalism. If the North were victorious, it would never probe the slavery question to the core. Once masters of the negro race, Northern men would be slow to compromise the cotton culture, for the sake of which they are so savagely maintaining an unjust war; they would then hasten to admit that it is impossible to change the vital economical condition of an immense region by a battle or a stroke of the pen. The Northern idea of the abolition of slavery by making the negro food for powder or by exiling him from his home to die of hunger, is now thoroughly understood in Europe. Our notions of philanthropy and our moral sense alike revolt from these ferocious exaggerations of the love of liberty. Honest and intelligent men are no longer to be duped by these coarse devices, and Mr. Lincoln's abolition cry finds no echo.

If there be skeptics on this point, let us remind them of the Lynch law which prevails in the North; of the way in which the Indians are still hunted down; of the decree published but the other day by the Governor of Minnesota, offering a reward of twenty five dollars for every Indian scalp. These are disagreeable things to happen among a people who profess to be fighting for the abolition of slavery; and were that people to triumph the poor negro would find their way to liberty a path of thorns.

But the first European power which shall recognize the Confederate States will have a right to obtain much more for the negro than the federals could secure for him through their "Union by victory." The first power being France, we may be sure that the cause of civilization, humanity, and progress will not be forgotten by her. All that is difficult, even impossible, while the conflict rages, will become easy with the return of peace. The emancipation of the blacks, the complete abolition of slavery can only be the work of peace and of time, and an alliance with the South will effect that great social renovation which England, with her "right of search," has so vainly sought to bring about."

Moreover, slavery cannot possibly be made a serious argument against the recognition of the South. France and England live on good terms with Spain and Brazil; they even protect Egypt and Turkey, and these countries maintain slavery with no show of a disposition to abolish it. France will use her influence to secure the gradual emancipation of the slaves without making slavery a ground for refusing recognition.

The North, made keen eyed by selfishness, has certainly foreseen this; and the famous Monroe doctrine is nothing more nor less than a policy of insurance against civilization. What has become of those glorious days when the fierce and touchy patriotism of the Americans boasted of a confederacy free from public debt, of those days when political liberty in no wise trammeled individual liberty, and the free citizen of a free State roamed freely over a free soil? What has the North done with the prestige and the glory which it used forever to parade before the dazzled eyes of European populations, scarce able to believe in the existence of so much happiness and liberty?

They have all been sacrificed to the Union! "Perish liberty, rather than that we should lose the provinces that support us! Let us mortgage the finances of the future, but let us not give up the states which fill the coffers of the treasury! What though they long to leave us; we, we the men of the North will never consent to it!" And so, were the Union reconstructed to-day, its debt would almost equal the debt of England; the free soil has been disgraced by daily and audacious attacks upon personal liberty; the title of American citizen offers no protection, and imposes no sacred duties upon him who wears it.

The "model republic" exists only as a memory, and those who love it are left to cherish the image of a greatness and a grace forever gone.

The pride of the North will never stoop to admit the superiority of southern men; and yet it is from these that the Union drew its best statesmen and the majority of its Presidents. The pride of the North will bend only to necessity, because it has not kept pace with the progress of the age. To-day the Americans of the North are as completely foreign to the family of nations as they were twenty years ago. They understand nothing but the narrowest and most mechanical mercantilism, the art of purchase and sale; and they long to annihilate the Confederate States in order that the South, by its intelligence, its enterprise, and the talent of its statesmen may not throw down the rampart it has built up against *Europeanism*. It was by Northern men that Juarez was and is encouraged to persevere in his resistance—but the other day, at Frankfort, their consul on a public and solemn occasion raised the flag of the fallen President of Mexico, and although the changes which have taken place in Mexico have not yet been diplomatically published and recognized, this suspicious piece of bravado proves that the sympathies of the North would seize upon peace as the opportunity for throwing men and money upon the country in which France is seeking to found a new empire.

The American war, from which France has suffered more than England, can be useful to us only if the North and South part company definitely; and for these reasons:

1. The Confederate States will be our allies, and will guarantee us against attack by the North.

2. Mexico, developed by our efforts, and sheltered from the attacks of the North, will reward all our hopes.

3. Our factories will be ensured the supplies which they absolutely require.

Were the American war to end otherwise, all the adventurers whom peace would let loose would simply fling themselves into Mexico, and all that we have gone so far to secure would be gathered in by the men of the North.

IV.

The American question is not one of those that can be deferred for solution to a more covenient season.

It has been put to us point blank: it must be settled peremptorily.

Every one now admits that Europe can live in peace under a perpetual imminence of questions—Eastern, Roman, Ducal Holstein, and others—because no one can see his way to any sharp and definite solution of those great international problems.

Moreover, the interests disturbed by those questions are either religious or political: they are not commercial; and they can be discussed. Now, in politics whatever can be discussed need not be peremptorily dealt with. Time is the great allayer of political and religious emotions.

The American question, we repeat, has been peremptorily put, and it will be completely answered. Now, there is no possible peace in the reconstruction of the Union. The two elements have disengaged themselves and cannot be recombined.

The North, whether in the domain of arms, of ideas, or of production, cannot and will not absorb the South.

We see, then, that neither peace nor absorption nor conquest is possible. There is nothing left but secession at the end of the war.

While the Americans of the North could make Europe believe they were fighting against rebels it was the duty of Europe to let them go on, despite the sufferings to which Europe was exposed by the contest; but the States of the South have set forth their policy, their purposes, their rights; they desire separation; they refuse to enrich the North; they have determined to live their own life. The North American exaggeration of commercial interests has borne its fruits, and the South purposes to reconstitute its national system with an eye to its own interests. Now, since those interests conform to those of France, since the cause of the South is not only just, but logical, France does not hesitate to declare her sympathies, and her first act of sympathy naturally must be the recognition of the Confederate States.

Recognized by France, the strength of those States is quintupled at once, and their adversaries lose all that they gain. For other States are waiting to follow the example of France; among the commercial powers of the second rank many desire the establishment of a Confederate republic as a means to the decentralization of the Union. These powers, hitherto kept aloof by the phantom of slavery, will follow France, because the whole world knows that France lends her aid only to works of social progress.

These powers will naturally be joined by Spain, which possesses Havana; Austria, which will be more directly involved in the affairs of the new world if she accepts the Mexican throne for Maximilian, must likewise recognize the Confederate States.

And England will then do what we have done. She will recognize the South.

The Northern States will no longer persevere in a strife henceforth become hopeless.

The navy of France is an argument which, in case of necessity, would support her diplomatic action.

☞ PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.

Prepared by Dr. KEYSER,

Is the most effectual and agreeable cough remedy known. It has been sold here and throughout the country for many years, rendering the utmost satisfaction.

In bottles at 50 Cents each,

One bottle containing about three times the quantity of the ordinary 25c articles. Sold by SIMON JOHNSTON, Corner of Smithfield & Fourth sts.
se24

☞ LIQUID STOVE POLISH.

Reasons why it is better than dry Polish:
1. It is already mixed.
2. It has no smell whatever.
3. It produces no dirt or dust.
4. It stands the most intense heat.
5. It preserves from rust
6. It is the most economical polish.
7. It is not one-fourth the labor.

For sale by SIMON JOHNSTON, cornor Smithfield and Fourth sts.
se24

☞ TRUSSES, THUSSES, TRUSSIS,

TRUSSES, TRUSSES, TRUSSES,

TRUSSES, TRUSSES, TRUSSES,

A superior article of Trusses. The latest improvement.

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

Those wishing a good Truss and at a low price should call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Superior Carbon Oil, Burning Fluid, Soda Ash and Pot Ash, Perfumery and Patent Medicines of all kinds.

A large and complete assortment of Gum Elastic and Hard Rubber Syringes. Remember the place,

At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,
At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,
At Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,
Corner of the Diamond and Market street,
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
se24

[COMMUNICATED.]

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION A CURABLE DISEASE

A CARD.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

☞ THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure* for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost him nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh Kings County, New York.
se15-3md&w

DAILY POST.

PITTSBURGH.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 1, 1863.

The Union as it Was, the Constitution as it Is.

☞ Where there is no law there is no freedom.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,

George W. Woodward.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

Walter H. Lowrie.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT.

John H. Bailey.

ASSEMBLY,
JAMES BENNY, Sr.,
CHAS. P. WHISTON,
Dr. A. G. McQUAIDE,
JOHN SILL,
WM. WRIGHAM.

SHERIFF,
JAMES BLACKMORE.

RECORDER,
EDWARD P. KEARNS.

REGISTER,
JAMES SALISBURY.

FOR CLERK OF COURTS,
ERNST HEIDELBERG.

TREASURER,
JAMES IRVIN.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JACOB KEIL.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
W. H. WIGHTMAN.

LETTER FROM JUDGE WOODWARD —A NEW CALUMNY NAILED.

The following highly important correspondence appeared in the Carlisle *Volunteer*, of the 24th inst:

CARLISLE, Sept. 18, 1863.

Hon GEO. W. WOODWARD:

Dear Sir:—I have been informed that Hon. Lemuel Todd, who presided over the Convention which re-nominated Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, in addressing a ratification meeting, held recently in this county, stated that he had been informed that a certain Judge Hall said, that in a recent conversation with him, you had avowed yourself a believer in the doctrine of secession, and in favor of an immediate recognition of the South.

While I am fully satisfied that you have never held or avowed those sentiments, I deem it important that your friends should have authority to contradict the statement. Will you, therefore, be kind enough to inform me whether you ever held such a conversation with Judge Hall?

Very respectfully,
RUFUS E. SHAPLEY,
Chairman of Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland County.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21, 1863.

RUFUS E. SHAPLEY, Esq.:

Dear Sir:—Just returned from Easton, where I went to attend the funeral of our much lamented friend, the Hon. Richard Brodhead, I find your favor of the 18th, informing me of a story which Mr. Todd produced at a public meeting, after obtaining it through a channel which is not specified.

There is not a word of truth in the story. I know no Judge Hall, and cannot remember that I ever knew a man of that name.

SO FAR FROM EVER AVOWING BELIEF IN SECESSION OR FAVORING RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY, I AM, AND ALWAYS HAVE BEEN OPPOSED TO BOTH, AND AM IN FAVOR OF SUPPRESSING THE REBELLION BY WHICH BOTH ARE SUPPORTED.

My life has been spent, thus far, in upholding the Constitution of the United States as the Fathers framed it—the Union they formed—and the Constitution and laws of the State; and whatever of life remains to me will be devoted to the same ends whether it be spent in public or private station. NEITHER SECESSION NOR THE MALIGNANT FANATICISM THAT CAUSED IT WILL EVER FIND AN ADVOCATE IN ME.

Trusting that this is a sufficient answer to the calumny you allude to, I remain, dear sir, Very truly, yours,

GEO. W. WOODWARD.

TO NATURALIZED CITIZENS AND THOSE WHO HOPE TO BECOME SO.

Judge WOODWARD, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has been charged by his enemies with a desire to extend the legal period in which a foreigner can become a citizen, and with general hostility to naturalized citizens.

HERE IS THE REFUTATION: the following letter was received on Saturday last by a gentleman of this city:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24th, 1863.

Dear Sir: You ask me, "Are you in favor of extending the period of naturalization beyond the present legal term of five years?"

I answer—I am not. I would not extend it one hour beyond the period now fixed by law. You may make what use of your question and answer that you please. Very truly yours,

GEO. W. WOODWARD.

That, we think, is concise and conclusive. Nothing more can be desired on that point. But let us see how the Harrisburg "jobber," that is too corrupt for STANTON to associate with—let us see how *he* stands about the naturalization question:

In 1853, he swore solemnly: "I WILL NOT VOTE *nor give my influence for any man* for ANY office IN THE GIFT OF THE PEOPLE, UNLESS HE BE AN AMERICAN BORN CITIZEN IN FAVOR OF AMERICANS RULING AMERICA, NOR IF HE BE A ROMAN CATHOLIC."

The Know-Nothing party, into which Mr. CURTIN thus swore himself, is now dead in name, but not in fact—they elected Mr. POLLOCK Governor, and Mr. CURTIN was made his Secretary. NOW REMEMBER that Mr. CURTIN HAS NOT RETRACTED ONE SYLLABLE OF THAT OATH. HE ADHERES TO EVERY WORD OF IT TO THIS HOUR!

CURTIN also swore, at the same time, that if elected to office he would "REMOVE ALL FOREIGNERS, ALIENS, or ROMAN CATHOLICS from OFFICE or PLACE."

This oath he has promised to keep forever "SACRED AND INVIOLATE!" He has not renounced one letter of it to this day.—We leave the matter with naturalized citizens.

"SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE."

The Abolitionists forced the President to issue his Emancipation Proclamation, by promising him "nine hundred thousand volunteers," but after he obliged them, instead of their giving any aid at all, they forced a conscription to raise troops to enforce their policy. The news now is that "six hundred thousand" more are to be drafted, in order to make our army complete.

The New York *Tribune*, the other day, remarked of the war:

"It has saddled us with a debt that will take bread from the mouth of every laboring man's child for generations, and send millions hungry to bed."

It has indeed saddled us with a debt, but that burden has not yet reached its full proportions. Wait for another two years' and a half of blood and death, and we may well begin to talk of going hungry to bed. And all for what? to enable fanatics to experiment in schemes of negro equality. Let the poor man and his children go supperless to bed, because his means are required to meet crushing taxation, and all to carry out the bloody programme of emancipation and lasting war. Truly the first Abolition Administration which has been in existence in our country—and it too, in opposition to nearly a million of a majority—has, so far, proved an expensive luxury. With its success came civil war, and with its continuance in power will come the country's utter ruin. The programme of the Radicals is nothing but the continuance of the war until the Southern people are exterminated and their slaves made free; and to accomplish these purposes, conscriptions of "six hundred thousand" more will be enforced until their infernal designs are accomplished. BEN WADE, the ruffian Senator from Ohio, at whose instance VALLANDIGHAM was arrested, and who is one of the radical set who controls the Administration, in a speech at Marietta on the 24th inst., avows his determination to continue hostilites for the purpose of which we have been treating, he remarked:

"I shall fight this fight as long as I have breath, or until the bonds shall fall from every human being in the United States, and there will be no such reproach upon our glorious institutions as the possibility of a slave existing within our jurisdiction."

By the time we get through with this, we may begin to figure up our debt, and then retire hungry to bed, if we have *any* to go to.

☞ We reprint the following article from yesterday's paper, to correct material errors in it:

TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS.

The *Dispatch*, after eight days' tribulation, has *something* to say about the war tax. It admits (wonderful admission!) that Pennsylvania's share will be $200,000,0000. But the *Dispatch* says:

"Upon what data does the *Post* fix this estimate? Where does it find authority for the statement that Pennsylvania's share of the war debt will be five hundred millions, and of the Pension List four millions?"

President LINCOLN, in fixing his demand for troops, has fixed the share of Pennsylvania at ONE SIXTH of the whole—that is our authority for the apportionment. Is it good, Mr. DISPATCH?

Our authority for making the share of Pennsylvania $500,000,000, is that the whole debt of the Union will be $3000,000,000, of which ONE SIXTH is 500,000,000, and the way we fix the sum of the Federal war debt at $3,000,000,000, is that everybody has computed the war expenses at $3,000,000 per day, and the war on the first of January next will have lasted 1,000 days, which makes $3,000,000,000. That is the way we figure. Moreover, on the 30th of June last, Mr. CHASE had AUDITED $1,200,000,000, or $50,000,000 a month—does any body believe that *half* the amount expended was *audited?* Let the people who have unsettled claims answer this.

We have said before that Mr. LINCOLN is our authority for fixing the quota of our State, but yet the *Dispatch* presumes to say that our share in Pennsylvania is too high at $500,000,000! Will it *dare* to publish our table and other figures showing that five hundred millions is the proper sum?

Up to the 1st of September last, 170,000 Pension Claims were allowed by the Surgeon General. This list will be increased to 250,000. This at $8 a month is $24,000,000—and ONE SIXTH of this is four millions. That's the way we figure—can the *Dispatch* figure more correctly?

HE IS NOT A SAINT.

The *Commercial* yesterday, in defending its shoddy candidate from the charge of gouging the soldiers, whose *par excellence* friend he now pretends to be, remarked:

"We do not claim that Governor CURTIN is a saint—like all mortals, he is liable to err—but that ever a cent went into his pocket that ought to have gone to the soldiers in the field, we pronounce to be a base, wanton, wicked and infamous falsehood."

The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, in the following paragraph, points out how his Excellency did it:

"We have endeavored to show that he imposed upon the soldiers by farming them out to his friends, and then denying that he had employed them. We have exhibited the record to establish the fact that he had approved a bill, acknowledged by him to be wrong, which robbed the treasury of many millions of money; that as the condition of his approval he had taken an agreement for the State, which he abstracted and secretly surrendered to the parties who had given it; and that, when interrogated by the Legislature, he confessed the act, and offered, as his apology, a reason which is shown to have been untrue."

Is it likely that ANDREW G. CURTIN, whose reputation was bad before he became Governor, did all this merely to benefit his friends, without having an interest in himself? The editor of the *Commercial*, who knows something of the manner in which "things are done" in Harrisburg, knows that CURTIN is not altogether indifferent to self.

ROSECRANS' DEFEAT.

This most unfortunate and untimely reverse, is undoubtedly to be attributed to the efforts of the Administration to defeat VALLANDIGHAM in Ohio. It is asserted that 30,000 men who should have been with BURNSIDE and ROSECRANS are in Ohio electioneering and waiting to vote for BROUGH. Of course, no man who will not promise to vote for the Abolition candidate can remain. Such persons would be sent "to the front" immediately.

GEN. CASS RECOVERING.—General Cass who was reported ill, was feared fatally, is recovering, and said to be out of danger.

THE TRIUMPH OF ABOLITIONISM THE DESTRUCTION OF THE UNION.

If the people of Pennsylvania and those of the other States which hold elections in October and November, endorse by their suffrages, the present National Administration, by electing Abolition Governors, we may conclude that this Union's restoration is beyond all hope. The rebel leaders, like Jeff Davis, are as anxious for the success of the Abolitionists in our approaching elections, as they are for themselves, because in the event of the Democracy being successful, the masses South would take heart at the prospect of approaching peace. On the contrary, if the Abolitionists are retained in power, the leading rebels will cite it as a determination upon the part of the Northern people to sustain the President in all his acts of emancipation and confiscation. There will be then no hope for a restoration of the Union, for there will be no alternative left the South but interminable war. As proof of this we direct attention to the following, from the Mobile *Advertiser:*

"There is only one party in the North who want this Union restored, but they have no more power—legislative, executive or judicial—than the paper we write on. It is true they make a show of union and strength, but they have no voice of authority. We know that the VALLANDIGHAM school wants the Union restored, for he told us so when he was here in exile, partaking of such hospitality as we extended to a real enemy to our struggle for separation, banished to our soil by another enemy, who is practically more friendly than he. And if VALLANDIGHAM should, by accident or other cause, become Governor of Ohio, we hope LINCOLN will keep his nerves to the proper tension, and not allow him to enter the confines of the State. His Administration would do more to restore the old Union than any other power in Ohio could do, and therefore we pray that he may be defeated. Should a strong Union party spring up in Ohio, the third State in the North in political importance, it might find a faint response in some Southern States, and give us trouble. But as long as the Republicans hold power they will think of conquest and dominion only, and we, on the other hand, will come up in solid column for freedom and independence, which we will be certain to achieve with such assistance as we may now (after the refusal of the Washington Cabinet to confer) confidently expect, before the Democrats of the North once get into power again, and come whispering into our ears: 'Union, Reconstruction, Constitution, Concession and Guarantees.' Away with such stuff. We want separation. Give us such men like THADDEUS STEVENS and CHARLES SUMNER. *They curse the old Union and despise it so do we.* And we now promise these gentlemen that, as they hate the Union and the 'accursed Constitution,' let them keep down VALLANDIGHAM and his party in the North; then they shall never be troubled by us with such whining about the Union and the Constitution as they are sending up."

TEA AND COFFEE.

One of the first acts of Gen. JACKSON, was to remove the tax upon TEA and COFFEE. He, too, put down the Nullifiers' Rebellion without restoring that odious impost. Our present rulers have PUT ON A LARGER TARIFF on these articles than Gen. JACKSON PUT OFF: as they say, to raise money to put down the secession rebels. Gen. JACKSON removed the burdens of the people with one hand, and repressed rebellion with the other. Mr. LINCOLN piles up the burdens of the loyal people, but does not crush the rebels. The money LINCOLN raises by taxes on food and drink, CURTIN spends on *shoddy* and *bad beef*.

ANOTHER DRAFT

Is threatened. If the soldiers now in Ohio and Pennsylvania were in the army, no draft would be needed. All men who desire to see ANOTHER DRAFT and still further TAXATION, will vote for ANDREW G. CURTIN.

☞ The *Commercial* construes Judge WOODWARD's remarks, that continued war will "never cement a perfect Union," to mean that we should give up to the rebels not only all they possess, but all they claim. This is mere pettifogging. Judge WOODWARD and his friends are irrevocably fixed in their determination to restore this Union, despite the joint efforts of Southern Rebels and Abolition disunionists, to keep it separate. This is the platform of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and to it we will cling with that tenacity which is certain to insure success. Our efforts will not cease until the authority of the Union is re-established through out every inch of our territory. While we are thus laboring to restore the Union, Abolitionism is straining to prolong hostilities in order to render its separation eternal. This it has been laboring for for the past two years. No union with slaveholders is its motto and design.

DIED:

At his residence, in Oregon City, Illinois, from Paralysis, JOHN M. SNOWDEN, Jr., son of late Judge Snowden of this city.

GRAND DEMOCRATIC RALLY.

THERE WILL BE A

DEMOCRATIC MEETING

At the Old Scotch Hill Market Square,

Thursday Evening, Oct. 1st.

Hon. WM. BIGLER,
Hon. HEISTER CLYMER,
Hon. C. INGERSOLL, of Phila.

Will be present and address the meeting.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and hear the cause of the Union and Constitutional Liberty Vindicated
se30-2td.

NEW STOCK OF MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS AND MELODEONS

In Rosewood & Walnut Cases.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBscriber, to which the attention of PURCHASERS is solicited.

CHAS. C. MELLOR.
81 WOOD STREET,

Sole agent for MASON & HAMLIN for Western Pennsylvania. se29

TO BUILDERS & CONTRACTORS.

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING a superior article of

LIME,

Which we are prepared to deliver from our COAL YARD, 509 LIBERTY STREET, Best quality of

FAMILY COAL,

Always on hand as usual.

my9t DICKSON, STEWART & CO.

New Advertisements.

GRAND

Democratic MASS MEETING.

THE DEMOCRACY OF

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

WILL ASSEMBLE

AT PITTSBURGH

ON

OCTOBER 7th, 1863,

AND PROCEED TO THE

West Common in Allegheny,

TO REASSERT THEIR

TIME HONORED PRINCIPLES;

TO RENEW THEIR

VOWS OF DEVOTION

TO THE

CONSTITUTION AND UNION,

And to council how they may best

SUPPRESS THE REBELLION

That has so long disturbed

THE REPOSE OF THE NATION,

And at the same time

REBUKE AND RESTRAIN

The dangerous assumptions of power and

Bold Disregard of Law

WHICH NOW

IMPERIL our LIBERTIES.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED

Distinguished Gentlemen

Have been invited, and many of them are expected to be present and

ADDRESS THE MEETING,

HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,
GOV. OF NEW YORK.

HON. CHARLES J. BIDDLE,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Hon. Geo. Northrop,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Hon. Wm. H. Witte,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Hon. HEISTER CLYMER,

HON. JAMES CAMPBEL,
EX. POST MASTER GENERAL.

MAJ. GEN. GEO. B. M'CLELLAN,

HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,

Hon. W. A. Porter,

Hon. RICHARD VAUX,

Hon. W. H. Welsh,

Hon. C. R. Buckalew,

Hon. J. S. Black,

Hon. John Van Buren,

HON. WILLIAM BIGLER,

Hon. Geo. E. PUGH,
OF OHIO.

Hon. CHAS. REEMELIN,
OF OHIO.

Col. JAMES K. KERR, of Ill.

Hon. W. A. RICHARDSON, of Ill.

" JOHN M'SWEENEY, of O.

" JOHN L. DAWSON, of Pa.

" B. R. CURTIS, of Mass.

" WM. MONTGOMERY, of Pa

" H. D. FOSTER, of Pa.

" W. A. STOKES, of Pa.

COME ONE, COME ALL,

And hear the cause of the Union and

Constitutional Liberty Vindicated
se30

New Advertisements.

William Semple's,

Nos. 180 & 182 FEDERAL ST.,

ALLEGHENY.

COUNTRY BLANKETS,

WHITE AND BARRED

Country Flannels,

At William Semple's.

French Merinoes,

DE LAINES AND REPPS,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.

SHAWLS

AND

Cloaking Cloths,

At William Semple's.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS,

VERY CHEAP, AT

William Semple's,

BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.

Prints, Ginghams, &c.,

A FULL LINE OF

Domestic Goods,

At William Semple's.

SATINETTS, CASSIMERES, &C.,

AT

William Semple's,

Nos. 180 & 182 FEDERAL ST.,

ALLEGHENY, PA. oct

NEW GOODS.

HUGUS & HACKE

Are now opening a

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

New Fall Goods.

FRENCH MERINOS, all colors,
VALOUER OTTOMANS,
SCARLET DELAINES,
SCARLET OPERA FLANNELS,
WHITE COUNTRY FLANNELS,
PLAID COUNTRY FLANNELS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
COBURGS,
DELAINES,
ALPACCAS,

And a full stock of DOMESTIC GOODS,

At the lowest Cash prices.
oct

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 7,000 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 sanctioned by special Committees of the American Institute and the Chamber of Commerce, New York. 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 systems 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'a State Fair at Wyoming.....1860
Western Penn'a Fair at Pittsburgh.....1860
Western Virginia Fair at Wheeling.....1860
and the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland.....1862
all of which are exhibited at our office.

Harper's Enlarged Edition of Duff's Book-Keeping,

Price $1,87. Sold by Booksellers generally. The following testimonials indicate the character of this work—the only modern one illustrating foreign and domestic accounts:

"No other work upon book-keeping explains the subject with so much clearness and simplicity." F. W. EDMONDS, Cashier Mechanics' Bank, Wall st., N. Y.

"It gives a clear insight into all departments of this science." A. S. FRASER, Cashier of Seventh Ward Bank, N. Y.

"It contains much important matter to the merchant." C. O. HALSTEAD, President Manhattan Bank, N. Y.

"The most complete work of the kind I have ever seen." JAS. B. MURRAY, President Exchange Bank, Pittsburgh.

"The most clear and comprehensive that I have met with." JOHN SNYDER, Cashier Bank of Pittsburgh.

"You have put your own long experience as a merchant to good use in this work." RICHARD IRWIN, Merchant, No 88 Front st, N. Y.

"As an extensive ship owner, American and European merchant, bank director, etc., he has borne the reputation of the highest order of business talents." JOHN W. BURNHAM, Merchant, No. 8 South st., N. Y

"Mr. Duff is a man of rare qualifications for business." JOHN M. D. TAYLOR, Merchant, Union st., New Orleans.

"Mr. Duff is a merchant of the first respectability." J. LANDIS, Merchant, New Orleans.

"I graduated in Duff's College in half the time I expected. His admirable system includes nothing superfluous, nor leaves out anything essential." J. R. COMPTON, Cashier Niagara Bank, Lockport, N. Y.

"The favorable opinions already expressed by gentlemen of competent authority are well deserved and properly bestowed."
CARLES M. LEUPP, LEOPOLD RIEKWIRTH, ROBERT KELLY, } Special Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, N. Y.

Extract from the Minutes.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Secretary.

"Your Committee unanimously concur in the opinion of the utility of the improved method of Mr. Duff" GURDON J. LEEDS, Recording Secretary of the American Institute, New York.

On W. H. Duff's Penmanship.

"Perfect gems of the penman's art."—Pittsburgh Post

"These performances can only be excelled by the author."—Pittsburgh Gazette.

"All his ornamental designs are now and remarkable performances."—Evening Gazette.

The late Western Pennsylvania Fair awarded him SIX FIRST PREMIUMS in all branches of the art.—Ohio State Journal.

☞ For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular pp. 68, which, with samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, are mailed to those only who enclose us 25c.

P. DUFF & SON, Principals

☞ Enquire for the College whose teachers never made $15,000 errors in a business calance sheet. oct-ytd

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., at 54 Logan street THIS DAY at 10 o'clock, by J. M'ELVEY, Auctioneer.
oct-1td