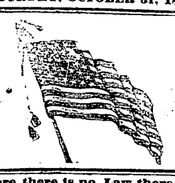
DAILY POST.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1863.



Where there is no Law there is no Freedom.

The Union as It Was,
The Constitution as It Is.

RADICALISM RUN MAD.

A few days prior to the assembling of the Chicago Convention, which nominated Mr. LINCOLN, there was held, in the same city, a National gathering of German radicals; the purpose of these was to dictate the policy of the Republican party, and they succeeded. Encouraged by their success in 1860, these revolutionary Germans have already commenced their operation, in view of controlling the nominations and election next year. They assembled in Cleveland last week, their session lasting several days, and among other resolutions they passed the following:

5. Treatment of the re-conquered rebel States as Territories for the purpose of re construction.
6. Cession of the confiscated lands in the spirit of the Homestead Bill, as well as donation of portions of land to the defenders of the country, of whatever color, and to the liberated slaves.

It will be seen from this that the German Radicals have adopted the extreme idea of the rabidest Abolitionist. The Southern States are to be, when conquered, reduced to territorial condition, and the lands given to such German Radicals and emancipated slaves as may choose to settle upon them. This idea is fast gaining favor with the leading Abolitionists, and, now that the German element demands its incorporation in their coming Presidential platform, there is but little doubt of their demands being agreed to.

The meeting in Cleveland alluded to was intended to dictate to the Abolition party, and, at the same time to kill off President LINCOLN. The St. Louis Radicals who have been quarreling with the President, controlled its deliberations, so that we may readily infer that his chances for re-nomination are by no means promising. His recent reply to their insolent demands, the other day, has caused them to indulge in language concerning him, which would not be tolerated in Democrats, where Provost Marshals abounded. We find, too, that some of the leading Northern Abolitionists have espoused the cause of the Western Radicals which makes the re-nomination of the President very doubtful, indeed. In New York City, the other day, such leading Abolition spirits as WM. C. BRYANT, Mayor OPDYKE and DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, held a meeting at which they adopted the following:

"WHEREAS, The policy pursued by President LINCOLN in Missouri, by closing his ears to the just, loyal and patriotic demands and grievances of the Radical party, while *he endorses and sustains the disloyal and oppressive course of Governor Gamble*, General SCHOFIELD, and their adherents, is an incomprehensible policy, since it is in striking contradiction to the spirit of Mr. LINCOLN'S own proclamations and to distinct acts of Congress concerning the property of rebel non slaveholders

"*Resolved*, That WE HEREBY DENOUNCE AND CONDEMN the course pursued by Governor GAMBLE, General SCHOFIELD, and their political associates, AS A DISLOYAL, LAW-DEFYING POLICY—a policy calculated to defeat the object of the present war, and endanger its speedy termination.

"*Resolved*, That we deeply and earnestly deplore the EXPOSTULATORY PATRIOTIC LANGUAGE of a policy so utterly opposed to the spirit of his own proclamation and of distinct acts of Congress, and his refusal to assent to the just demands of the loyal Radical party of Missouri."

If, in addition to these proceedings in Cleveland and in New York, we take the speech of BENJ. F. BUTLER, lately elected a delegate to the National Union League, we can form a correct idea of the platform of our opponents at the next Presidential election. It will be all that the Germans who assembled at Cleveland demand. The report of BUTLER'S speech says that he took "ground with those who declare that the seceded States have annihilated themselves as States, while the power of the General Government still remains intact over their territory. He opposed the position of a member of the Cabinet, that the rebel Commonwealths, by throwing down their arms, should be received into the Union with unimpaired rights, with their old local institutions."

It will be seen from this that the first delegate elected to the National Union League has come up squarely to the demands of the German Radicals. The total annihilation of the Southern people, the emancipation of their slaves, and the parceling out of the conquered territories to those who choose to settle upon them, will be the programme which every conservative citizen will have to encounter in our next National election.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A good deal of discontent has been visible for same time in North Carolina with the rebel Government; one of their organs remarks that, so far as these expressions of discontent show the gradual recovery of the Union men of the South from the epidemic fear which seemed to seize them all immediately upon the breaking out of the rebellion, we hail them as good tidings. But as for any practical value in the struggle in which we are now engaged, we are unable to see it. These North Carolina malcontents boast that they have furnished more soldiers for the rebel armies than any of the cotton States, and there can be no doubt that they tell the truth. Despite all their talk, they will continue to send men into the rebel armies whenever called upon to do so. They are unwilling to do anything which shall separate them from the other rebel States, and their speeches and writings all demand terms of reunion which are totally inadmissable. We must learn to recognize the truth that in this contest we have got to conquer by the valor of our soldiers alone. No half-way ground is to be allowed anywhere. If we can crush out the rebellion, these North Carolina malcontents will be well satisfied with the new state of things we shall establish, although at the present time they would be very far from assuming the responsibility of recognizing it. Such, we have no doubt, is the real sentiment of a large number of Union men all over the South.

AN Irishman recently handed into the telegraph office a despatch intended to inform another Emeralder, employed upon the public works in the neighboring town, of the decease of a friend. It reads thus: "Barney come home; I died last night."

THE VOTE IN OHIO.

The whole vote cast at the late election in Ohio will probably foot up over 470,000. Of this vote Vallandigham received 187,000, a larger number than was ever before given to a Democratic candidate for Governor. Allowing one voter to each six persons, (says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*,) and that is a short estimate, and the total population of our State is *two million eight hundred thousand!* That is a half million more people than we had by the census of 1860. If that vote is honest, our state has increased in population at a rate that is astonishing. The increase of vote is the most remarkable in counties bordering on other States.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

We give below some further extracts from the latest Richmond papers:

From Chattanooga.

A letter from a "prominent officer in Longstreet's corps" states that there will be no attack on Chattanooga, and adds that although the Union position is not impregnable, it is very strongly fortified, and would cost half of Bragg's army to storm them."

A Chance Lost to Pepper Jeff.

The Atlanta *Appeal*, in its report of Jeff. Davis' late review of Bragg's army, says:

"The President was, during a portion of the time, within one thousand yards of the Federal batteries, and had the enemy suspected his presence every gun on their front would have rained shells along our line. The Federal pickets during the review were in plain sight. Subsequently to the review his Excellency rode up the Lookout Mountain, and inspected the Yankee camps. Here, too, he was within easy range of their guns, and an unlucky shot might have terminated his career forever. But fortune favors the brave."

"The Yankees Shan't go to Selma."

A correspondent with Bragg's army says:

"A lady here, intent on seeing the President, awaited his arrival most anxiously at the depot, and upon seeing him, rushed frantically to where he was, exclaiming in pathetic accents, 'Oh, Mr. President, will you let the Yankees come to Selma? I assure you, my dear madam, they shall not,' replied the dignified Mr. Davis, and thereupon the overjoyed fair one smacked his lips. No dainty 'bus' it was either, but a regular 'sockdologer,' that sounded like the report of a small pistol."

From East Tennessee.

The *Dispatch* has an extract from the Bristol *Telegraph* concerning matters in Tennessee, as follows:

"We are informed that the Yankees induced a large number of recruits to join them in Upper East Tennessee. The number is estimated at from 3,000 to 4,000. We understand that the Rev. Hon. N. G. Taylor, with his two sons, have gone with the enemy, and Grisham, of the Jonesboro' *Express*, also went as a Captain of a company of recruits—number 104—for the Yankee army. Hon. T. A. R Nelson left with the Yankees also, and at last report was in Knoxville.

From the Richmond Whig, October.

Depredations in Culpepper.

Through a lady who has left Culpepper county since the evacuation by the Yankees, the Lynchburg *Virginian* learns the following outrages on the people of that county:

All the houses that had been vacated, by the owners fleeing from them, were destroyed. Mr. E R Gaine' dwelling house, grist mill, bar, and all his farm buildings were pulled down. Mrs. Welford's dwelling, and a number of other houses, were pulled down, and on Saturday night, when they left, the whole country was illuminated by their incendiary torches. They set on fire the dwellings of Mrs. Col. John M. Pattoon, Mrs. Col James G. Strother, two dwellings of W. W. Grinnan and Mrs. Inskeep, and Colonel J. Slaughter's barn and farm buildings. They took with them all the negroes they could induce to leave, but the officers would not allow them to be forced to go. They arrested a number of citizens and carried them to Washington, among them Messrs. George and David Jameson. They said they had evidence enough to hang one of them.

Mr. Henry Shackleford, David Stallard, S. S. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Farish, —— Nash and J. Yates were taken off; and Jack Wood, the jailer, and John Snyder joined the Yankess and left with them.

Sorghum Sugar in Virginia.

A correspondent of the Lynchburg *Republican*, writing from Charlottesville, Va., states that great attention has been given in that vicinity to the culture of sorghum, and that it had been quite successful. He mentions three farmers who have made respectively 600, 800 and 850 gallons of molasses, and several others quite as much. "In all parts of the country," he says, the "sugar cane mills are grinding out the juice, and the furnaces are boiling it daily and nightly into molasses. In Charlottesville Messrs. Harris and Spooner have an iron mill (manufactured by them) with steam power in operation."

The Price of Beef.

The Richmond *Dispatch* contains a correspondence between the butchers of Richmond and the chief commissary of Virginia, in which the latter objects to a proposition by the butchers to pay as high as 35 cents per pound for cattle, when the government is limited by law to the payment of only from 10 to 20 cents, because it would deprive the armies in Virginia and the people out of Richmond of the ability to procure beef adequate to their wants, and would cause a monopoly of the supply by the butchers. It was finally concluded that the butchers should pay as the maximum price for beef, 20 cents a pound gross, and should obligate themselves to retail it from their stalls at from 40 to 60 cents net.

Prison Room Wanted.

The *Dispatch* states that prison room "is so much needed by Gen. Winder, and suitable houses are so very scarce, that he will probably be compelled to take the new theatre, Metropolitan Hall, and the Varieties, for his purposes."

High Prices of Slaves.

The highest prices yet paid for negroes (farm hands) were obtained yesterday at the sale rooms of Messrs. Dickinson & Co., where five were knocked out at the following prices: $3,950, $3 850, $3,790, $3 665 and $3,485—the five bringing an aggregate of $18,770. The last sold was a mechanic as well as farm hand.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

Miscellaneous.

A company with a capital of $600,000, was being formed at Lynchburg, Va., to establish a rolling mill

Brig. Gen. N. G. Evans, of Ball's Bluff memory, has been relieved from his command at Charleston, S. C., in consequence of a misunderstanding with Maj. General Ripley.

The *Whig* of the 23d, quotes flour at $50a$60 per barrel; hay $120 per ton; brown sugar $2 50a$2 75 per lb.; molasses $15 per gallon; coffee $8; common whiskey $30a$35 per gallon; bacon $2 50 per lb.; lard $2; butter $8 50; fresh beef 62½a75 cents.

The quantity of salt on hand at the salt works, according to an inventory taken before the report of the president of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, was only about 50,000 bushels, or about eight days' work.

From the Chicago Post.

Political Generals.

A correspondent of an Abolition newspaper, writing from the Army of the Cumberland, says:

The news of the favorable result of the Ohio election was received here on Thursday. An order was sent out to the different divisions, brigades, and regiments of the corps, of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS 4TH ARMY CORPS.
CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 14, 1863.

The following dispatch is just received from department headquarters;

HEADQ'RS DEP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Oct. 14, 1863—6½ P. M.

General Granger, commanding 4th Army Corps:

Ohio gone for Brough by 30,000. Send word for three times three through the camps. No information of the reason of the cheers to be given by our pickets.

By command of
Maj. Gen. ROSECRANS.
J. J. REYNOLDS,
Maj. Gen. and Chief of Staff

Division commanders will see that the above command is complied with.

By order of Maj. Gen. GRANGER.

"Glorious old Rosy" had not then been informed that his own defeat had been determined on by the administration. Had he known that, the "government" had only suspended his decapitation until after the election in order that his influence in the army, and that of his brother the Bishop, and of his friend, the Archbishop in Ohio, might be fully and earnestly exerted, we doubt if he would have received the returns of the election with such hearty enthusiasm. He thought "full surely his greatness was ripening," because of the obsequiousness with which he had obeyed the partizanship of his former political foes. He little dreamed then that in a few short hours he would be deprived of his command, retired in disgrace, and charged by his new found political allies with cowardice, superstitious bigotry, drunkenness and imbecility; with being an inveterate opium eater, and, what was a misfortune rather than a crime, yet a misfortune entirely disqualifying him from command, being subject to epileptic fits.

We are not disposed to credit all these charges, albeit they are made by those "engaged in the interests of God and humanity" and therefore presumptively correct. The order is confirmation of some of them, for it is incredible that it should have been promulged but by one who was imbecile, or in a fit or under the influence of opium, or drunk, asleep, or in a rage. It was in such conditions, that Hamlet's proposed acts were perpetrated that had no relish of salvation in them. The order being of that class, we must infer the condition.

Had General McClellan, after he received the returns of the election last fall, issued an order commanding three times three cheers through the camps because of the election of Governor Seymour, what a shock would he have given to that nice regard for propriety, which is one of the commendable virtues of abolitionism. Not because an imbecile, and possessing perfect control of his passions, free, within, from an appetite for opium and whisky, having nothing about him of superstitious bigotry, and with no predisposition to epileptic fits, McClellan very wisely refrained from inflicting this shock upon the sensibilities of the "government" and its partizans.

If General Rosecrans was not in some of the conditions named at the time of issuing the order, the only supposition left us is, that he gave it as an addition, all proof of his "loyalty." As on the fourth of March, 1865, the "Government" will probably be transferred to a Democrat, the General, if in the service at that time, will doubtless issue an order calling for another expression of enthusiasm from his soldiers upon the joyful event. The facility with which many of our Generals have forgone their political prejudices and opinions, in obedience to the call of duty, suggests how gladly they will return to those prejudices and opinions when duty calls upon them to support a President who has not seen the necessity for an abandonment of his principles. Those who are now most forward to applaud such exhibitions of subserviency to partizanship in our Generals, may in a very few months, learn its effectiveness as a weapon when turned against themselves. They will learn it not from any encouragement which such exhibitions will receive from a Democratic President, but from the insane sycophancy of the political renegades which has led them already thus to debase themselves

The President's Reply to the Missouri Radicals—Their Response.

The St. Louis *Neue Zeit* says of this document

"Although we have not expected very much from the President for a long time back, since he appears to exist only for the sake of permitting himself to be misused by others, we were yet surprised by the truly indecent and childish reply which he considered proper to return to our delegates. It is well known that the first conference of the great delegation with Mr. Lincoln took place on the 30th of September, and on that occasion, after the address had been read, the President pleaded his case for about one hour's duration in a well-set speech. But when a detailed conversation took place after that with the separate delegates, he seemed to back out step by step, *and gave the especial assurance that he considered the radicals as the friends, and the only friends, of his policy.* True, he was smart enough at the same time to add that he would give no definite decision, but institute first a thorough examination. The gentlemen were requested to be patient, and to call again. Now, every one would be inclined to suppose that the President must have been sure of one matter, at least, in that conversation, viz: that the radicals agreed with his policy—of course, only in so far as he was conscious of his own policy. But about this very matter he changes his opinion in the written reply, letting loose the most absurd phrases in that connection.

"The President states on the 20th of September, that he knew the radicals, and the radicals only, were the firm supporters of his freedom policy, and the only men upon whom he could rely in Missouri; and on the 5th of October he writes: 'The radicals and the conservatives both agree with me in some things, and not in others,' &c. When this sentence was read to those delegates, who had been present at the interview mentioned above, it produced a perfect storm of indignation; and a very cool man, who had hitherto supported Lincoln particularly, remarked: '*Now I have done with him: he is an artful trickster.*'

But the end of the long, or the short meaning of the long document is this: That the President not only goes hand in hand with the graduals or conservatives, but that he does not want to come to a rupture even with the more than doubtful proslavery men; for he says shamefully, in so many words, *that he does recognize a Union sentiment which makes the preservation of slavery a condition.* And more: He even seems to hint, in the phrase, '*even* among those who are for the Union,' &c., that there are also anti-slavery men among the rebels, or perhaps, that the Jacobins are rebels. So far has he gone down."

The above is taken from the leading Abolition German paper of the West.

Certain persons have, exactly at the melting point, the greatest appearance of hardening, as snow freezes just before a thaw.

Well-mated lovers are like the two wings of a dove, bearing one heart between them and always moving harmoniously.

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 23.

The Right of Free Thought and the Duty of Candor.

An article in a city journal, which professes to be a criticism of Mr. Pollard's recent publication, "The Second year of the War," takes occasion to produce an argument so common, and yet so illogical, that we may notice it generally, apart from its application to any immediate object of literary criticism. It is that censure or derogatory notice of the Administration necessarily implies an attack upon the whole Confederacy. However this may have been intended by our contemporary, it is the convenient fallacy of flatterers. These would have us believe that whosoever makes an uncomplimentary allusion to Mr. Davis and his Cabinet, attacks the Confederacy and its cause, disgraces us in the eyes of Europe, and solicits the ruin of the country.

We cannot share these ideas of the personal importance of President Davis. They are not the inspirations of an independent judgment. In the article referred to, it is declared that Jefferson Davis has "led and directed the whole mighty movement," so far toward the accomplishment of our independence. Of course, according to this standard of judgment, censure of the President involves the ruin of the cause, and any detraction from his Mosaic attributes is impious treason.

The people of this Confederacy have accomplished much; have exhibited many heroic virtues; and have wrung some favors of fortune from the most adverse circumstances. But in all that are subjects of congratulation in this war, what part or lot has the "statesmanship" of Richmond; what has really been contributed by the President and the Cabinet officers who surround him? This is the serious question of history, and is not to be trifled with in the compliant spirit of cotemporary times. Let those deny the justice of that historical judgment which refuses to attribute to the official authorities of this Government such success as we have had in this war say that they have contributed to it. Then the question will become practical, and the discussion be stripped of the vague style of general compliments, and the mere assertions of flattery.

Where are the great evidences of "statesmanship" in Richmond; where those of the foresight and sagacity of our leaders? Are they to be found in our foreign relations, which have been made shifts from mouth to mouth; in our financial calculations, which have proved the most ridiculous failures in history? Who is responsible for the wreck of our finances—the people or the Government?

It is well that the question should come up for public discussion, in what real and substantial particulars the Administration has contributed to this war. We have had enough of mere words about President Davis being the "central figure" of this war, and "the representative of the people of the South," and his exaltation upon "the buckler" of the people, after the manner of "the long haired Franks." Let us know what he or the immediate advisers of his will have done, that the glory of this war should be concentrated upon him and represented in their persons, to the derogation of the people and the dignity of the States.

We do not ourselves indulge in, or justify in others, captious criticism or unskilled for opposition. But we protest against the idea that duty to the country and fidelity to the cause are incompatible with a candid and honest effort to correct error and to avert mischief, even though the effort should disclose the fact that we have any administration not free from frailties and fallibilities of mortals less elevated. It will be a sad time with the people of this country when they are forbidden to watch and remark upon the conduct of those who for the time have the management of their affairs.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Washington Strategy.

Every embarrassment of our national armies can be traced directly to Washington city. Every failure of our armies to do what the country expects them to do; every one of the many "stale, flat and unprofitable conclusions" to which campaigns of the brightest promise have been brought, can be traced to the same source.

In the season now practically past, the country has seen war on a magnificent scale and in a series of immense operations have either ended in a failure to act or have been without any good result, owing simply to the interference of the Washington strategists In the great Mississippi campaign we had a glorious success. In the central or Chattanooga campaign we had a bitter failure. In the summer campaign, on the Potomac, the hard earned victory was made barren by Lee's escape, and in the failure of the Army of the Potomac to give battle to Gen. Lee on his recent advance we have a national disaster.

Throughout the whole land there is hardly a school-boy who does not know that for our success on the Mississippi we are indebted to General Grant's refusal to permit the Washington interference with his plans. No fact of the war is better known than this; for the President has taken particular pains to tell it. And with this fact in relation to that success, and in another fact in relation to the three failures that we have associated with it, we enunciate the vital law of our great struggle, that we shall always have success where the Washington authorities cannot interfere, and failure where they can. For to that interference that Gen. Grant would not submit to, and which has been the bane of every army but his, we are indebted for every one of our last three failures. Lee was not annihilated on the Potomac because General Meade was ordered not to give the final blow. Lee escaped, not because our army was not able and ready to destroy his, not because General Meade hesitated to strike, but because he was ordered not to do so. If General Meade was fearful upon any one point, it was lest Lee should get away. But from Washington, where they never have any doubts, he received most positive assurance that Lee could not cross the river, and the further instruction to wait until every man of his reinforcements came up. He waited, and Lee slipped through his fingers.

General Rosecrans was positively ordered to make the advance that brought on the battle of Chickamauga, though the organs of the War Department attempt lamely to deny it; and recently, in Virginia, General Meade was ordered not to fight Lee on the Rapidan or the Rappahannock, but to withdraw to Centreville.

And all of these failures the country may trace to the War Department, and more particularly to General Halleck. For it is but just to give to the radical character of Mr. Secretary Stanton full credit for its particular virtue in pugnacity—Mr. Stanton desires that our armies should fight. Whether the armies are in the right place or condition, or whether they are not, he thinks they ought to fight; and for the failure to annihilate Lee on the Potomac, or to fight him on the Rapidan, General Halleck, and not Mr. Stanton, is responsible. Through this Washington strategy six months have been lost, and we are at the commencement of another winter. Are all of these failures honestly the result of military blunders, or are they partly military and partly political? Is it intended to save the war so that it may be very grandly put down next year, just in time to make excellent capital for the next Presidential election?

AN exchange comes to us with a notice that 'Truth' is crushed out of this issue. This is almost as bad as the country editor who said: 'For the evil effects of intoxicating drinks see our inside.'

A Visit to Brigham Young.

A Salt Lake correspondent of the N. Y. *Evening Post* writes:

I found President Young an agreeable, affable gentlemnn, apparently not over forty-five years of age, although he is really upwards of sixty. He was disposed to converse upon any and all subjects very freely. The treaty with Japan he regarded at first as a failure, and the character of the embassy which visited the United States has served to confirm that belief. The war, he thinks, will be continued till a great part of the North and South are used up, or to speak more plainly, till all are annihilated, when the "Saints" will be the people to occupy the country in peace and quietness. The desolation caused by war he regards as the judgment of the Lord for the prosecution of the Saints. Brigham was disposed to give any information concerning his theatre, temple and tabernacle, and about his other public buildings. The ventilating of his private school-room, where his own children, numbering some sixty, are educated appeared to be a favorite subject of conversation. The ceilings of these rooms are eighteen feet high, ventilated from the tops of all the windows. His own residences—there are several buildings—are large and airy, with double doors, and ceilings twenty or thirty feet in height. One building is principally occupied by his wives.

Brigham sleeps alone and eats alone. Whenever he wants one of his wives he sends for her. It is not uncommon to see three or four of his wives at church sitting together, and generally dressed alike. A dozen or fifteen children are about his premises at play at all times, apparently happy enough. Brigham Young jr., a son about twenty years old—a pretty fair chip of the old block—has just returned from Europe, whither he was sent on a mission. While there he visited most of the countries and places of interest, being supplied with as much money as he wanted to spend. Brigham's last wife was rather an interesting young lady, the daughter of Mr. Folsom.

It is asserted by the Mormons that the most perfect harmony and good feeling prevails among the wives of the "harem," but I have positive information which shows this to be false.

Brigham is friendly disposed toward the overland mail companies. People visiting Salt Lake are watched in their movements the same as they would be if they were known to be murderers or incendiaries; strangers never converse, except in low tones, so that they cannot be heard off the sidewalks.

The spy system here is equal to that in Vienna or Paris. Men and women are frequently found curled up under the fence inside the yard to listen to people passing along the streets. Men have been known to come and listen under the window of strangers, when lights have been seen at what they considered unusual hours. To report anything to Brigham to attract his attention would be accounted good work.

Convention of German Radicals.—Adoption of a Platform.

A convention of radical Germans, assembled at Cleveland, Ohio, on Saturday, the 17th inst., and concluded its sessions on Wednesday morning. Fifteen States were represented, including three slave States. The following platform was adopted by the convention:

1. Integrity of the Union and subordination of the several States under the sovereignty of the people of the United States. 2. Unconditional suppression of the rebellion. 3. Abolition of slavery throughout the territory of the United States in the shortest way. 4. Revision of the Constitution in the spirit of the declaration of Independence. 5. Treatment of the reconquered rebel States as territories for the purpose of reconstruction. 6. Cession of the confiscated lands in the spirit of the homestead bill, as well as donations of portions of land to the defenders of the country, of whatever color, and to the liberated slaves. 7. Reinstitution of the Monroe doctrine. 8. Alliance with European revolution against foreign intervention. 9. Protection of the freedom of the press and speech against military usurpation. 10. Establishment of a national military system similar to the Swiss system. Universal obligation for military service. 11. Support of such candidates for public offices as stand nearest to the principles laid down in this platform.

Dr. Adolph Wiesner and Aug. Becker, of Baltimore, and Dr. Schmidt and Karl Roser, of Washington, were among the delegates present. There were 118 delegates present, representing over forty associations.

MARRIED.

KEATING—TONER, on Thursday evening, October 29, at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Rev. Wm. Quade, ANTHONY F. KEATING, and EMILY A. TONER, all of this city.

DIED.

MURRAY—At Vicksburg, on August 12, 1863, on board the U. S. steamer Judge Torrence, THOMAS MURRAY, Pilot, aged forty-eight years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No 34 Chatham st., to proceed to St. Mary's Cemetery.

PRESERVE YOUR CIDER.

THE SULPHITE OF LIME,

Discovered by Prof. Horsford, will prevent Cider from turning sour, and, also greatly improve its quality. In bottles sufficient for a barrel of Cider with full directions for use. For sale by

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Burnett's Cocoaine and Holland Bitters still selling at 50c per bottle. oc13

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Pocket Flasks for Travelers,
AND
Superior Liquors of all descriptions,
Superior Liquors of all descriptions,
Superior Liquors of all descriptions,
Superior Liquors of all descriptions,
Superior Liquors of all descriptions,
Superior Liquors of all descriptions,
Superior Liquors of all descriptions,
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.
oc30-1ds

Editor of the Daily Post.—Dear Sir,—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail to all who wish it (free,) a Receipt, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

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831 Broadway, New York.
oc5-3md

A PYRAMID OF FACTS concerning CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE. It is pure, poisonless, instantaneous, imparts a perfect black, or a magnificent brown in the space of ten minutes; is odorless, does not stain the skin, and has never known to fail!

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE, manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.

Price, $1, $1.50 and $3 per box, according to size. oc5-1md&w

[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,
se25-3md&w Kings County, New York.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—YOU may recover your health by the use of other remedies. You may recover without: any but do not forget that you may die, and that Brandreth's Pills could have saved you. For remember that the AWFUL PRINCIPLE OF DEATH, when you have it in excess in your system, is evident to your animal instincts. Your countenance tells your friends; your dreams and your own heart tells you.

Now, at these times there is no medicine so deserving of your confidence as

Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills,

Is the only medicine known that can certainly save, when all the usual indications tell you that you must die.

Mr. John Pudney, Springfield, Union co., N. J., has used BRANDRETH'S PILLS for fifteen years in his family, and for all his hands; in which time these Pills have cured them of Bilious affections, Headache, Rheumatism, Fever and Ague, Measels, Whooping Cough, and says he has never known them to fail. Principal Office, 294 Canal street, New York.

Sold by **Thomas Redpath**, Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa., and all respectable dealers in medicine. oc5-1m10s

HERNIA OR RUPTURE CURED.—We are prepared to treat successfully all cases of rupture in young persons, most cases in middle aged, and in some cases of old persons, having fitted up an extensive establishment for manufacturing

Improved Trusses and Supporters.

In peculiar cases or where persons desire any style of truss not on hand we will manufacture to order. Having the largest stock in the city all persons requiring trusses will find it to their advantage to call.

Dr. M'GARR will attend personally to the application of Trusses, Supporters, &c., &c.

Besides our own manufacture we have a large stock of

Ritter & Penfield's Celebrated Trusses,
Dr. S. S. Fitch's Celebrated Trusses,
Marsh & Co.'s Celebrated Trusses,
French, English and German Trusses,
Supporters, all kinds, Elastic
Stockings, Bandages, &c.

At the Pittsburgh Drug House.

TORRENCE & M'GARR,
APOTHECARIES,
corner of Fourth and Market sts., Pittsburgh.
se12-1yd-o

LONDON AND INTERIOR ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S CELEBRATED REMEDIES

BLOOD POWDER AND BONE OINTMENT.

A certain cure for Diseases of Horses and Cattle, known to and used only by the Company in their own stables from 1841 until the opening of the Railway over the principal routes. After the general use of these remedies in all the stables of the Company, their annual sales of condemned stock were discontinued, a saving to the Company exceeding £7,000 per annum. In 1853 the London Brewers' Association offered the Company £3,000 for the receipes and use the articles only in their own stables.

BLOOD POWDER

A certain cure for founder, distemper, rheumatism, hide bound, inward strains, loss of appetite, weakness, heaves, coughs, colds, and all diseases of the lungs, surfeit or staggers, glanders, poll evil, mange, inflammation of the eyes, fistula, and all diseases arising from impure blood, corrects the stomach and liver, improves the appetite, regulates the bowels, corrects all derangements of the glands, strengthens the system, gives the skin smooth and glossy. Horses broken down by hard labor or driving, quickly restored by using the powder once a day. Nothing will be found equal to it in keeping horses up in appearance, condition and strength.

BONE OINTMENT.

A certain cure for spavin, ringbone, scratches, lumps, tumors, sprains, swellings, bruises, frost-bitered feet, chilblains, wind galls, contractions of the tendons, bone enlargements, &c.

Blood Powder 50c per 12 oz. packages; Bone Ointment 50c per 8 oz. jar. No. 320 Strand, London.

McKesson & Robbins, New York.
French, Richards & Co., Philadelphia.
TORRENCE & McGARR,
Pittsburgh Drug House,
jus8dly Corner Fourth and Market street

FLOURING MILL FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale the ALLEGHENY CITY MILLS situated in the Fourth Ward, Allegheny City. This well known Mill has been rebuilt lately, and contains four run of French Burrs, with all the latest improved machinery for manufacturing the best brands of Flour. Enjoys a good local as well as foreign custom. This is a rare chance for business men, and invite any who wish to engage in a profitable business to call at the Mill, where terms will be made known.

oc21-3md&w J. VOEGTLY.

GROVER & BAKER'S

Premium Sewing Machines.

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL

Ever Awarded to Sewing Machines in Illinois

These machines were awarded the Highest Premium, *over all competitors*, for the *Best Family Sewing Machines*, the *Best Manufacturing Machines*, and the *Best Machine Work*, at the following STATE FAIRS of 1863:

New York State Fair.
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for double-thread machine.
First Premium for machine work.
Vermont State Fair.
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
First Premium for machine work.
Iowa State Fair.
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
First Premium for machine work.
Michigan State Fair.
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
First Premium for machine work.
Indiana State Fair.
First Premium for machine for all purposes.
First Premium for machine work.
Illinois State Fair.
First Premium for machine for all purposes.
First Premium for machine work.
Kentucky State Fair.
First Premium for machine for all purposes.
First Premium for machine work.
Pennsylvania State Fair.
First Premium for manufacturing machine
First Premium for beautiful machine work.
Ohio State Fair.
First Premium for machine work.

And at the following County Fairs:

Chittenden Co. (Vt.) Agricultural Society.
First Premium for family sewing machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
First Premium for machine work.
Champlain Valley (Vt.) Agricultural Society.
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
First Premium for machine work.
Hampden Co. (Mass.) Agricultural Society.
Diploma for family machine.
Diploma for machine work.
Franklin Co. (N. Y.) Fair.
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
Queen's Co. (N. Y.) Agricultural Society.
First Premium for family machine.
Washington Co. (N. Y.) Fair.
First Premium for family machine.
Saratoga Co. (N. Y.) Fair.
First Premium for family machine.
Mechanics Institute (Pa.) Fair.
First Premium for machine for all purposes.
First Premium for machine work.

The above comprises all the Fairs at which the GROVER & BAKER MACHINES were exhibited this year. At nearly all of them the leading Sewing Machines were in competition.

The work made upon the Grover & Baker Sewing machine has received the First Premium at every State Fair in the United State where it has been exhibited to this date.

Sales Rooms, No. 18 FIFTH ST. Pittsburg, Pa.
oc29-2mdaw A. E. CHATONEY, Agent.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Stock Transfer Books of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company will be closed on the SECOND (2d) DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, and so remain until after the annual meeting of Stockholders in December next, for the election of Directors of said Company for the ensuing year.

W. C. HUGHART,
oc30-2td Secretary and Treasurer.

SHUGERT'S CALKING IRONS—Just received and for sale by

JAMES BOWN,
oc24 125 Wood st.

New Advertisements.

BARR'D PLANNELS AND COUNTRY BLANKETS,

THE ONLY STOCK IN THE CITY, AT

C. HANSON LOVE & CO.'S,

74 & 76 MARKET STREET,

Shawls, Cloaks, Dress Goods,

AND BALMORALS,

A beautiful stock and very cheap, at

C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,

74 & 76 MARKET STREET.

oc31

FRESH OYSYERS.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

Big Fat Oysters

Just received and for sale by

JOHN SHALER,
oc31-1t Our House, Diamond Alley.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, October 29, 1863.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at its office, No. 92 Water street, on TUESDAY, November 10th, 1863, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m.

oc31-td F. M. GORDON, Sec'y.

PLEASANT SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situate 2½ miles from the city, on the Perrysville road, a new Cottage House of six rooms and cellar, well built and in good order, a well of excellent water, good stable, feed house, &c., twenty choice apple and pear trees; also, peach trees and shrubbery will be sold at a bargain. For price and terms, apply to S. CUTHBERT & SONS,

oc31 51 Market st.

RECEIVING NEW BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, BALMORALS and GUMS every day at

BORLAND'S,
oc31 98 Market st.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE LARGEST, cheapest and best stock of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Balmorals, Gums, &c., in the city, at

BORLAND'S,
oc31 98 Market st., 2d door from Fifth.

APPLES—300 BBLS. CHOICE APPLES, just received and for sale by

FETZER & ARMSTRONG,
oc31 corner Market and First streets.

VENISON—3 SADDLES VENISON—Just rec'd and for sale by

FETZER & ARMSTRONG,
oc31 corner Market and First streets.

WILD TURKEYS—6 WILD TURKEYS, just received and for sale by

FETZER & ARMSTRONG
oc31 corner Market and First streets.

Jacob Keller,

Importer and wholesale dealer in

FOREIGN WINES & LIQUORS,

169 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Three doors above 6th street.

JAC