The Pittsburgh Post.

R, Editor and Proprietor. FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1864. ESTABLISHED 1842.

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Radical Cure Truss.
Patent Truss.
Supporter Truss.
Adjusting Truss.
Sanings's Lace or Body
for the cure of Prolapsus Uteri,
Abdominal and Spinal Weaknesses.
S. S Fitch's Silver Plated
for the support and cure
gs, for weak and var-
ps, for weak knee
rs, for weak knee
ages.
Syringes; also every
SER has also a Truss which
cure Hernia or Rupture.
his Drug Store, No 140 WOOD
n of the Golden Mortar. Persons
usses should send the number of
the body, immediately over the
ER will give his personal attention
tion of Trusses in adults and children,
ssed that, with an experience of
he will be enabled to give satisfac-
Injecting Syringes.
Injecting Syringes.
Injecting Syringes.
Injecting Syringes,
Of every kind,
KEYSER'S, 140 Wood st.
Bandages,
Bandages,
Bandages,
Bandages,
A dozen different kinds,
A dozen different kinds,
A dozen different kinds,
A dozen different kinds,
EYSER'S, 140 Wood street.
YEARS STANDING
URED.
found a certificate from one of the
citizens of Wilkins township in
Keyser's Lindsey's Blood-Searcher.
certificates within reach, and
received in regard to his prepara-
D. KEYSER:—I became afflicted with
twenty years ago, and every year
owing worse, so as to trouble me ve-
much so at times as to unfit me for
times I was so bad, that I could not
on account of them, they came out
e as a hickory nut. I had tried a
medicine for them. I used to buy
ever I could hear of or read of, in
phlets that fell in my way, but
cured, sometimes they would do
a little while, but afterwards
again as bad as ever. I also
bers, who visited me at my
some medicine but it would
not well. Over a year ago, I
ment of your Lindsey's Blood-
by yourself—when you sold it to
one bottle would not cure me.
ole system would have to be re-
medicine before I got well. I
and took it home with me and
to your directions. I then call
ain, when you said I could not
efit from one bottle. I bought
it a time, until had used five
is quantity had been used, I
of the piles, which had tortured
years In other respects my
d, and I am as well as could
e of my age, being sixty years
well now for six months, and
nce of a return of the disease.
of farming work now without
pain and hurting me. I can
od, lift, or do any kind of work
it to hurt me. When I said
medicine I kept on taking him
well. I consider it my duty to
own to the country for the ben-
may be suffering as I was and
value of your medicine. You
if you like—I live in Wilkins
pleased to satisfy any per-
rite if they wish to call
SCOTT DAVIS.

Medical.

Great Discovery.

KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON,

FOR THE CURE OF

Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Disease of the Nervous System, Consumption, Acidity of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a Tonic.

THIS WINE INCLUDES THE MOST agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess: Citrate of Magnetic Oxide combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics, Yellow Peruvian Bark. The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite, and general prostrations, of an efficient Salt of Iron, combined with our valuable Nerve Tonic, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, try

KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

This truly valuable Tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now deemed indispensible as a Tonic Medicine. It cost but little, gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. I now only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Counterfeits.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS—AS KUNKLE'S BITTER WINE OF IRON is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of *Dyspepsia and Debility*, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, we would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by S. A. KUNKEL, and has his stamp on the top of the cork of every bottle. The fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor.

The BITTER WINE OF IRON is put up in

75 CENT and $1,00 BOTTLES,

And sold by all respectable Druggists throughout the country. Be particular that every bottle bears the *fac-simile* of the proprietor's signature.

GENERAL DEPOT.
No. 118 Market st., Harrisburg, Pa.
For sale by Dr. KEYSER, Agent,
140 WOOD STREET.
oct6-6md

MEDICAL CARD

P. X. DEROLETIS, M. D.,

From the Medical Faculty of Paris, France, Ex Interne (Resident Physician) of Hotel Dieu, Charity Hospitals, &c. Date of Diploma, 1825.

Ladies Diseases, result of carelessness and debility, &c., neuralgia and sick headache, (nonpareilia) attended with complete success.

OFFICE 57 GRANT STREET, Sixes Nicholas Building.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ESPECIALLY THE IGNORANT AND and falsely modest, of all denominations:

Treat Secret and Delicate Disorders, Self-Abuse,

And Diseases or mutations common and incident to youths of both sexes and adults single or married. Because DR. BRANSTRUP publishes the fact of his doing so, the ignorant and falsely modest are dreadfully shocked, and think it a great sin, very immoral and for contamination and corruption among their wives, prostituting sons and daughters. Then family physicians should be cautious to keep them in ignorance that they do the same as DR. BRANSTRUP, (except publishing) lest a lucrative practice might be lost to them among stupid, falsely modest and presumptious families, born and raised in ignorance, sprung up as mushrooms and was compare society, intelligence, sense, &c., to dollars and cents, mysteriously meanly or illgotten. It is to publicity, however, that numerous parents and guardians are thankful that their sons, daughters and wards, previously feeble, sickly and of delicate condition and appearance have been restored to health and vigor by DR. BRANSTRUP, besides many before and after marriage through him have been saved much suffering, anxiety, mortification, &c. Spermatorrhea or nocturnal emissions, are completely cured in a very short space of time by his new remedies which are peculiarly his own. They are compounds from the Vegetable kingdom, having seen the fallacy of the Mercurial treatment, he has abandoned it and substituted the vegetable. Female diseases are treated with marked success—having had over forty years (40) experience in their treatment in hospitals of both the Old World and in the United States, leads him to say—to all wishing a fair trial, health and happiness will again bloom on the now pale cheek. Trifle no longer with mountebanks and quacks but come and be cured. Consumption and all its kindred diseases, of which so many annually fill our countries, can now be relieved, providing they attend to it in time. Full particulars can be had of my treatment by procuring a copy of the Medical Advicer, which is given and is to all that apply. Having the advantage of over forty years experience and observation, consequently, he has superior skill in the treatment of special diseases, and who is daily consulted by the profession, as well as recommended by respectable citizens, publishers, proprietors of hotels, &c. Office, 85 Smithfield street, near Diamond street. Private communications from all parts of the Union strictly attended to. Direct to BOX 340,
de8-1y Pittsburgh Post Office.

10,000,000 SAVED.

GLEASON'S KEROSENE CRATER

WILL WARM FOOD FOR THE BABY, heat water or steep herbs, &c., for the sick, make warm water for shaving or toilet, cook a few oysters, boil or fry eggs, make tea and coffee, toast bread, &c., &c., in less time and expense than by any other means known. Used on any lamp without obscuring the light. Price 25 cents; by mail postage paid, 50 cents.

Also a Patent Lighter, for lighting lamps without removing the chimney. For sale wholesale and retail by

WELDON & KELLY,
oct5 146 Wood st., agents for the manufacturers

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MINES,
—AND—
SMELTING WORKS.

Park, M'Curdy & Co.,

Manufacturers of
Sheath, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder, &c. Also importers and dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.

Constantly on hand, Tinmens' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh Pa.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. fe2:1y d&w

BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS.

JUST OPENED AT
M'CALLUM'S
87 FOURTH STREET.

A large assortment, which will be sold at a very great reduction from late prices. oct10

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.

BORLAND'S PRICES—Men's Calf Double Sole and Double Upper Boots, $4; do do Dress Boots, $3; Men's Double Sole heavy Balmorals, $1 90; Men's Double Sole Congress Gaiters, $2 25; Men's Brogans of all kinds from, $1 50 to $3 50; Women's Morocco Heel Boots, 85c; Women's Double Sole sewed Heel Boots, $1 50; Women's Morocco sewed heel Balmorals, $1 25; Women's custom made sewed Heel Boots, $3; Women's Congress Gaiters, 90c. Also a very large assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes at low prices, at

NO. 98 MARKET STREET, 2d door from 5th street.

BOXES OSWEGO JOHN STARCH—Just received and for sale by GEO. A. KELLY,

Medical.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

"GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY."

HARVEY'S CHRONO THERMAL FEMALE PILLS

HAVE NEVER YET FAILED (WHEN the directions have been strictly followed,) in removing difficulties arising from

OBSTRUCTION, OR STOPPAGE OF NATURE

Or in restoring the system to perfect health when suffering from Spinal Affections, Prolapsus Uteri, the Whites, or other weakness of the Uterine Organs. The Pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate females without causing distress; at the same time

THEY ACT AS A CHARM.

By strengthening, invigorating, and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what cause the obstruction may arise. They should, however, NOT be taken the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be the result.

Each box contains 60 Pills, PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

DR. HARVEY'S TREATISE

On Diseases of Females, Pregnancy, Miscarriage, Barrenness, Sterility, Reproduction, and Abuses of Nature, and emphatically the LADIES' PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER, a pamphlet of 70 pages, sent free to any address six cents required to pay postage.

The Pills and Book will be sent by mail, confidentially, when desired, SECURELY SEALED, and prepaid, on receipt of money by

J. BRYAN, M. D., General Agent,
No. 76 Cedar street, New York.

Sold by all the principal Druggists.

Joseph Fleming, Druggist, corner of the Diamond and Market st., agent for Pittsburgh.
oct6-6mdaw

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, &c., insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25c, 50c and $1 boxes, bottles and flasks; $3 and $5 flasks for Hotels Public Institutions, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poison."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Patronized by most of the first hotels to-day."

Sold wholesale in all large cities.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

Beware of all worthless imitations.

See that "Costar's" name is on each box, bottle and flask before you buy.

Address HENRY R. COSTAR,
Principal Depot, 482 Broadway, N. Y.
Sold by R. K. FULLER & CO., and B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Wholesale Agents, Pittsburg. 1916-6mdecdaw

W. H. FABER & CO.,

STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS,

[illegible] STREET, [illegible]

[illegible] ENGINES FOR [illegible] MARKET,

near the Penn. & B. Passenger Depot

PITTSBURGH.

MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF Steam Engines, varying from three to one hundred and fifty horse power, and suited for Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Blast Furnaces, Factories, etc.

The particular attention is given to the construction of Engines and Machinery for rolling mills, and for forging, finishing and circular saw mills.

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

Also, English Boilers and Sheet Iron separately.

Wrought Iron Shafting, Hangers and Pulleys in every variety, and constantly on hand.

Our present extensive manufacturing establishment is equal to any in the country for the manufacture of Steam Engines, and we would advise all who contemplate building, to give us a call before contracting.

Our long experience in the business, and the reputation of our work, are a sufficient guarantee that we can, with more than usual confidence, recommend to our friends and the public our fine machinery.

Orders from a distance will receive the same attention as if given in person.

Address W. H. FABER & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe8dly

STEAM WAGON WORK.

ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER

WAGONS,
CARTS,
WHEELBARROWS,
STORE TRUCKS,
HAY AND STRAW CUTTERS.

C. COLEMAN.
oct27-1yd Marion Avenue, Allegheny City.

J. DUNLEVY,

Grocer,

NO. 4 DIAMOND,

my22:1ydaw PITTSBURGH, PA.

MASTIC CEMENT

T. F. WATSON,

MASTIC WORKER,

Is prepared to Cement the exterior of buildings with improved Mastic Cement, cheaper and superior to any done heretofore. This cement has no equal; it forms a solid and durable adhesiveness to any surface, impenetrable by water or frost, and equal to any quality of stone.

The undersigned is the only reliable and practical workman in this cement in this city.

I have applied this Cement for the following gentlemen, whom the public are at liberty to refer to:

J. Bissell residence Penn street, finished,	5 yrs
Jas. McCandless, Allegheny, do	5 yrs
J. H. Shoemberger, Lawrenceville, do	5 yrs
J. D. McCord, Penn street do	4 yrs
A. Hoeveler, Lawrenceville, do	3 yrs
Girard House Pittsburgh, do	5 yrs
St. Charles do do	5 yrs

Address Washington Hotel Box 1366,
Pittsburgh P. O. feb20.1yd

WALL PAPER.

FOR AUTUMN OF 1863.

A complete assortment of beautiful

PAPER HANGINGS

Of all styles, at prices lower than can be again offered. For sale during the season by

W. P. MARSHALL,
o3 87 Wood Street.

JUST RECEIVED—

Laird's Bloom of Youth for the complexion and skin.
Drake's genuine Plantation Bitters.
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Sarsaparilla.
Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsum.
Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial.
Hagan's Magnolia Balm.
Stearling Ambrosia for the Hair.
Holloway's Family Medicines.
Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher.
All of Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines.
Pure Glycerine and Honey Soaps.
Glycerine Cream and Cold Cream, for chapped hands, face, &c., at

GEO. A. KELLY'S
Wholesale and Retail Drug Store,
oc24 No. 69 Federal st., Allegheny.

SAVE YOUR GAS BY USING GLEASON'S Anti-Flickering, American and Imperial Gas Burners, a sure saving of twenty-five per cent. The Anti-Flickering is just the thing for the Office. Call and see them burn at the Gas Fitting and Plumbing Establishment of

WELDON & KELLY,
no4 151 Wood street.

BUTTER—
3 bbls prime Roll Butter,
1 bbl " Fresh Packed Butter,
4 kegs " " "
Just received and for sale by
& ARMSTRONG,
no30 First street.

Banking Houses.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington City, Aug. 5th, 1863.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, in the County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "an Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25th, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking;

Now THEREFORE, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the said FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of August, 1863.

(SS) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

The First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.,

LATE PITTSBURGH TRUST COMPANY.

Capital $400,000, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receive money on deposit and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1862, will we believe be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having every extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers, throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and directors.

DIRECTORS:

James Laughlin,	Wm. K. Nimick,
Robert S. Hays,	Alexander Speer,
Thomas Bell,	Francis G. Bailey,
Thos. Wightman,	Alex. Bradley,

Samuel Rea.

JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

August 5th, 1863:d&wtf.

W. J. KOUNTZ.....PH. A. MERTZ

KOUNTZ & MERTZ,

BANKERS,

No. 118 Wood St., Second door above Fifth Street,

DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND Domestic Exchange, Coin, Bank Notes, and Government Securities. Collections promptly attended to. ap11

GOLD, SILVER, DEMAND NOTES Certificates of Indebtedness, Quartermasters Certificates.

7 3-10 Bonds and Coupons,

and all other government securities, bought by

W. H. WILLIAMS & CO.,
mh26:6md Wood street, corner of Third.

GILLIES' OLD PLANTATION COFFEE.

THE BEST HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, Steamers and Private Families are saving nearly *fifty* per cent. by using

Gillies' Old Plantation Coffee,
Gillies' Old Plantation Coffee,
Gillies' Old Plantation Coffee,

In place of other imported Coffees, such as Java or Mocha. It has been fully tested side by side with the finest Java, and pronounced fully equal in uniformity of strength and richness of flavor, so that we can, with more than usual confidence, recommend to our friends and the public our fine flavored

Old Plantation Coffee,
Old Plantation Coffee,
Old Plantation Coffee,

As our late invoices are by far superior to former shipments. The bean is perfectly full, plump, and very much like the Mocha or Mountain Coffee in shape, and when manufactured by our new process is decidedly preferable to the best grades of *Island* Coffee; and we would advise all who desire a really reliable and healthy beverage, to

Drink Gillies' Old Plantation Coffee,
Drink Gillies' Old Plantation Coffee,
Drink Gillies' Old Plantation Coffee.

It is packed only in one pound tin foil packages 30 and 60 pounds in a case; each package having a fac-simile of our signature. The

Old Plantation Coffee

Is for sale by nearly all the leading grocers and country stores throughout the United states, at

30 Cents per Pound.

Liberal discount to the Jobbing Retailer Trade. The old Plantation Coffee should be prepared the same as any other pure coffee; good cream, with the addition of an egg, boiled with the coffee will add much to the flavor.

Wright Gillies & Brother,
ONLY MANUFACTURERS
de4—1f 238, 239, 337 Washington st., N. Y.

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE,

UNDER CARE OF THE FRANCISCAN BROTHERS

THIS INSTITUTION, SITUATED IN LORETTO, Cambria county Pennsylvania about four miles from Cresson Station, on the direct route between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, was chartered in 1858, with privileges to confer the usual Collegiate Honors and Degrees. The location of the College is one of the most healthy in Pennsylvania—this portion of the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for its pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery.

The Scholastic year commences on the FIRST MONDAY after the 15th of AUGUST, and ends about the 25th of JUNE following. It is divided into two Sessions. Students cannot return home between the Sessions. All the Apparatus necessary for Land Surveying, Engineering, &c., &c., will be furnished by the Institution to the students.

Instrumental and Vocal Music forms no extra charge. Students will be admitted from eight years to the age of manhood.

TERMS—Board and Tuition, payable half yearly in advance.....$ 65
Surveying and use of Instruments, per annum..... 20
Classical and Modern Languages, extra..... 10
Students spending Vacation at the College.. 20

Reference can be made to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec, Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood Philadelphia, Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto, Rev. Dr. O'Hara, Philadelphia; Rev. Henry McLaughlin, Philadelphia; Rev. Pierce Mahar, Harrisburg.

N. B.—A hack runs daily to Loretto from Cresson. sep11

AMERICAN HOUSE,

BOSTON.

IS THE LARGEST AND BEST ARranged Hotel in the New England States; is centrally located, and easy of access from all the routes of travel. It contains all the modern improvements, and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the traveling public. The sleeping rooms are large and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families and large traveling parties, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class Hotel in every respect.

Telegraph in the house to all parts of the country.

HENRY RICE, Proprietor.
Boston, Sept. 1863. se12:6md

GAS AND STEAM FITTITNG.—THE undersigned is prepared to execute all orders for Gas and Steam Fitting. Also, for fitting up

OIL REFINERIES,

Locksmithing and Bell Hanging promptly attended to.

Mr. W. H. CRAUMER is foreman of the Gas Fitting Shop.

FOLDING IRON BEDSTEADS

For sale: also, TWO LATHES.

W. D. KETTENBURG,
Locksmith and Bell Hanger,
de3-1md 426 Penn street,

REMOVAL OF LIVERY STABLE. The undersigned having removed his Livery Stable from the rear of the Scott House, to near the corner of First and Smithfield street, W. C. Mason's old stand, is prepared to furnish carriages, buggies, and saddle horses upon the shortest notice. Also horses kept at livery at reasonable rates. Under [illegible] all arrangements for [illegible]

DAILY POST.

DAILY POST—ADVANCED RATES.

One year, by mail	$8 00
Six months, "	4 25
Three " "	2 15
One " "	70
One week, delivered in the city	18
Single copies	3
To agents per hundred	2 00

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

Who Shall He Be?

The question, who shall be the next President of the United States, begins to press on all minds. It is, in fact, the grand question of the winter. Military movements will be suspended for some months, and political movements will occupy the attention of the people. Congress will be at work on legislation, and the country will work at the great privilege and the duty of the citizen, the discussion of public measures, and the determination of the future public policy.

If it were possible to throw aside entirely all party prejudices and partizan feeling, and look coolly and calmly on the Presidential question, it would certainly do every man good to spend an hour or two in such an exercise. It would be well to ask what sort of a man shall he be, rather than who shall he be? What shall be his measures, his principles, his style of ability? There are some points on which all men will agree who have the nation's interest at heart. There are others on which they all ought to agree, but about which there is doubtless some difference of opinion.

He ought to be a new man. By this we mean that he ought not to be any man who has been mixed up in Washington politics, plunder and intrigues, who has been debauched and destroyed by those influences which surround office holders at the capital. If men looked on the character of those whom they select for rulers, to be entrusted with their gravest interests, as carefully as they look on the character of the clerks they employ in their offices, or the men to whom they lend money or trust their fortunes, they would choose rulers elsewhere than among the men who have made politics or the national capital their trade for years.

It is of no use now to tell us that we want men of experience. We want men of honesty and ability, and there is not a man of that measure in America whose experience during the past three years has not just as well fitted him for the Presidency as that of any person now at Washington. The grand desideratum is a man who is wholly outside of the ring which exists at Washington to-day, very much as one existed a few weeks ago in New York city politics. It would be a fatal error to elect next fall any man now involved in the intrigues of that ring. It would be a terrible error to place power for four years to come in the hands of any man whose interest it is to draw the veil of secrecy over the history of the present Administration, to continue its contracts, and to carry out its measures without question. No, let the next President be a new man.

He should be a man of youth and vigor of mind. He will be called on to direct the pacification of the people and the restoration to prosperity of this afflicted nation. We cannot emerge from the terrible scenes surrounding us without a convulsion well nigh equal to that which attended our entrance into them. It has been a comparatively easy matter for a President to perform nominally the functions of his office during the war. It will be a tenfold, a hundred fold, harder to perform them at its close. Why hesitate to express the exact truth which is every man's secret thoughts, that neither President nor his Administration has fought this war. It has fought itself. We have drifted, drifted, drifted, from battle to battle, from experiment to experiment, from accident to accident. The army of the people has been in the field, and the politicians at Washington have had no more conception, three or six months ahead, what would be or could be the state of affairs, than they have had of the condition of things in the next century. A war can go on for years in this way. But to lead a war once begun to a successful close demands strength and vigor of intellect, a clear appreciation of military matters, and a mind awake to every possible emergency and its requirements. A great man, a strong man, a young man, all these should be the characteristics of the leader of the American people who is to rescue us from the present calamities.

He should know how to lead armies and to achieve peace as the grand object of war. Is there any one who has failed to mourn the ignorance of military affairs at Washington? If he would but have the wisdom not to interfere in military affairs, but to leave them entirely to soldiers, then, indeed, it might not be necessary that he should himself understand war. But we are now to choose a man who is to be commander-in-chief of the American army, and in a war of magnitude unsurpassed in the whole history of nations. We are not yet at the end of that war. It stretches far away in the future. Shall we allow it to proceed as heretofore, with constant changes of Generals, and changes of plans, and overthrowing of campaigns by the interference of civilians and the terrible continuation of folly through which it has been rolling along? Mr. Lincoln chooses his Generals. We choose him. He is the appointee of the people. If they had expected that he was to be commander-in-chief in a great war, it is hardly probable that they would have fixed on him as the man. But now the future is tolerably visible. It is a future of war. Nor is it by any means certain that the civil war will end in perfect peace when it does end. Foreign implications, into which this Administration has allowed us to drift, remain unsettled. The mailed tread of French armies shakes the Continent. Who can foresee the future of unhappy America? Let us choose a President with our eyes open to the grand wars which his Administration must in all human probability direct.

Let him be a man of refined Christian heart. The whole country ought to unite in this desire. Where is the conscience of the men, who boast their civilization, who will to morrow appear in the pews as Christian worshippers, who yet disregard this grand requirement in the character of their political leaders, and make no distinction in voting between profane, infidel men, and men who believe in responsibility to God, and in living up to that responsibility? Let no one mistake us. We do not mean to mingle religion with politics, nor to make the question of church membership a question of votes. But we say, and challenge contradiction, that it is a most important question, in choosing a President of the United States, whether he is a man over whose life the refining effects of Christian education and associations have shed their influences for good. We have been sufficiently often called to fasting and to thanksgiving for the nation, to feel that the hand of God is in the whole matter [illegible] our fate. If it be our duty—and who doubts it?—thus to recognize the interposition of the Divine hand, it is certainly most desirable that our recognition should be something more than mere formalities, and spasmodic demonstations. But more than all this, this war must be brought to a successful end, if at all, by the use of such means as the highest civilization and Christianity demand. We cannot escape that truth. Men may endeavor to win success by barbarism, by revengeful feelings, by the fiercest exercise of human passions, when, after all, it is as plain as the sunshine that we shall never see the end until the gentle and holy influences which are born of true Christianity shall calm the impetuous hearts of men, and give us peace. We need a man who shall be strong for action, skilful as a leader, free from the malign influences of old political bonds in the capital, who shall know how to conduct war so that its success shall be peace, and that not the peace of death or of desolation, but peace on the principles of Christianity and civilization.

Boston at Home.

If a traveler, upon his return from a foreign country, were to tell us that it was the habit of the people he had visited to half-starve the prisoners, insane persons and paupers committed to their care, we would be apt to regard them as of a very low type of civilization. Consideration for the criminal and unfortunate is one of the distinguishing characteristics of a Christian and civilized community. If, further, we were told that not only were the inmates of the prisons under fed, but brutally used; that young boys were beaten with huge cart-whips, and young girls, some almost and others quite women grown, were punished by blows about the shoulders and necks, laid on with a half-inch rattan, propelled by the "whole might" of a strong man, we should promptly conclude that the people who justified or even permitted these outrages against humanity were barbarians, but a few degrees above the Kaffir or Esquimaux. But suppose the traveler should go on further and tell us that in these public institutions of this strange people personal decency was no more regarded than among a society of Yahoos; that young girls, guilty of nothing more reprehensible than non-attendance at school, were required to strip naked and bathe in a promiscuous assemblage and in full view of strange men, we would conclude, of course, that churches, books and schools, and all the other agencies which go to humanize the race must be utterly unknown to the people in question.

Imagine, therefore, the amazement of the inquirer when he learns that this strange community is not to be found in Japan or China, but is situated in the county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, and is known to the world as Boston! Nor is it a traveler's tale we have been citing, but simple extracts from an official report of the inspectors of public institutions in that city. Yes, refined, civilized Boston—the "hub of the universe"—whose sensibilities are so excited when there is a negro in the case, is guilty of neglect and downright brutality in the management of its prisons and (so-called) charitable institutions.

To show that we do not exaggerate, but have rather understood the facts, we give the following extracts from this report, which has appeared in full in all the Boston papers without exciting any particular attention in that city. First, with regard to offences against modesty:

With the exception of the House of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders, and in the boys' department, which is furnished with one spacious tub in which the frolicksomeness of boyhood can disport itself with a quite limited freedom, all the prisons are provided with the ordinary bath tub, from three to seven in number, and placed side by side, at distances from twelve to twenty-four inches apart; these are all in open rooms, without any screen or protection whatever, and in these publicly exposed tubs the prisoners, men, women, and girls, in their respective departments, in groups of from three to seven, are required to perform their ablutions. Old offenders, young offenders, girls of nine and ten years of age, alike must disrobe themselves, and in full observation of their fellows and officers, in a state of utter nudity, enter the bath, perform its duty, and partake its refreshment. We are far from advocating any sentimental delicacy, but we do submit that there is scarcely any prisoner, however callous in the paths of crime, from however low and degraded a sphere of social life he may have come, that at this required exposure at the bath tub, will not feel his rudimental nature, at least, somewhat shocked. But not all the prisoners are hardened, not all from the lower walks of life, not all are without much of the refining culture of our New England society. All life has here its representatives; young girls and maidens are here, tender, plastic, sensitive, full of the modesty of nature, and it may be culture also; some with no other charge of crime than not habitually attending the public school, and the single question is, is it proper, prudent, reformatory, necessary, for any purpose, that these should be compelled, promiscuously in public nudity, to the bath, when an outlay of from five to ten dollars would afford them a protecting shelter without in any way diminishing the oversight or control of their keepers.

Now with regard to brutality to young women:

On the 13th of July, the day previous to the visit of the inspectors, one of the girls in the female department of this house had been severely punished, and it became our painful duty to investigate the circumstances. The girl was seventeen years of age, and coming eighteen the ensuing May, in stature a woman grown; it is said she had been a very troublesome girl. On this occasion she was charged with open and direct disobedience of orders, and insolence of language; she frankly admitted this offense, and for it was punished by the superintendent in person, with a rattan about half an inch in diameter and twenty inches long, upon the shoulders and back of the neck—the number of blows no one can report. The superintendent says, "I struck her with all my might"—"she would not yield; I sent for a larger stick, and then she held out her hand." After this beating and this submission, she was committed to the cell and the food of the solitary, where we found her on the 31st day of July. Upon each shoulder the flesh was discolored, blue-black in spots full as large as the palm of the hand, and there were perfectly evident traces of blows upon her back and shoulders. She seems to us a resolute girl of more than ordinary strength of purpose and character. There were unmistakable evidences also that her feelings were quick to respond to appeals of tenderness and good-will, as no doubt they are in a quick passion.

Then as to the whipping of boys:

In the course of the inspection we were informed by this officer sometimes inflicted with an ordinary whip on the superintendent in person.

But the inmates of the institution are starved also:

Another class of complaints refer to what is an alleged insufficiency of rations. These, also, we have heard at successive visitations, and have made them known to the officers of the prison; and yet, at the present inspection, full one-third of the male prisoners, and many of the females, complained to us that it was impossible for them to obtain food enough to satisfy the natural cravings of hunger; it appeared that requests for more food, to the officers in immediate charge, had, in some cases, been repeated again and again without avail. Upon stating these complaints to the Master, we received for answer, "they have all the law allows them," adding, when it was suggested to him that the *law* did not prescribe any rations, that there was a regular diet bill of the prison, and that they had full allowance. Some of the prisoners desired a piece of bread for supper, and we communicated this desire also to the Master, with the suggestion that nothing was apparent to us why it was not a reasonable request, and one that ought to be granted; he replied, substantially, "They have got their regular rations, and when I think best, and to such as I think have done well, I sometimes give a piece of bread for supper."

There is a great deal more to the same effect, and if any of our readers are curious to see this document in full, it will be found in the Boston *Advertiser* of Monday evening. Taken altogether, it is one of the severest satires ever penned against the slavery-abhorring, self-righteous Bostonians. Not content with drawing this dreadful picture of starvation, outraged modesty, and personal brutality, the inspectors add these lines to fill to overflowing the measure of our disgust:

The religious and moral culture of these institutions continues substantially as heretofore, and, excepting in the House of Reformation, is all perhaps that, under the circumstances, the public or the inmates have reason to expect. A temporary deprivation in this matter has existed at the institutions on Deer Island for some months, as much to the regret of the excellent superintendent as it could be to any one else. We are informed a permanent chaplain has, however, at length been provided, and enters upon his duties forthwith; we hope he may find both his faith and works commensurate to his calling and position.

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A letter to Dr. Brown, ONE