The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1864.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For staying matter per square, (40 words,) every day:

One insertion	$ 50	One month	$ 6,00
Two insertions	1,00	Two months	9,00
Three insertions	1,25	Three months	11,00
Four insertions	1,50	Four months	13,00
Five insertions	1,75	Five months	14,00
One week	2,00	Six months	15,00
Two weeks	3,50	One year	25,00
Three weeks	5,00		

One square changeable once a week 1 year $30.00

DAILY POST,

Single subscriptions by mail, $5,00 per year.
Delivered in the city, at 15 cents per week

WEEKLY POST.

Single subscriptions	$1,50
Five copies, each	1,40
Ten copies, each	1,30
Twenty copies, each, (and one to getter up,)	1,20
Thirty " "	1,10

JAS. P. BARR,
Editor and Proprietor.

MORNING POST
Steam Printing Establishment,
BARR & MYERS, Proprietors,
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING
Executed in the best style.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO
RAILROAD, MERCANTILE AND LEGAL PRINTING.
Our facilities for doing
Posters, Programmes, &c.,
For Exhibitions and Concerts cannot be surpassed in the city.

MEDICAL.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE.

Hernia or Rupture cured.
Hernia or Rupture cured.
Hernia or Rupture cured.
Hernia or Rupture cured.
Hernia or Rupture cured.
Hernia or Rupture cured.
Hernia or Rupture cured.
Hernia or Rupture cured.
Rupture or Hernia cured.
Rupture or Hernia cured.
Rupture or Hernia cured.
Rupture or Hernia cured.
Rupture or Hernia cured.
Rupture or Hernia cured.
Rupture or Hernia cured.
Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.
Ritter's Patent Truss.
Fitch's Supporter Truss.
Self-Adjusting Truss.

Dr. Banning's Lace or Body Brace, for the cure of Prolapsus Uteri, Piles, Abdominal and Spinal Weaknesses.

Dr. S. S. Fitch's Silver Plated Supporter.

Piles Drops, for the support and cure of Piles.

Elastic Stockings, for weak and varicose veins.

Elastic Knee Caps, for weak knee joints.

Ankle Supporters, for weak knee joints.

Suspensory Bandages.

Self-Injecting Syringes; also every kind of Syringes.

Dr. KEYSER has also a Truss which will adicelly cure Hernia or Rupture.

Office at his Drug Store, No. 140 WOOD STREET, sign of the Golden Mortar. Persons writing for Trusses should send the number of inches around the body immediately over the rupture.

DR. KEYSER will give his personal attention to the application of Trusses in adults and children, and he is satisfied that, with an experience of twenty years, he will be enabled to give satisfaction.

Self-Injecting Syringes.
Self-Injecting Syringes.
Self-Injecting Syringes.
Self-Injecting Syringes.

Of every kind.

Sold at DR. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street

Suspensory Bandages.
Suspensory Bandages.
Suspensory Bandages.
Suspensory Bandages.

A dozen different kinds,
A dozen different kinds,
A dozen different kinds,
A dozen different kinds,

At DR. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street
no10-1yd&w

PILES OF

TWENTY YEARS STANDING

CURED.

Below will be found a certificate from one of the most respectable citizens of Wilkins township in regard to Dr. Keyser's Lindsay' Blood Searcher. The Doctor's certificates are within reach, and no one need be deceived in regard to his preparations.

DR. GEO. H. KEYSER —I became afflicted with Piles about twenty years ago and every year they were growing worse, so as to trouble me very much, so much so at times as to unfit me for work. Sometimes I was so bad that I could not do anything on account of them, they came out on me as large as a hickory nut. I had tried a great deal of medicine for them. I used to buy and take whatever I could hear of or read of in circulars and pamphlets that fell in my way, but I could not get cured, sometimes they would do me some good for a little while, but afterwards they would return again as bad as ever. I also applied to two Doctors who visited me at my house and gave me some medicine but it would not do, I could not get well. Over a year ago I got an advertisement of your Lindsay's Blood-Searcher, made by yourself—when you sold it to me you told me one bottle would not cure me, and that my whole system would have to be renewed by the medicine before I got well. I bought one bottle and took it home with me and used it according to your directions. I then called on to see you again, when you said I could no expect much benefit from one bottle. I bought it on, one bottle at a time, until I had used five bottles. After this quantity had been used, I was entirely well of the Piles, which had tortured me for twenty years. In other respects my health is improved, so I am as well as could be expected for one of my age, being sixty years past. I have been well now for six months, and there is no appearance of a return of the disease. I can do any kind of farming work now without the Piles coming down and hurting me. I can pitch hay, chop wood, lift, or do any kind of work which before used to hurt me. When I found out your Blood-searcher I kept on taking it until I got entirely well. I consider it my duty to make my case known to the country for the benefit of others who may be suffering as I was and do not know the value of your medicine. You may publish this if you like—I live in *Wilkins Township*, and will be pleased to satisfy any one of the truth of this certificate if they wish to call on me.

ELLIOTT DAVIS

December 24th, 1863.

☞ *Look out for the name of DR. GEORGE H. KEYSER on the cover of the bottle and pasted over the corky also for his stamp on the United States stamp on the top of the bottle to prevent being imposed upon by a spurious article which is in the market.*

023-1yd&w

MEDICAL.

KUNKEL'S CELEBRATED

Bitter Wine of Iron, The Great Tonic,
Bitter Wine of Iron, The Great Tonic,
Bitter Wine of Iron, The Great Tonic,
Bitter Wine of Iron, The Great Tonic

For Dyspepsia and Indigestion,
For Dyspepsia and Indigestion,
For Dyspepsia and Indigestion,
For Dyspepsia and Indigestion,
For Weak Stomachs and General Debility,
For Weak Stomachs and General Debility,
For Weak Stomachs and General Debility,
For Weak Stomachs and General Debility,
Reliable and Sure to do Good,
Reliable and Sure to do Good,
Reliable and Sure to do Good,
Reliable and Sure to do Good,
And Cannot do Harm,
And Cannot do Harm,
And Cannot do Harm,
And Cannot do Harm,
It Costs but little and Purifies the Blood,
It Costs but little and Purifies the Blood,
It Costs but little and Purifies the Blood,
It Costs but little and Purifies the Blood,
We only ask a Trial,
We only ask a Trial,
We only ask a Trial,
We only ask a Trial,
Of this Valuable Tonic,
Of this Valuable Tonic,
Of this Valuable Tonic,
Of this Valuable Tonic,
Only 75 Cts. and One Dollar per Bottle,
Only 75 Cts. and One Dollar per Bottle,
Only 75 Cts. and One Dollar per Bottle,
Only 75 Cts. and One Dollar per Bottle.

Manufactured solely by S. A. KUNKEL & BRO. General Depot, 118 Market street, Harrisburg, Pa. For sale in PITTSBURGH by all respectable dealers.

For sale in Pittsburgh by R. E. SELLERS & CO., and B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.
jan14-6m

PRIVATE DISEASES.

DR. BROWN'S OFFICE,

No. 50 Smithfield Street.

CITIZENS AND STRANGERS IN need of medical advice should not fail to give him a call.

Dr. Brown's remedies never fail to cure impurities, scrofulous and venereal affections. Also, hereditary taint, such as tetter, psoriasis and other skin diseases, the origin of which the patient is ignorant.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS.

Dr. B's remedies for this affliction, brought on by solitary habits, are the only medicines known in this country which are safe and will speedily restore to health.

RHEUMATISM.

Dr. Brown's remedies cure in a few days that painful affliction.

Dr. Brown's Pills, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Female Discharges, Female Diseases, Pains in the Back and Kidneys, Irritation of the Bladder Strictures, etc.

A letter to be answered must contain at least ONE DOLLAR.

Medicines sent to any address safely packed.

Office and private rooms No. 50 Smithfield STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. [nov23-ly

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

OBSTRUCTIONS, OR STOPPAGE OF NATURE.

Or in restoring the system to perfect health, when suffering from Spinal Affections, Prolapsus Uteri, the Whites, or other weaknesses of the Uterine Organs. The Pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate females without exposure or 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 pre-paid on receipt of money by

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

☞ Joseph Fleming, Druggist, corner of the Diamond and Market street, agent for Pittsburgh. oct5-eodlaw

NOTICE TO ALL CONCERNED.—Among a certain class of self-important people there is a peculiar feeling of contempt attached to all physicians that advertise and treat the diseases named in this card, (PRIVATE DISEASES,) why this should be, they nor no one else can tell. Are they not aware that all physicians treat diseases of every denomination. In fact solicit just the very diseases that are so obnoxious to these very refined parties. I suppose they would not let one of their family go to a party that has devoted years for their benefit, because he advertises the fact, and their family physician says he is a humbug so he can get the case. Often he has almost deprived the party of his life. He comes at last to the physician that advertises—how else are they to know? Are they not aware that Sir Astley Cooper, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Sir Charles Ball and M. Paul Ricord devoted years in the treatment of these diseases? These men are held up as shining lights in the medical world; I don't assert that all men are worthy [illegible], still there are a great number of them that are. I have devoted myself to the study and treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES upwards of 40 years, and without egotism can say I have saved hundreds from years of misery and untimely death. My treatment is confined to the vegetable altogether, as I think it is the best and most certain. It is in my power to bring hundreds of certificates if I thought it necessary to certify to my general success; but my long residence in this city is sufficient proof without adding more. Spermatorrhœa and all diseases arising from it are cured in a much shorter time than heretofore. I believe every young man and woman to be careful in selecting a physician. The different advertisements that are seen in our papers are of no worth, and no benefit can arise from answers than only loss of health and money. Hundreds are cured annually by my new remedies. Address BOX 800.
jan-1yd Pittsburgh Postoffice

REMOVAL.

GRAFF & HUGUS,

SUCCESSORS TO GRAFF & CO.,

Have removed from No. 245 Liberty street, to their new and spacious buildings,

Nos. 206 and 208,

SIX DOORS BELOW SIXTH, ON LIBERTY.

Where they will be happy to meet their old friends and customers.
mh12-2wd

GOOD NEWS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—The subscribers, thankful for past favors, respectfully invite their patrons to call and examine their new stock of

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of Cutlery, Tea Trays and Waiters, Britannia and Block Tin Tea Sets, Fire Irons and Stands, Toilet Ware, Bird Cages, Lamps, &c., &c., Cooking Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, Hollow Ware, Grid Irons, Ice Chests, Meat Safes, &c.

Tin Roofing and Job Work done to order. All work warranted.

KIM & SCHWARTZ.
No. 118 Smithfield and 49 Wylie sts.
mh4-1m

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW and CHEAP

Wall Paper & Window Shades

In the country, at

FOERSTER & SCHWARZ'S.

164 Smithfield st.

MARVIN'S BOSTON CRACKER BAKERY,

64 FOURTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Between Wood and Market. feb26

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. G. Coan's old stand, is prepared to furnish carriages, buggies, and saddle horses, upon the shortest notice. Also horses kept at livery at reasonable rates. Undertaking and all arrangements for funerals will receive special attention.

NEAL BRIGELAND.

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, &C.

1864. SPRING. 1864.

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS.

NOW OPENING AT

C. HANSON LOVE & CO.'S.

SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS AND BALMORALS.

A very handsome stock, together with every description of Dry Goods, to which we respectfully invite your attention.

C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,

74 AND 76 MARKET STREET.

NEW

SPRING GOODS

—AT—

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

The latest style of everything in our line brought to this market. Our stock will be found very complete in

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

Rich Embroideries and Fine Goods; Trimmings in every desirable style; Beautiful Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons; Scotch Plaid Velvet Ribbon; Hoop and Balmoral Skirts; Silk, Gilt and Morocco Belts, new style; Ladies' Combs and Sets; Photograph Albums, the cheapest in the City; Notions and Small Wares; Ladies' and Gents' Collars, slightly soiled from 6 to 12 cents a piece; 20 Fine Enameled Paper Collars for 25 cents; a large stock of Gents, Traveling Goods.

Merchants and all who buy to sell again are invited to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we buy only from manufacturers or importers and sell at prices that cannot fail to please.

MACRUM & GLYDE,

78 MARKET STREET.

SPRING

GOODS,

OPENING

HUGUS

&

HACKE'S

Cor. 5th and

Market Street.

mh2

New Goods New Goods
New Goods New Goods
New Goods New Goods
New Goods New Goods
New Goods New Goods
New Goods New Goods
New Goods New Goods
New Goods New Goods
New Goods New Goods

AT BARKER & CO.'S, 58 MARKET ST.

feb16

JUST OPENING,

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

SPRING DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS and
CLOAKINGS,

All of the newest patterns. Call and see, at

H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market street, and
No. 1 Market Alley.
mh23

PEARL MILL.

SUPERIOR FLOUR.—WE HAVE commenced receiving a very choice lot of 65,000 bushels Southern Wheat, fully equal to that from which the highest grades of St. Louis Flour is made. We are now prepared to furnish our customers with Flour equal to the best St. Louis brands.
mh14-3wd R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.

DYSPEPSIA CRACKERS,

—AT THE—

BOSTON CRACKER BAKERY,

NO. 64 FOURTH STREET,

mh23 S. S. MARVIN

ALL COLORS—MAGENTA, CUIR, Robin's Egg, Red, Green, Blue and White Colors on Paper Hangings in the highest style of the art. For sale by

W. P. MERSHALL,
ap2 97 Wood street.

NATIONAL BANKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington City, Aug. 6th, 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 6th day of August, 1863.

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 a very 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,
THOS. BELL,	FRANCIS G. BAILEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	ALEX. BRADLEY.

SAMUEL REA.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
aug6-d&wtf

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington City, Feb. 13th, 1864.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the SECOND 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 SECOND 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 13th day of February, 1864. HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Formerly IRON CITY TRUST COMPANY.

Capital $300,000, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The IRON CITY TRUST COMPANY having organized as the National Currency Act offers its services for the transaction of a General Banking Business. Drafts bought and sold. Money received on Deposit, and Collections made on all parts of the country.

DIRECTORS

JACOB PAINTER,	ROBT. ROBINSON,
JAKE HILL,	R. BOCKMAN,
C. F. KLOPER,	W. S. HERRON,
WM. COOPER,	

G. E. WARNER, President.
ING. E. PATTERSON, Cashier.
feb23-4md

NEW CASTLE AND FRANKLIN RAILROAD.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE Capital Stock of the NEW CASTLE and FRANKLIN RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 27th of April, proximo,

In the City of Pittsburgh, at the Rooms of the Board of Trade

In New Castle, Lawrence county, at the Office of the New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad Company,

In Mercer, Mercer county, at the Office of William Stewart, esq.

In Franklin, Venango county at the office of First National Bank

BY ORDER OF COMMISSIONERS

A. L. Crawford	Samuel M. Kier
S. Q. Brown,	J. Zeigler,
Wm. Dilworth, jr	J. W. Cass,
Wm. Stewart,	J. C. Murray,
J. C. Shaw,	George C. Reis
Robert Ashworth,	Josiah King,
James Bleakley,	Springer Harbaugh,
J. H. Robinson,	J. W. Blanchard
James K. Kerr,	J. H. Smith,
David Courtney,	F. D. Kennear.

Pittsburgh, March 31, 1864. mh31-1td

MEDICAL CARD.

W. BODENHAMER, M. D.,
Office, 854 Broadway, New York

W. H. BODENHAMER, M. D.
Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEVOTE THEIR ATTENTION TO the Medical and Surgical treatment of

Chronic Diseases,

Especially those of the LOWER BOWEL, such as Piles, Constipation, Fistula, Fissure, Falling of the Bowel, Ulceration of the Bowel, Stricture of the Bowel, &c. Also, the various Chronic Diseases of the Womb, the Kidneys, the Bladder, etc. mh1-dtf

To Railroad Contractors.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR the Graduation, Masonry, Bridge Superstructure, Ballast, Cross-ties and Track Laying of the PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, between

Connellsville and Cumberland,

Embracing a distance of about EIGHTY-SEVEN MILES, in Sections of about one mile each. Specifications will be ready at the Company's Office in Pittsburgh, on and after the 1st of APRIL proximo, and proposals will be received until the 23d of APRIL ensuing.

BENJ. H. LATROBE,
Office P. & C. R. R. Co. President.
Pittsburgh, March 15, 1864. mh17-tf

PLANER & KAYSER'S

Noiseless Patent Sewing Machines.

These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are WARRANTED, and sold at the LOWEST PRICES. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to.

ERNEST AATHELM, Agent,
No. 103 Third street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
mh16-1yd

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR JOHN T. MCKENNAN has this day become associated with me as partner in the DRUG BUSINESS, carried on at No. 69 Federal street and corner of Federal and Ohio sts., Allegheny, Pa. The name and style of the firm will hereafter be GEORGE A. KELLY & CO.

Allegheny, March 21, 1864. mh22-10t

A LARGE LOT OF

Congress 5's Tobacco,
Baltimore Spun Tobacco,
Navy Pounds "
Bright " "
Cut and Dry Smoking Tobacco,
Solace Fine Cut "
Sunny Side Fine Cut "
Sweet Olive " "

At MCOLLISTER & BAER'S,
mh26 103 Wood street.

The Daily Post.

The Apparent Results of Recent French Policy in Mexico.

From the London Economist March 19

The theory as to the character of Napoleon the Third accepted among intelligent men is, we take it, something like this: His ends are unchangeable, but he changes the means he employs with every fluctuation in events. That theory, which is substantially true, has been very often expressed in these columns, but we are bound to admit it is subject to certain limitations. Usually flexible, there is now and then in the action of Napoleon the Third a certain cold persistence, a determination which seems to spring from mental conviction, a resolve extending to details, which belongs naturally rather to an aristocratic Government than to one which is guided by a personal will. This persistence has been shown in a very remarkable form in the history of the expedition to Mexico, and in a degree which is, we think, almost exceptional in the Emperor's reign. Almost from the very first, certainly from the time when the joint enterprise of the three powers gave place to his single movement, he has avowed the design, now upon the point of completion, to give to Mexico a new Government not French, but stable, firm, and calculated to insure, so far as is possible, some balance of power upon the American continent. Every step in the process presented new difficulties, and every difficulty as it appeared has been quietly but persistently surmounted. The invasion proved a much greater undertaking than had been expected, from the absence of any party openly favorable, but a delay of twelve months made no difference in the Emperor's plans. Quietly the army of Mexico was increased to forty thousand men, a new General was discovered, Puebla was stormed, Mexico entered, and the remains of the native force hunted into the wilds. Then a new obstacle arose. The ecclesiastics who had supported the invasion found that they would not be allowed to recover all the secularised lands, and placed themselves in an attitude of almost open hostility. Napoleon faced the thunders of the church, removed the Ultramontane judges, and by supporting the ordinary civil law quieted the rising fears of the Mexican propertied class. Then the townspeople of France, always distrustful of the expedition, sent up deputies to oppose it, but the Emperor, unmoved by the opposition carried his votes for the necessary expenditure, refused to withdraw his army and calmly completed the arrangements for settling his nominee on the throne.

Then difficulties arose with that nominee. The archduke, confident in his rank, and full of those fixed ideas of government which seem to exist in royal families, as ideas about business exist in some of our mercantile houses, demanded the chief command of all forces within his own dominion. To place an Austrian in command of a French army was impossible, and there was no native one; but the Emperor met that objection. There has existed for many years in France a legion called the foreign legion, which is not French but as useful as any French corps: and this the archduke could command. This was placed at his disposal. The French, attracted by adventure, soon filled up its numbers, and a force able to replace the French army, yet not strictly French has already been formed. This army was not quite sufficient, and Mexicans have still to be conciliated; but there is a native population in Mexico which if well paid and subject to stringent discipline fights remarkably well. Already, therfore, a French officer has been dispatched to Mexico with orders to form sepoy regiments under French officers, an idea which may revolutionize all Mexican internal arrangments. Finally there remained the grand modern difficulty, the establishment of a civilized finance. Mexico, with a small revenue has a considerable debt, owes a large sum to English bondholders, a small sum to French bondholders, and a large sum again to the French government, about thirty millions in all. The archduke being an archduke as well as a new emperor could not repudiate this debt, Mexico could not pay it at once and the French legislature would not grant a guarantee. The obstacle seemed insuperable, but it has been overcome. We do not quite believe the detailed statements circulated, which have a stock-jobbing smell about them, but we are disposed to believe that the Emperor has induced some capitalists to offer considerable sums on Mexican security, sums large enough to relieve the French treasury in Mexico, to provide some kind of composition with the bondholders, and to allow the new government time to organize taxation. The archduke therefore, it is understood, accepts the empire which the Mexican provinces have agreed, partly in hope, partly under compulsion, to offer him, and is now making a final tour of leave talking among the crowned heads interested in the question. The probability is very great that he will reach Mexico, will ascend the throne, and will commence in peace the task of reorganizing a very extensive, very rich, but thinly-populated country.

The greatest difficulty of all, the probable opposition of the United States, remains to be surmounted; but apart from that which is still future, and which if delayed very long may be also offensive to Europe, let us see what the Emperor has accomplished. If a very immoral it is still a very great feat. He has in less than two years invaded a very great State three thousand miles distant from his base, and occupied by at least seven millions of inhabitants. He has conquered that State so completely that, whatever the secret disposition of the people, they have ceased to offer any overt military resistance to his officers. He has, moreover, induced them or compelled them to revolutionize their internal Government, and adopt one which he thinks better suited to their necessities, to exchange a federation for an empire, a republic for a monarchy. He has persuaded them, further, to elect a monarch a prince of a European house—a man of the class which is most unpopular in colonies, but which seems to have an almost magical power of compressing society into defined and stable forms. He has extricated his new dependency from crushing pecuniary embarrassments, and given it time to re-organize its financial Administration so as to secure some credit and stability in the future. He has provided the new monarch with an army strong enough for immediate ends, capable of very great development, and capable also, of becoming by degrees strictly national. And he has so managed that if his new organization but subsist for ten years, France will be rid of all her expenditure of money, and in return for her expenditure of lives will have beyond the Atlantic a dependent empire, in which Frenchmen will be the favored colonists, yet which will not burden the fleets or the armies or the resources of France. Should the experiment succeed and the new Government consolidate itself—which is quite possible—a very large and very rich tract of the world will have been rescued from anarchy and added to the domain of civilization; it will be possible for commerce to open most valuable mines now closed, to cultivate products greatly required and unprocurable elsewhere, and to settle the surplus population of Europe on new and very grateful fields. The permanent re-organization of Mexico would be an addition to the world's resources almost as great as if the country had been newly created, and it is nothing less than this which now seems possible. The effort may still fail, but merely to have made such a result possible is a very great feat, one which required great qualities, clear statesmanship, a persistence such as is rarely discovered even in the few persons in history who have visibly helped to found.

We have said success is possible, for in truth the only great danger now is the armed interference of the United States. If that can be prevented the new Emperor has a tolerably clear field before him. He will from his arrival have one army too strong for overt resistance, and another army numerous enough to guard roads and outlying cities and maintain general order. General order is all that is essential in Mexico to decent financial security. The country if it had but a little time, is really very rich, its debts are not very heavy, and the people are accustomed to some forms of European taxation. There is a class in the country with considerable capital, and though wanting in rivers Mexico can be traversed as well as the Union with lines of cheap railway communication. The ports, though few, are fairly good, and their fewness increases the ease with which customs can be levied. There is room for almost any number of European settlers, who will find an excellent climate, and may if they like possess themselves of a carrying trade across the continent, for Mexico has two seaboards upon the two greatest oceans. Above all there is a population which, though belonging to a somewhat low race, displays some high qualities, is nominally Christian, is intately obedient to guidance, and is when justly paid, very industrious. There seems no reason, apart from foreign interference, why a Hapsburg, starting with such advantages, should not reduce such a population much into the position of Austrians—quiet and not enterprising but industrious, comfortable, and devoted to the ruling house. If he can do this, and prevent foreign war, Mexico may date a new career from the French invasion, and look back as we do, with national pleasure, to a conquest originally undertaken in defiance of many of the first principles of political morality.

FOREIGN IMPRESSIONS.

English Speculations as to the Duration of the War.

From the London Times, March 23.

If any point of the case is clearer than it was two years ago, it is this—that the contest will be a long one, and that the end is as yet not so much as fore shadowed. On behalf of the North it may be alleged with truth not only that its resolution is unabated, but that the progress of its arms is in some sense distinctly perceptible. Perhaps, upon the whole, the glories of last year's campaigns were not unequally divided, but it is impossible to overlook the fact that, with one important exception, there has been a gradual advance of the northern armies into the territories of the confederacy. The scene of war in the southwest has been changed from Kentucky to Tennessee and from Tennessee to Alabama and Georgia. Federal troops are incessantly pushing from North to South and from West to East. The successive battles carry us from Nashville and Murfreesboro' to Chattanooga and Dalton, while the latest advices even mention Atlanta as the mark of a federal expedition. Then the Mississippi has been seized—that is to say not New Orleans alone, but the other strong places on the stream, are in the hands of the Unionists. Add to this that Texas and Florida have been invaded and Mobile threatened, and we shall see that the present position of the federal armies can be represented as very different from their position two years or even twelve months since. On the other hand, if we examine these results more closely, and estimate them with greater care, we shall be disposed to make large deductions from their weight. They are gratifying to the feelings of the North, and they enable Mr. Seward to expatiate with complacency in his diplomatic circulars on the ubiquitous presence of the Union flag. But they have effected very little towards the subjugation of the South or the termination of the war. If Tennessee and Louisiana represent states "recovered" by the federal government, it is obvious that the "recovery" of the entire confederacy will produce nothing resembling a restoration of the Union. These states are only held by military force, and so precarious, indeed, as well as partial is the tenure that we may any day hear of their changing hands once more.

We collect, indeed, from a general review that the chances of the approaching campaigns are almost as promising for one side as for the other, nor shall we find the inclination of the balance much more decided if we compare the resources in men and materials which the belligerants may respectively be presumed to possess. The preponderance of the North in numerical strength is, in a great degree, imaginary. Unless the men whose time of service is just expiring can be induced to re-enlist, this reinforcement would but substitute raw troops for veterans; but it is anticipated that a considerable proportion of the old soldiers may be retained, and this element may have its effect upon the course of the war. Altogether the armies of the North may probably be expected to be more efficient than ever, while the possible reduction in their numbers may have the double advantage of discouraging distant expeditions and facilitating the operations of the generals in command. But when we have admitted all this as undoubtedly encouraging in the prospects of the North we shall find ourselves compelled to admit as much or more in favor of the South. It is perfectly clear that at the present moment the two great armies of the South are at least a match for the two great armies of the North. General Grant's forces can achieve no success against those of General Johnston, for the attempt has just been made, and has failed. As to General Meade, he waits upon General Lee, and is content if he can bar the road to Washington.

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F. F. DAY,
JONAS KEEFER.

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 7th, 1864.

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