The Daily Post

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, MAY 9, 1864.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For standing matter per square, (40 words,) one day:

One insertion	$ 60	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, $8,00 per year.
Delivered to the city, at 18 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.

MEDICAL.

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
PREPARED BY
C. M. JACKSON,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

It is not a Bar Room Drink,
OR A
SUBSTITUTE FOR RUM,
OR
AN INTOXICATING BEVERAGE,
BUT A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
VEGETABLE EXTRACT.
A PURE TONIC,
FREE FROM
Alcoholic Stimulants or Injurious Drugs,
AND
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
LIVER COMPLAINT,
Dyspepsia and Jaundice.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
WILL CURE EVERY CASE
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach.

Observe the Following Symptoms
RESULTING FROM
Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Rushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
WILL GIVE YOU
A GOOD APPETITE,
STRONG NERVES,
HEALTHY NERVES,
STEADY NERVES,
BRISK FEELINGS,
HEALTHY FEELINGS
A GOOD CONSTITUTION,
A STRONG CONSTITUTION,
A HEALTHY CONSTITUTION,
A SOUND CONSTITUTION.

WEAK	WILL MAKE THE	STRONG
DELICATE	WILL MAKE THE	HEARTY
THIN	WILL MAKE THE	STOUT
DEPRESSED	WILL MAKE THE	LIVELY
SALLOW COMPLEXION	WILL MAKE THE	CLEAR
DULL EYE	WILL MAKE THE	CLEAR & BRIGHT

Will prove a blessing in
EVERY FAMILY.
Can be used with perfect safety by
MALE OR FEMALE — OLD OR YOUNG

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, compounded of the cheapest whisky or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of Bitters has caused and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulants of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard's life and death. **Beware of them.**

For those who desire and will have a Liquor Bitters, we publish the following receipt. Get **One Bottle Hoofland's German Bitters,** and mix with **Three Quarts of Good Brandy or Whisky,** *and the result will be a preparation that will far excel in medical virtues and true excellence any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will cost much less. You will have all the virtues of* **Hoofland's Bitters** *in connection with a good article of Liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.*

DELICATE CHILDREN.

Those suffering from MARASMUS, wasting away, with scarcely any flesh on their bones, are cured in a very short time; one bottle in such cases, will have a most surprising effect.

DEBILITY,

Resulting from fevers of any kind—These Bitters will renew your strength in a very short time.

FEVER AND AGUE,

he chills will not return if these Bitters are used. No person in a Fever and Ague District should be without them.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects; I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief, and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1862. J. NEWTON BROWN.

ATTENTION SOLDIERS,

AND THE FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS

We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact that "HOOFLAND'S German Bitters" will cure nine tenths of the diseases induced by exposures and privations incident to camp life. In the list, published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from debility. Every of that kind can be readily cured by Hoof- German Bitters. We have no hesitation that if these Bitters were freely used, diers hundreds of lives might be wise would be lost.

are daily receiving thankful ers in the army and hospitals, tored to health by the use of to them by their friends.

OF COUNTERFEITS.

ure of "C. M. JACKSON" is PER of each Bottle

PRICES.

er Bottle, or Half Doz. $5,00
" " Half Doz. $4,00
on account of the quantity the much the cheaper.
nearest druggist not have the article put up by any of the intoxicating that may be offered to the place, but and we will forward, securely packed.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

& EVANS,
(C. M. JACKSON & CO.,)
PROPRIETORS,
Druggists and dealers in United States. note-dawly

MEDICAL.

KUNKEL'S CELEBRATED

Bitter Wine of Iron,
Bitter Wine of Iron,
Bitter Wine of Iron,
Bitter Wine of Iron,
The Great Tonic,
The Great Tonic,
The Great Tonic,
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, 165 Market street, Harrisburg, Pa. For sale in PITTSBURGH by all respectable dealers.

For sale in Pittsburgh by R. E. SELLERS & CO., and H. H. FARNESTOCK & 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 this painful affliction.

He also treats Piles, Gleet, Gonnorrhoe, Urethal 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. no16dew.

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, Ulcers, 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 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 50 pages, sent free to any address. No cents required to pay postage.

☞ The pills and Book will be sent by mail confidentially, when desired, SECURELY SEALED, and prompt receipt of money by

J. BRYAN, M. D., General Agent,
No. 78 Cedar street, New York.

☞ Joseph Fleming, Druggist, corner of the Diamond and Market street, agent for Pittsburgh. 036-amdkw

NOTICE TO ALL CONCERNED.—Among a certain class of anxious and disinterested people there is a peculiar feeling of contentment, and felt-satisfied with physicians that advertise and treat the diseases named in this card, (PRIVATE DISEASES,) why this should be, they 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. Phur 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 that publish, 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 kingdom, and 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. Spermatorrhea and all diseases arising from it are cured in a much shorter time than heretofore. It behooves every young man and women to be careful in selecting a physician. The different advertisements that are seen in our papers are of no worth, and no benefit will arise from answers than only loss of health and money. Hundreds are cured annually by my new remedies. Address BOX 820. Pittsburgh Post office. jan4-lyd

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.,	G. W. Gass,
Wm. Stewart,	J. C. Murray,
J. C. Shaw,	George J. Reis,
Robert Ashworth,	Josiah King,
James Blackley,	Springer Harbaugh,
J. H. Robinson,	J. W. Blanchard,
James K. Kerr,	J. H. Smith,
David Courtney,	E. D. Kennedy.

Pittsburgh, March 31, 1864. mh31-dtd

Wall Paper! Wall Paper!

WINDOW SHADES,
AND
OIL CLOTHS.

LATEST STYLES DIRECT FROM the manufacturers, for sale at the lowest prices, at

Foerster & Schwarz's,
NO. 164 SMITHFIELD ST.

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, &C.

GRAND OPENING OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS, AT C. HANSON LOVE & CO'S. OUR STOCK OF Shawls, Cloaks, Sacques and Dress Goods The surpasses any arrival we have had this season. We would call particular attention to this stock, as we can offer inducements to cash buyers, both wholesale and retail.

C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
74 AND 76 MARKET STREET.

GRAND DISPLAY AND THIRD ARRIVAL OF Plain and Figured Silks, Dress Goods, Cloaks and Shawls, Linen and Housefurnishing Goods, Cloths and Cassimeres, AND Domestic Goods, AT VERY LOW PRICES. AT GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S, 92 MARKET STREET.

THIRD ARRIVAL OF NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. HUGUS & HACKE, Cor. Fifth and Market St. Are now opening a splendid stock of CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS OF NEWEST STYLES. French Chintzes, Hoop Skirts AND BALMORALS, And a full line of DOMESTIC GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES is particularly called to our large and splendid Stock of New Goods. In addition to our usual extensive assortment, they will find very pretty styles of Ladies' and Misses' Hats and Bonnets in great variety, and cheaper than now generally sold. Also SPRING AND SUMMER BALMORAL SKIRTS, and a very choice stock of MERINO and SILK VESTS and UNDERGARMENTS for gentlemen's wear. We have as fine a lot of FINE TRAVELING SHIRTS as can be found anywhere. Also Ladies' and Gents' Linen Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Gloves and Hosiery, Pocketbooks, Portemonnaies and Purses; elegant steel and jet Pins and Brooches, Belts and Belt Buckles, and a full line of Trimmings and Fancy Goods.

As Cheap as the Cheapest.

Wholesale Rooms up stairs and in basement.

MACRUM & GLYDE,
78 Market street.

AT BARKER & CO.'S, 59 MARKET ST.

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
New Goods	New Goods

feb10

BUTTER.—
4 bls fresh Roll Butter,
4 kegs " "
6 firkins Fresh Roll Butter,
Just received and for sale by
PETZER & ARMSTRONG,
corner Market and First sts

NATIONAL BANKS.

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.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
{SS} 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,
THOMAS BELL,	FRANCIS G. BAILEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	ALEX. BRADLEY,

SAMUEL REA.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
aug6-dawtf

SECOND NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington City, Feb. 18th, 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 15th day of February, 1864.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
{SS.} 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 under 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. BOCKSTAX,
C. P. KLOPFER,	W. M. GORMLY
WM. COOPER,	

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

TEN-FORTY LOAN OF U. S.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

By authority of the Treasury Department, this Bank will receive Subscriptions for the Ten-Forty 5 per cent. Gold-bearing Bonds.

A commission will be allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers. JAMES LAUGHLIN,
Orders are solicited. President.
Pittsburgh, April 26th, 1864. ap27

Exchange for City Property.

That LARGE DWELLING with grounds attached, on CARSON STREET, formerly occupied by Christian Ihmsen, late of East Birmingham.

STABLING AND OUT-BUILDINGS
In the rear of the Dwelling House.

FRED. L. IHMSEN,
109 Fourth street,
ap7-1md Pittsburgh.

JUST WHAT
EVERYBODY WANTS,
A POCKET ALBUM!
Holding from 12 to 24 Pictures,
FOR SOLDIERS!
FOR SOLDIERS!
Can be sent to all parts of the
United States for Twenty Cts
ALSO,
Albums for Centre Tables,
Albums for Centre Tables,
AT PRICES
BELOW ALL,
AT PRICES
BELOW ALL,
AT PITTOCK'S,
OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.
febs10

KROEGER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS of Grand, Square and Upright
PIANO FORTES,
Warerooms, No. 6 Leroy Place, N. Y.

We offer to dealers and the public a very superior article. Our Mr. KROEGER was of the late firm of Callenberg & Co., and the manufacturing partner. Descriptive circulars free.

☞ Agents wanted mh17-2dm

OFFICE OF THE
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RY. CO.,
Pittsburgh, April 26, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the net earning for the quarter ending March 31st ult., payable (free of government tax,) on and after the 10TH OF MAY prox. at the general office of the Company in Pittsburgh to the stockholders whose stock is registered there, and at the agency of the Company, (Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co.,) No. 52 Wall street, New York, to the stockholders whose stock is registered there.

The transfer books of the Company will close at 3 o'clock p. m. on the 21 day of May prox. and will remain closed till 10 o'clock a. m. on the 17th of May thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. P. HARNES, Sec'y.
ap18-td

The Daily Post.

Schedule of Advertising Rates.

STANDING MATTER.

	Daily, 1 Sqr.	3 times a week, 1 Sqr.	Once a week, 1 Sqr.
One time	$ 75	$	$
Two times	1 25		
Three times	1 60		
Four times	1 90		
Five times	2 20		
One week	2 50	1 70	85
Two weeks	4 35	2 80	1 45
Three weeks	6 00	4 00	2 00
One month	7 50	5 00	2 50
Two months	11 25	7 50	3 75
Three months	13 75	9 15	4 55
Six months	20 75	13 85	6 90
Nine months	27 00	18 00	9 00
One year	32 00	21 33	10 70

CHANGEABLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

For one square, changeable one time each week, confined to the immediate business of the advertiser. All larger advertisements in exact proportion.

	Daily.	3 times a week	2 times a week	1 time a week
1 month	$ 9 25	$ 6 00	$ 4 70	$ 3 00
3 months	17 30	11 45	8 60	6 00
6 months	24 00	19 00	16 75	10 50
1 year	40 00	28 00	24 00	14 00

☞ First notices double the above rates.

Death notices, each insertion	50 cents
Marriage notices, each insertion	75 "
Steamboat advertisements, per trip	$2 00
Executors' and Administrators' notices	2 75

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN L. DAWSON,

Delivered in the United States House of Representatives.

MR. DAWSON. Mr. Speaker, this is the earliest moment that I have been able to get the floor, to say that the gentleman who represents the district of Pittsburgh (Mr. Moorhead) has seen proper to make my speech of the 24th of February the subject of one delivered by himself on the 26th ultimo. I regret that I cannot characterize the gentleman's effort as an argument. There is, indeed, very little in it that rises to that level. I had scarcely supposed it necessary to notice it on this floor. It is profuse in denunciations of disloyalty and of alleged sympathisers with the rebellion. They constitute, indeed, the staple of his speech. While to me he disavows any intention of giving them a personal bearing, yet by implication they are regarded as personal, and his friends, at least, have made the applications.

In his opening remark, in the declaration that I had stated with great frankness and clearness the *grounds of my opposition to the war*, he has been guilty of gross misstatement. In common with the party with which I have the honor to act, from its first outbreak I accepted the war as a necessity, and, while, I have fearlessly condemned the policy which governs it, have never hesitated to support it within what I deemed the constitutional limits. The Democratic party have acted through these trying troubles with a magnanimity and greatness of purpose that no other political organization ever exhibited. They did try to avoid the war. War is the greatest of all national misfortunes; a civil war is the worst of wars, and this promised to be the most gigantic of civil wars. They opposed Abolitionism because they knew it would bring war and desolation in its train. They tried their utmost to bring all difficulties between the North and the South to a peaceful and an honorable settlement; and they failed not for want of will but want of power. When the war came, when the vindictive stubbornness of Abolitionists and secessionists left no choice but support of the Government by arms, or submission to a rupture of the Union, the Democracy offered their blood and money for the Union freely, without stint, without reservation, without measure. All they asked in return was that the party in power should conduct it honestly and fairly, for the purpose of restoring the Union and saving the Constitution.

My colleague falls readily into the trite and well worn style of reply which his party leaders have taught him. If any Democrat objects to an act of the Administration, he raises the cry of disloyalty, and insists that we should employ our time solely in denouncing secession. If we see the money of the nation squandered, the Constitution trampled upon, the laws disregarded, public liberty endangered, the right of suffrage taken away, the freedom of speech and of the press restricted and punished, the Union for which we are blending laughed at as a thing of the past, we must, according to my colleague's code of political morals, find no fault with those who do these wrongs, ask for no reform, seek no change. The respect I have for my colleague forbids me to say that this is the mere twaddle of a demagogue. Such abject submission is only fit for a slave, wholly unfit for a freeman.

He pronounces a eulogy upon General Cass. That great old man will be filled with grief if he hears, that an avowed and open Abolitionist has spoken of him in such terms. It was heartless cruelty to vex the evening of that venerable patriot's life by praise which implies that his whole public career has been a false one. What has General Cass done to deserve such a eulogy from him? He claims the right to speak of him because "he and I once and again, but vainly, labored" to make him President. It is true that while my colleague professed to be a Democrat he also professed to be a Cass man. After the battle of Buena Vista, however, he deserted his friend Cass and went over to General Taylor. The Whigs of that day were not willing that "Rough and Ready" should be so unceremoniously appropriated, and my colleague early in 1848 came back to General Cass with professions of loud devotion, quite as loud as they are now to Abraham Lincoln. After the October elections of that year, which indicated that General Taylor was to be the lucky candidate, my colleague's zeal suddenly evaporated, and at the Presidential election which followed he failed to vote for General Cass.

My colleague has repeated what he alleges was said to him by General Cass. It is not in good taste, nor is it by any means a safe practice, to repeat private conversations. The old-fashioned notions of society which regarded intercourse between well-bred people as always discontinued the practice. I know my colleague with [illegible] bearing condemned the stories for their private revelations in the memorable contest in 1858, when he [illegible] joined hands for the elevation of David R. Porter to the chief magistracy of Pennsylvania. But having assumed the responsibility to repeat, he has no right to report him in a way which would make the General seem false to the faith of his fathers. I tell my colleague that that great man for more than twenty years had warned the country that the Union would be destroyed if a sectional President should be elected upon a platform which ignored the Constitution. After the elections of 1860 had shown that all his efforts had failed, well might he have said, "We are lost and destroyed." And my colleague quotes the language in which the patriot mourned over the triumph of abolitionism as evidence that the patriot himself was an apostate to the unsullied record and noble example of his life.

If the retirement of General Cass from office in the winter of 1861 be construed as just condemnation, how shall we construe that of Mr. Holt, who remained in his place of Secretary of War until the 4th of March, and gave his most earnest support to the Buchanan Administration, and at the close of it expressed his most cordial approbation of all the President had done, as well as all he had forborne to do. In his letter of the 24 of March, 1861, filed in the State Department, resigning the office of Secretary of War at the close of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, Mr. Holt bears attestation "to the enlightened statesmanship and unsullied patriotism of the President." Mr. Holt has the confidence of President Lincoln, and holds by his appointment at this time the responsible office of Judge Advocate General. General Dix, Secretary of the Treasury in the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan, now a Major General in the Army, appointed by Mr. Lincoln, in his address on retiring from the Cabinet and referring to Mr. Buchanan, declared himself "impressed with the purity of his motives, his conscientiousness, his thorough acquaintance with the business of the Government in its most complex details, and his anxious desire that the unhappy questions which distract the country may have a peaceful solution."

It is surprising that my colleague, in his assault upon the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, repeats here in his place the stale charge that Floyd, the Secretary of War, stole a large portion of the public arms and transferred them to Southern arsenals. The allegation is of little importance, except as far as it misrepresents a Democratic Administration. My colleague was a member of the Thirty-Sixth Congress, and should have known that a Committee constituted by the House, of which Mr. Stanton, a leading Republican, was chairman, and of which a majority were Republicans, reported on the 18th day of February, 1861, that the Southern States received in 1860 less, instead of more, than the quota of arms to which they were entitled by law; and that three of them, North Carolina, Mississippi, and Kentucky, received no arms whatever. And this simply because they did not ask for them. I refer my colleague to the report, which will be found in the second volume of Reports of Committees of the House for 1860-61.

It is stranger still that my colleague has repeated that the Administration were derelict in not arresting the progress of the rebellion in its early stages. I reassert what I stated in my remarks of the 24th of February, that the law of the 28th of February, 1795, did not confer upon the President sufficient power to employ military force to execute the laws and protect the public property, and that Mr. Buchanan, in his message to Congress on the 8th of January, 1861, asked for such authority. Congress refused to grant it. My colleague was a member of the Congress. It is a sad commentary on the degeneracy of the times that he should stand up here in the broad light of the nineteenth century and reproach President for omitting to do what he, among others who constituted a majority in Congress, failed to grant the power to do. This is a gross abuse of our patience, to which the boldness of Catiline would scarcely have been equal, and if he had been blessed with Catiline's sagacity he would have seen that it was useless.

The gentleman asserts that our financial success has become the wonder of the world. I agree with him that it is a wonder. On the 1st of January, 1861, prior to the commencement of hostilities, the entire circulation of all the banks, North and South, was not a little over $202,000,000, while on the 1st of January, 1863, in the States known as the loyal States, the circulation exceeded $238,500,000. Add to this the United States Treasury notes, interest bearing Treasury notes, fractional currency, and certificates of indebtedness, all of which circulate as currency, and it amounts to over $770,000,000. Put to that the issue of the new national Bank, which is the aggregate, swell the volume of circulation to more than $1,000,000,000, and he will learn the magnitude of the Government issues. The legitimate business of the entire country before the war, could be transacted upon a circulation of a fraction over $202,000,000. Now, with a divided country and with commercial intercourse comparatively restricted, the circulation is increased to more than $1,000,000,000, deranging the measure of all values; one dollar in gold, the constitutional currency, commanding $1 41 in greenbacks. Well may it be pronounced a wonder. Prior to 1861 the average daily clearances in the clearing house of the city of New York were only about $23,000,000, while of late they have averaged over $115,000,000, and have even run up as high as $140,000,000 in one day. My colleague should read much and reflect more before venturing to become a public instructor.

But notwithstanding the freedom with which the gentleman impeaches the motives of classes as well as individuals, I look over his speech in vain for any condemnation of the usurpations of those in authority, and especially for the slightest reflection upon the miserable crowd of sappers and miners, the contractors who have fattened themselves on the blood and tears and distresses of the nation—whose howl is ever fierce for the war, whose policy it is to prolong it, and who denounce without measure all who seek to give us a proper direction to a speedy termination. We in Pennsylvania have seen these harpies feeding on the life-blood of the State, and my colleague knows—none knows better than he—the paralyzing and consuming power of the fraudson which he chooses to preserve a silence so profoundly loyal. As a faithful sentinel on the watch-tower of the nation, why has he never given notice that this same class of persons are gnawing its foundations away? It was Madame Roland who, when the cardroom of the Revolution was nothing, cried in France, weeping over the degeneration of society and the frauds that were everywhere apparent, exclaimed, "O liberty! O liberty!—and I might add, O loyalty!—what crimes are committed in thy name!"

I have great respect, Mr. Speaker, for an argument, or a statement, when clear and forcible, and candid and fair. Differences of opinion, not of course, are a great deal of assistance, almost as much as a matter of importance to change an opinion. But the spirit of exclusion, of exclusive loyalty, is not the spirit which has made our country great. It was not the spirit which gave us our Washington, our Jefferson, our Madison, our Jackson, our Polk, who defended the honor and the rights of this country. It was not the spirit which made the great statesmen of Kentucky, Henry Clay, John J. Crittenden, John C. Breckinridge, John Bell, and John Rowan, men who were the pride of the country, and whose fame was as much a part of the country as the Union itself. It was not the spirit which made the great statesmen of Virginia, men who were the pride of the country, and whose fame was as much a part of the country as the Union itself. 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