The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1864.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

One insertion	$ 80	One month	$ 8,00
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 in 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 or 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 flushes 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.

WILL MAKE THE WEAK STRONG

WILL MAKE THE DELICATE HEARTY

WILL MAKE THE THIN STOUT

WILL MAKE THE DEPRESSED LIVELY

WILL MAKE THE SALLOW COMPLEXION CLEAR

WILL MAKE THE DULL EYE 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,

The 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.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend 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 lists, 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 case of that kind can be readily cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. We have no hesitation in stating that if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers hundreds of lives might be saved, that otherwise would be lost.

The proprietors are daily receiving thankful letters from sufferers in the army and hospitals, who have been restored to health by the use of those Bitters sent to them by their friends.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the Signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each Bottle.

PRICES.

Large size $1,00 per Bottle, or Half Doz. $5,00
Medium size 75 " " or Half Doz. $4,00

The Large Size, on account of the quantity the Bottles hold, are much the cheaper.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed by express.

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

JONES & EVANS, (SUCCESSORS TO C. M. JACKSON & CO.,) PROPRIETORS.

FOR SALE by Druggists and dealers in every town in the United States. no18-d&w

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, 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

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 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 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. oc6-emd&w

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. no15d&w.

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 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 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. Spermatorrhea and all diseases arising from it are cured in a much shorter time than heretofore. It behooves 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 will arise from answers than only loss of health and money. Hundreds are cured annually by my new remedies. Address BOX 800. jan-lyd Pittsburgh Postoffice.

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. 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-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. mh1f2m

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

Far 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. my7

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. my6

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. ap29

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 any where. Also Ladies' and Gents' Linen Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Gloves and Hosiery, Pocket-books, Portemonnaies and Purses; elegant steel and jet Pins and Broches, 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. ap23

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

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

feb10

BUTTER—
4 bbls fresh Roll Butter,
4 bxs " " "
5 firkins Fresh Roll Butter,

Just received and for sale by FETZER & ARMSTRONG, corner Market and First sts my6

NATIONAL BANKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington City, August 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 1852, 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. aug5-d&wtf

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington City, Feb. 15th, 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.

[SS] 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 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. BOUGHMAN,
C. F. 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, a 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, President.

Orders are solicited.

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, Pittsburgh. ap7-1md

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. feb35

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 mh17-2m

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RY. CO., Pittsburgh, April 8th, 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 18TH 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 20 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. H. BARNES, 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 90	1 45
Three weeks	6 00	4 00	2 00
One month	7 50	5 00	2 60
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 88	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 35	$ 6 00	$ 4 70	$ 3 00
3 months	17 20	11 45	8 60	6 00
6 months	24 00	19 00	15 75	10 50
1 year	40 00	28 00	24 50	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 Administrator's notices	2 75

COTTON SPECULATIONS.

Gen. Banks Turning an Honest Pennies, &c., &c.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Banks' army at Alexandria, on Red river, April 27th, gives the following items of army gossip about the General:

Cotton.

Gen. Banks has endeavored to control the cotton trade in his department. When he came up the river, the boat that brought him also brought a large lot of rope and bagging, to be used in baling cotton. It was given out that this was for the Government use. But private parties, citizens, who came up with Banks, attended to the rope and bagging. A man by the name of Adams was looking after that part of the business; he got a warehouse and had the rope and bagging securely stored away. After a while, large lots of cotton, belonging to General Bailey, an old citizen of Rapides Parish, began to come into town, and as the teams went out, they took back the rope and bagging that came upon Major General Banks' boat. General Bailey has now in Alexandria some four thousand bales to be shipped to New Orleans, through the Quartermaster's department. Who his partners are, this deponent saith not. There may be a Major General deeply interested in the four thousand bales, but of others I know nothing, except what I hear from others. But this much I do know; Gen. Bailey has been one of the leading rebels in the Parish. He has been shipping cotton to the Rio Grande, and running the blockade with it for a long time. He has sent his niggers and his wife to Texas and has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, was President of a free State meeting in this place, and presided; cheered to the echo every sentiment favoring immediate abolition of slavery *in Louisiana* (his negroes are in Texas.) The rope and bagging in which most of his cotton is now baled was brought from New Orleans at the same time and on the same boat with General Banks. This cotton, now in town, is being shipped to the chief quartermaster of the department of the gulf, to be sold by that official in pursuance of orders from Gen. Banks. All this I have seen and heard myself.

It may all be honest and patriotic, through a self-sacrificing devotion to the country, but nobody down here that I have met with thinks so. I "don't see it" myself. These four thousand bales are worth a million of dollars. One-fourth of that ought to satisfy the pecuniary ambition of even a Major General.

Other planters are offered the same privilege extended to General Bailey, of shipping their cotton through General Banks' quartermasters, but so far as I can learn, but few have done so. Whether the money will be paid over to loyal parties at New Orleans, I do not know, as the matter has not been tested yet.

Cotton permits issued from other Departments are not respected by Gen. Banks, and he has used every effort to put down cotton buying, and to banish cotton dealers from Red river. Has Gen. Banks the right to ship cotton, or order it shipped, without permits from the Treasury Department? His quartermasters, in pursuance of his orders, are now violating the Treasury regulations, and acts of Congress. Will the President keep a General long in command, who thus sets the laws at defiance? Let the President and the people of the North answer this.

Checks on Banks.

I have some "Bank checks," or checks on Banks, to transmit you. When Gen. Banks returned to Grand Ecore, after the battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, an officer rode up to him and remarked: "This is pretty rough, General." "Only a temporary check," replied the General, gravely. He is now at Alexandria. This is the first of a series of "checks on Banks" that have been related to me. The following is also good:

It is said that the rebels, captured at Mansfield two wagons, loaded with paper collars; and that General Dick Taylor returned the collars, through a flag of truce, with a letter to General Banks, in which the facetious rebel said: "I have boiled, fried, baked and stewed these things, and can do nothing with them. We cannot eat them; they are a luxury for which we have no use, and I would like therefore, to exchange them for a like quantity of hard tack." The joke is a good one, and has convulsed the western boys, who have no great admiration for the "liberator of Louisiana." When the western troops passed General Banks' headquarters, coming into Alexandria, yesterday, they groaned, jeered, and called aloud, "How about those paper collars."

To-day a steamboat was rounding out while a large crowd of soldiers were swimming in the river. The boys cried out to the boat, 'Have you any of Banks' paper collars aboard?' And then went up a shout from all, in which "paper collars," "bully for paper collars," were the only audible words used. This is a good check on Banks. It will be honored at sight.

Another one is told in this wise:—After the two days' battle, our forces, it is said, captured a rebel courier, bearing dispatches from Dick Taylor to Magruder, and among the letters, it is said, was one from Taylor to the Texan General, in which Taylor said:

"I thank you for your kind offer to furnish me and my army with supplies. But I have plenty on hand. Your offer came a little too late. My efficient commissary, N. P. Banks, has supplied me abundantly, etc."

Banks used to be called "Stonewall Jackson's commissary." He is now called Dick Taylor's. Pardon me if I should tell another. I hope it will not subject me to the charge of "discouraging enlistments" or sympathising with treason. When the army arrived at Grand Ecore, General Banks relieved General Lee, commanding the cavalry, from command, and ordered him to remain at his quarters. He did so, but said to General Banks, "I suppose somebody has to be sacrificed on account of our defeat at Mansfield, but you have selected too small a man for the sacrifice. It will require a major general to shoulder so great a responsibility." At night General Franklin, A. J. Smith and quite a number of colonels and other high officials, called on Gen. Lee to express their sympathy for him. At about 10 o'clock at night General Banks sent one of his staff to General Lee's quarters, to say to the officers there assembled, that such conduct was demoralizing the army, etc. The officers sent word back to General Banks that they were not demoralizing the army; that they and the army were as ready now as ever to meet and fight the enemy, and that they could not do so unless they have a leader! At one o'clock at night, Gen. Lee was ordered on board a transport. Colonel Lucas, who commanded a cavalry brigade at Mansfield, tells the above, he himself being one of the officers present at General Lee's quarters.

One more check on Banks will suffice. When he left Grand Ecore for Shreveport, he wrote to General Grover, commanding the post at Alexandria, in which he said: "We hope to meet the enemy this side of Shreveport." His hopes have been more than realized, and he hopes not to meet the enemy this side of New Orleans.

To deal seriously. It is due to the country that the true state of affairs up here should be known. Gen. Banks on arriving at Alexandria, kept his army waiting about a week, in order to hold an election in Rapides parish for delegates to the constitutional convention. On arriving at Natchitoches, (pronounced Nack a tosh,) the same farce was repeated, and an election held before the army could advance. The soldiers became clamorous for a fight, and loud complaints were heard about delays for elections, cotton speculating, &c. Thus General Banks had lost the confidence of his soldiers as a general long before he went into battle. The manner in which he disposed of his forces at Mansfield, where he commanded in person, was so contrary to all rules of military tactics, that everybody became disgusted with his generalship. Complaints from officers as high in command as Brigadier Generals, were loud and public. They declared that Banks' army had been whipped in detail, and that he was unfit to command an army. General A. J. Smith can be heard at all times denouncing Banks for incompetency as a General. There is another source of complaint. There was a criminal neglect on the part of some one to properly supply the men with rations. The officers of the 116th New York, infantry declare publicly that after the battle of Pleasant Hill, their men had to search the haversacks of the dead, to get something to eat, while at the same time the negroes were well supplied with rations.

Gen. Banks may be useful to the country in many capacities and places. But to continue him longer in command of the Department of the Gulf, is setting at defiance the wishes of nine-tenths of the loyal citizens of Louisiana, and is to treat with contempt the deep indignation and well-founded dissatisfaction of the soldiers in the field. We cannot hope for success so long as he is in command. He may be as great a general as Napoleon, and as brave as Julius Cæsar, but while the soldiers think otherwise, it is useless to expect that they will fight successfully under him.

The Black Flag.

Before the battle of Pleasant Hill, Gen. Dick Taylor sent in by a flag of truce, a letter to Gen. Banks, in which he told him that if negro troops were used against the Confederate army, he (Taylor) would raise the black flag, and show no quarter. It may be owing to this fact that no negro troops were engaged, they having been sent to the rear (or rather the front) to guard the baggage train, on its way back to Grand Ecore.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

The Administration Excoriated by Wendell Phillips.

The War Creates Despotic Power.

Every Right Arm Mortgaged to the Nation.

The first anniversary meeting of the Abolitionists came off at the Church of the Puritans on Tuesday last, Wm. Lloyd Garrison presiding.

Mr. Wendell Phillips addressed the meeting, from whose speech we make the following extracts, which are, to say the least, very strong and very extraordinary:

The youngest of us are never again to see that republic into which we were born. In our day, at least, it is to be largely biased by the inevitable results of such a civil war as this. When the war is ended there will be thrown upon us seven or eight hundred thousand men, unfitted by the experience of war for the daily avocations of business, and five or ten thousand idolized officers, the only available candidates for office for a quarter of a century to come.

Two thousand millions of dollars is the debt of the Government to-day, three thousand millions of dollars the ultimate debt of State, county and town, of war damages, the annual expense of three thousand millions of dollars beyond our debt interest to keep the standing army which will be inevitably necessary on any plan of reconstruction. Under that mortgage, rests the labor of the next half century. Every living right hand is mortgaged and every one to be born for the next twenty years, for this atonement which God has demanded for the sin of our fathers. Hitherto the charm of American labor has been the surplusage of its means. When the American artisan reached Saturday night after he had paid for his rent, his clothing, his food, he had a half or a third of his wages left—ample material for books, for lectures, for amusements, for newspapers, for travel, for the education of his children.

The Austrian prays to-day in the streets of Vienna, "God Grant I may be as well off to-morrow as I was yesterday." No Yankee ever breathed such a prayer. Every Monday morning he commences life better than he started a week before. This has been the fulcrum and spring-board which lifted the labor of the North into intellectual and moral life. The English artisan mostly, when he reaches Saturday night has spent his last penny for food, rent, and clothing, and he begins his Monday morning almost as hopeless as the one previous. Now so long as the legitimate [illegible] [illegible] so long as this inevitable necessities of the Government for twenty years to come, they are to ask at least one third, if not one-half, of the average income of the capital of the country to defray its expenses; so long the laboring masses of the Northern States are robbed of just that surplus which constituted its [illegible] to intellectual and moral progress. I look out upon our future, therefore, as one vastly momentous in the history of Republican Government. A comparatively ignorant laboring class in the history of all free States, the resource of corruption and the grave of independence—these are the dead weight—these are the lee shore of the maelstrom behind which the old frigate struggles for her harbor.

What I ask of American citizens interested alike in twenty millions of white men, and four millions of black, in the Providence of God on one bottom, sinking or swimming together, is remembering the danger on the right hand and on the left. Clear the decks, sweep every possible obstacle or danger from our pathway if in the providence of God we may by any possibility save the liberty of the whole and the free institutions bequeathed us. Now over all the picture looms the cloud of a Government habituated to the exercise of despotic power. Well did Mr. Seward say to Lord Lyons, "I, but ring a bell on this side, and unchallenged I put in prison a New Englander, I ring one on that, and with equal responsibility consign a citizen of Ohio to a dungeon."

No such despotism this side the wall of China. Necessary, inevitable, not to be found fault with in this death grapple with the rebellion, but all the more earnestly does it become us to remember that such powers and such an example, if, perchance, trusted to less worthy hands, may result in the speedy dismemberment of the Republic, and the quick advance of despotism. In looking therefore, at our question, let us remember that it is on a platform girdled by these dangers that we discuss the abolition of slavery to-day.

I recognize as gladly as any man, as proudly as any man, the valor and skill of the Army of the Potomac and its matchless chief. [Applause.] I believe that Grant will go to the gulf when he pleases to, and plant the stars and stripes again triumphant over the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, but I believe it will be done over battle fields as bloody as that which he treads to-day. For though the rebellion reels in Virginia, it is by no means broken when it quits the Old Dominion. The sections have learned at least to respect each other. We know the South, its willingness to die for its ideas. We know its readiness for every sacrifice, its indomitable pride.

Those elements are not subdued by a single battle, no, nor by three such. I believe therefore, although we beat the rebellion out of Virginia that it will still live, and the war is to last many, many months longer. In considering therefore our question, we are to consider fairly the next four years, and my resolution points the discriminating judgment of Abolitionists at the administration in full view of that fact, and in full view of the fact that this summer is to say under what philosophy the war shall be conducted. The popular cry is "stand by the administration." (Applause.) I recognize it, it has broad, deep, patriotic meaning—"stand by the administration." It is every man's duty, every citizen's duty, to stand by the administration. [Applause.]

But remember, Mr. President, we are Americans, not Europeans. We live under the Constitution of the United States, under no French or English rule, and our fathers have laid down as the safest, safest, wisest, wisest principle of Government that every four years the citizen shall summon the Government before him and try it and record the verdict. Every four years the Administration comes before the assembled people to ask like the old prophet, "What have I done wrong? Whom have I injured?" I summons the judgment of the community. We are not only at liberty as American citizens, we are bound, to say to the pilot of the last four years, either you are or you are not my pilot for the coming four. Any man, therefore, who raises to-day the standard, "Stand by the Administration, and does not take into account that conditional limitation, that an American citizen is bound to stand by the Administration so far and so long as the Constitution allows him and no longer, forfeits his franchise under the free institutions of the fathers, and binds his lips like a vassal of the Czar to life long allegiance. [Applause.]

If you think such a privilege dangerous, if you think the exercise of such a right inexpedient, there is the Constitution of the United States, assail it, but leave me untouched. There is the Convention of '89. Attack that, but leave me uncensured. There is the fundamental principle of American institutions. Deny it, but leave me uncriticized. I am only a constitutional American citizen, treading in the footsteps of the fathers of the Republic, denying that any man has a life long right to office. [Applause.] The hour summons us therefore, to the decision of this duty. No thoughtful citizen has a right to evade it. As an abolitionist, I feel the deepest interest in the exercise of it.

Now I should not say this if I thought this was a common war to be decided by battle. If our conflict of arms was with the French, Grant is as good as anybody, and a little better. But in this struggle, if our success carries our banner down to the Gulf, you cannot stop the war of ideas, you have not completed the struggle betwixt Northern and Southern civilization. The Hon. L. W. Spratt said at the Montgomery Convention: "This is no geographical quarrel; there can be no geographical quarrel betwixt the men of the North and the men of the South. They are cordial enough. It is a war between the civil institutions of one section and the civil institutions of the other." It is the eagle and the fish tied together. The eagle cannot live in the fluid suited to the fish, and the fish cannot live in the air with the eagle. One must perish that the other may survive.

I believe in God and democracy, and so I believe that ultimately in that final close of the shock, the North, representing justice and democracy, will give law to this belt of the continent. The question is now, will we transfer the decision of this vital issue from the battle fields, where we conquer, to the Senate house, where we are always betrayed? My charge against this Administration, as an Abolitionist, is that it seeks to adjourn the battle from the field to

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