# The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1864.



**ADVERTISING RATES.**

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One insertion | $ 75 | One month | $ 7,50 |
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| Three insertions | 1,62 | Three months | 15,75 |
| Four insertions | 1,90 | Four months | 18,00 |
| Five insertions | 2,20 | Five months | 24,00 |
| One week | 2,50 | Six months | 30,75 |
| Two weeks | 4,35 | One year | 32,00 |
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**DAILY POST,**

Single subscriptions by mail, $8,00 per year. Delivered in the city, at 15 cents per week.

**WEEKLY POST.**

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| Single subscriptions | $1,50 |
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| 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,
STRONG AND NERVOUS,
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 whiskey 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 on the market, and will cost much less. You will have all the virtues of* **Hoofland's Bitters** *in combination with a good article of Liquor, and much less money than those inferior preparations will cost you. Try it.*

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 reason why a truth 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 testimony 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 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 this 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-dkw



**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 25 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. 78 Cedar street, New York.

Joseph Fleming, Druggist, corner of the Diamond and Market street, agent for Pittsburgh. oct6-eindkw

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 not 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 300.

Jan-lyd Pittsburgh Post Office.

Horticultural & Floral Department.

PITTSBURGH
SANITARY FAIR,
June 1st.

THE COMMITTEE ON PLANTS, FRUITS AND FLOWERS confidently appeal to the aid of all Horticulturists and Florists both Amateur, Commercial and Professional. The laudable object of this Fair and the apparent exigencies of the time, and the development of each day alone, will urge the Patriot and Philanthropist.

We solicit your donations or contributions of such articles as will adorn and render attractive the Department under our charge, which is of ample extent, and where careful attendants will always be at hand, that the owners of plants may rest assured that their collections will be duly cared for. In addition to the ordinary products of the green-house and garden, the Committee also solicits contributions of

| | |
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| Bouquets, | Cut Flowers, |
| Baskets of Flowers, | Dried Flowers, |
| Floral Designs, | Wax Flowers, |
| Hanging Baskets, | Leather Flowers, |
| Flower Stands, | Phantom Bouquets, |
| Fern Cases, | Autumn Leaves, |
| Aviaries, | Aquaria, |
| Gardening Implements, | Seeds, |
| Native Wine, | Gardening Books, |
| Garden Seats & Vases, | Fountains, |

Horticultural Iron Work,
Horticultural Wire Work,
Horticultural China and Glass,
Horticultural Pottery,
Foreign and Exotic Fruit,
Dried Fruit,
Wax Fruit,
Garden Statuary.

In short, Rustic Ornaments of every kind, or anything of a rural or rustic character that does not strictly belong to the Agricultural Department.

Daily contributions of cut flowers, bouquets, designs, baskets, &c., so as to insure a constant and regular supply during the Fair, will be very acceptable, and contributors will please arrange with the Chairman of the Committee,

AT FLORAL HALL.

Donations or contributions from abroad may be sent to WM. D. McGOWAN, Secretary of the Fair, with Bill of Lading marked:

"For the Floral and Horticultural Department—For the Committee."

WM. S. BISSELL,
my7-td CHAIRMAN.

DYSPEPSIA CRACKERS,
—AT THE—
BOSTON CRACKER BAKERY,
NO. 64 FOURTH STREET.
mh23 S. S. MARVIN.

WINDOW SHADES—MADE TO our own order, for sale by
W. F. MARSHALL,
my7 87 Wood st.



**DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, &C.**

For a Nice New Shawl, Sacque, Or Dress Pattern,
For a Nice New Shawl, Sacque, Or Dress Pattern,
For a Nice New Shawl, Sacque, Or Dress Pattern,
Circular
Circular
Circular
Go to the well-known Establishment of
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
74 AND 76 MARKET STREET.
my14

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 TRAVELLING 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.

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| ap23 New Goods | | | New Goods |
| New Goods | | | New Goods |
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| New Goods | | | New Goods |

AT BARKER & CO.'S, 59 MARKET ST.
feb10

STEEL TOOTH HAY AND GRAIN RAKES,
WARRANTED THE BEST NOW in use. Also, STORE TRUCKS and WHEELBARROWS. Manufactured and for sale by C. COLEMAN,
mh17 Near the Penitentiary, Allegheny City, Pa.

THE GREATEST VARIETY OF
ELEGANT AND CHEAP
WALL PAPER,
OIL CLOTHS
AND
WINDOW SHADES
ARE SOLD AT
FOERSTER & SCHWARZ'S,
164 Smithfield Street,
my13

REMOVAL OF LIVERY STABLE.—The undersigned having removed his Livery Stable from the rear of the Scott House, to near the corner of First and Smithfield street, W. C. Conn'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 his special attention. NEAL BRIDELAND.



**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 SCOTT, | ALEXANDER SPEER, |
| THOMAS BELL, | FRANCIS J. BARRY, |
| THOS. WIGHTMAN, | ADM. BRADLEY, |
| | SAMUEL REA. |

JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
aug6-dkwtf

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 {SS} 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 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. BOYNMAN, |
| C. F. KLOPPER; | 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,
Orders are solicited. President.
Pittsburgh, April 26th, 1864. ap27

JUST WHAT
EVERYBODY WANTS,
A POCKET ALBUM!
Holding from 12 to 24 Pictures,
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

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of J. F. DAY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Jonas Keefer retiring from the firm.

J. F. DAY,
JONAS KEEFER.
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 7th, 1864.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
Saddlery and Coach Hardware,
In all its branches, under the name and style of
DAY & HAYDEN.
No. 58 Wood Street.
JOSIAH F. DAY,
THOMAS S. HAYDEN.
Pittsburgh, Pa., January 18th, 1864.
mh8-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 AXTHELM, Agent,
No. 103 Third street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

OATS—600 BUSH PRIME OATS—Just received and for sale by
FETZER & ARMSTRONG,
my6 corner Market and First sts.


## The Daily Post.

From the National Intelligencer.

### GEN. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

#### Governor Pierpont's Accusations.

When we yesterday wrote that "it is as truly the duty of the honest and fearless patriot to animadvert on the errors and expose the abuses of men in office as to resist the armed enemy in the field, because resistance to the latter will be ineffective precisely in proportion to the errors and abuses tolerated in the former," we did not foresee that the theoretical justice of our views under this head would be so speedily approved by the practical example of one who stands high in the confidence of the present Administration.

We allude to Governor PIERPONT, of Virginia, who, it appears, has deemed himself placed under "the painful necessity" of calling the formal attention of the President and of the Congress of the United States to "the abuses of military power in Virginia," alleged to be perpetrated under the auspices of Major Gen. Butler, commanding at Fortress Monroe. The charges which the Governor brings against this officer relate to "the capricious exercise of power outside of the rules of war in a manner justly to render the military authority obnoxious to the friends of the Government and the Union cause." And it is openly charged that these abuses are instituted and sustained for corrupt and mercenary purposes.

If these were the random allegations of an anonymous and irresponsible "newspaper correspondent," they would deserve no notice, however much, on general principles of probability, they might command the popular confidence in their credibility. If these were the accusations of a prejudiced political opponent of the present Administration, they might, in point of form, be flippantly dismissed as the inspirations of party rancor, however general might be the conviction, otherwise entertained, that they had a basis in fact. If these accusations were of a general declamatory nature, they might be ignored for lack of demonstrative cogency, however clear might be the impressions that there was so much smoke there must be some fire to produce it. But when, instead of emanating from an irresponsible source, they are uttered under the signature of the Governor of the "loyal State of Virginia;" when, instead of being the deliverances of a political opponent of the present Administration, they proceed from a Governor who fully and frankly endorses the political policy of the Administration in its conduct of the war; and when, instead of being mere vague generalities, they are the formal, exact, precise, and specific charges of such an Administration Governor, we submit that they are of a nature and authority which cannot be ignored either by the person accused or by the service whose uniform the person wears.

It is known that these imputations on the official purity of Gen. Butler are not new. The official investigations of the last Congress contain the record of a transaction to his discredit, which, so far as we are informed, has never been a subject of inquiry for the purpose of either vindicating his character from an odious allegation, if the sworn representations made against him before the committee of that Congress were false, or for his condign punishment if they were true. In the official report of the special committee appointed by the House of Representatives of the last Congress "to inquire into all the facts and circumstances connected with contracts and agreements by or with the Government," is found the testimony of Mr. J. E. Whipple, of New York city. Mr. Whipple, it appears, is a hat merchant doing business at No. 37 Broadway, in that city, and he states, under oath, that Gen. Butler offered him a valuable contract for 6,000 hats, in the autumn of 1861, provided ten per cent. on the amount of the contract were given to his [Butler's] quartermaster "to divide around." That quartermaster was Capt. Paul R. George; and the corrupt proposition, according to Mr. Whipple's assertion, was made in the presence of Gen. Butler's adjutant, Major Strong. The testimony of Mr. Whipple, with all its particularity of statement as to the time when and the place where this alleged proposition was made, may be read in Report No. 2 of the House Committee on Government Contracts, 2d Session of 37th Congress, on pages 1302, 1303, 1304. The testimony of Mr. Whipple, so far as we are apprised, has never been rebutted, because his charges have never formed a matter of investigation. A few days before they were made Gen. Butler had been dispatched by the Government to New Orleans.

Of his military administration at New Orleans we purpose to say nothing, because we are confining ourselves strictly to the rehearsal of public charges which have recognized authorship, and which do not depend at all upon common rumor or vulgar belief.

We do not intend at present to recapitulate the specifications brought against this officer by Gov. Pierpoint in the communication he has addressed to the President and the members of the present Congress. In the discharge of our functions as public journalists we simply apprize our readers of the fact that such a communication has been made; that it has been placed in the hands of the President and of the members of the Cabinet; that it has been laid on the desk of every member of Congress; and that it contains charges which revive the worst traditions of military license belonging to any nation or any age. We of course assume, when such formal and precise accusations are lodged by such a responsible authority against an officer in the army of the United States, that that officer, unless he is lost to all sense of shame, will be swift to ask for a court of inquiry to sit in judgement on these grave and particular allegations. If, contrary to this just expectation, Gen. Butler shall rest passive under these accusations, it will then become the imperative duty of the President, unless he too would seem willingly insensible to the most ordinary considerations of political and military morals, to order a court martial to make inquisition into the matters alleged by Governor Pierpoint. A decent respect for the honor of the military service can admit of no other course, unless immunity from official responsibility for their acts is awarded to all military officers who propitiate the favor of the Administration by a supposed subserviency to the dominant political sentiment of the hour. No one supposes that such allegations could be brought by a friend of the Administration against a political opponent of the Administration, engaged in its military service without insuring his instant suspension from command and arraignment before a court of military justice, if not (what would be more probable) his instant dismissal from the service. The recent commendable proceedings of the War Department in ordering the trial of Col. Todd, late Provost Marshal in this city, and in ordering the trial of Colonel Fish, late Provost Marshal under General Schenck in Baltimore, for crimes and abuses which are venial as compared with those imputed to General Butler by Governor Pierpoint, afford the assurance that the Administration will be prompt to give the former an opportunity to vindicate his character from the odium under which it must rest in the absence of a judicial exculpation.

And in the mean time Gen. Butler's "Provost Marshal's Court" at Norfolk, which, by its illegal proceedings, is harassing the people of that city and eating out their substance, should be summarily suppressed, not only for its abuses of power, as alleged by Gov. Pierpoint, but for its nullity in point of constitutional authority. When a similar tribunal, assuming, under similar circumstances, to exercise a like stretch of power in the neighboring town of Alexandria, was established in that city during the earlier months of the war, it was suppressed by order of the President for want of its legitimacy, as an incident of the military power in districts where there were loyal municipal courts established under the civil authority. And this not by the President had, we know, the sanction of the Attorney General of the United States, if indeed it did not proceed from his instance; and we hope, in a matter of constitutional and legal authority, the President may still be permitted to respect the opinions of the highest law officer of the Government, without being held to impinge on the legitimate prerogatives of the War Department.

If any would know the considerations in virtue of which we urge the correction of such manifest abuses, we need only cite the language of Gov. Peirpoint in explanation of the reasons why he has made his exposition of Gen. Butler's conduct in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina. We quote from his letter as follows:

"The Union papers have been regretting that the Union cause for some time past has been on the decline in North Carolina. It is true. The wail of the oppressed there under Gen. Butler's rule has gone out through the old North State and hushed the clamor of her liberty-loving people for the blessings of freedom they expected to enjoy under the old stars and stripes. And these oppressions now form the principal staple for the rebel Gov. Vance in his canvass for re-election to persuade the people to be reconciled to Jeff Davis's despotism.

* * * "Before Gen. Butler went there the Union men were buoyant with the hope of seeing their section settled and repopulated by the people from the North. They welcomed Northern men among them. But now dejection, despondency, and bitterness is seen where hope then existed, and deep sectional hostility is beginning to manifest itself. Oh! it is a bitter, *bitter* contemplation, to see so glorious a cause as the Union cause thus stricken and wounded in the house of its friends. My heart is sick, *sick* at the contemplation. But there is consolation in knowing that the abuses only exist in this city and the district of Virginia and North Carolina, and that you, gentlemen, form a tribunal to whom we can appeal, which is too high and too pure to refuse adequate relief."

We are quite sure that it can be hardly less *sickening* for us to publish or for our readers to know the existence of such accusations against an officer holding a high military command under Government than for Gov. Peirpoint to make them on his official, and personal responsibility. But when they *are* thus publicly made by a political adherent of the Administration, who, we ask, is the true *friend*, we will not say of the Union, but of the Administration itself—the man that would have the truth of the charges inquired into, or the man that would have them ignored by favor of the Executive? To our minds this is not a question of men or of political favoritism. It is a question whether the American people, expending their blood and treasure with a prodigality unexampled in the history of the world, shall be allowed to receive a due return for their gigantic sacrifices. And so the American people will be sure to regard it.

### DEFENCES OF RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the World.

BALTIMORE, May 8.

To show the reader that my views are entitled to some weight and consideration, and that the facts and intelligence I shall offer are within range of the sources of information I have enjoyed, it will be necessary to offer a few observations concerning myself. For reasons which may be easily conjectured, it would be impolitic for me to introduce myself to the public as fully as I can do to the editor. It is sufficient to say here that I am a native of Mississippi, a citizen of Alabama, a lawyer by profession, a planter by occupation, and at present a refugee. The war, as I did not choose to participate in it, forced me into *otium cum dignitate;* and during its progress I have visited every State in the Confederacy, and all the principal cities, and some three-score of villages and hamlets.

In these places I have conversed freely with the inhabitants, with mechanics, merchants, farmers, doctors, divines, lawyers and politicians; with the ignorant and simple; the inexperienced and unsophisticated; the learned and perverse. Since the middle of February, I have been most of the time in Richmond, associating considerably with officers of the army and navy, and of the military and civil departments of the Government.

I always believed in the right, but not in the policy, of secession, and, from the beginning of our unhappy struggle, have been in heart and conduct faithful to the Union. To avoid being conscripted, and obliged to serve a cause repugnant to my feelings, which I found I could not avoid if I remained in the Confederacy, I determined to expatriate myself, and after encountering many difficulties, succeeded four days ago in passing the Union lines.

I will conclude my letter by disclosing some of the plans, preparations and resources of the rebels for the summer campaign. The Southern people and rebel officials have been for some weeks anticipating with anxiety the operations of Generals Lee and Grant, and now that the struggle is progressing they are no doubt intensely excited. But neither officials nor civilians suppose that the conflict between these great captains will necessarily determine the destiny of the Confederacy. All believe, however, that if Lee prevails against his adversary, the Confederacy will at once be recognized by some of the leading powers of Europe, and encouraged by this fond hope they have been devoting all their energies to supply their favorite chief with the men and munitions requisite to ensure him success.

If the reports of the battles on Thursday and Friday are correct, the plans of Lee have undoubtedly been prostrated for the present, but it does not therefore, follow that the rebel capital will immediately be occupied by the Federal forces. It may be true that Lee is falling back to Richmond, but, knowing something of his strength, I am inclined to discredit the report. Certainly no decisive engagement has yet taken place, and it is quite probable that Lee is manoeuvring to avoid one until further reinforcements can reach him. I think it would be safe to wager that Meade's army will not be within cannon range of Richmond for, at least a fortnight. Still I hope the fact will prove otherwise.

But if Lee does fall back on the defiant city, you may depend on it Grant will have plenty of work before him. The defences around the town are no bugbear as some persons have guessed and published. They are as perfect and formidable as military skill and engineering can possibly make them. Several weeks ago the works then around the city were carefully inspected by President Davis and General Lee and Bragg, and were pronounced by them quite satisfactory; but notwithstanding this, the President, about a week later, called General Beauregard, the Toledan of the confederacy, to the capital, to examine the work and devise improvements, if in his judgment any could be made. Beauregard spent several days around the city with Lee and Bragg, and the result was the immediate commencement of another line of defensive works. Several of the most proficient engineers in the rebel service have been detailed to superintend the construction of the new, agreeably to the plans of the great rebel engineer.

Thousands of negroes have been employed more than three weeks in digging new ditches, and throwing up new earth parts, parapets, &c., in advance of the old ones. By this time the new line is, beyond doubt, completed.

These fortifications were to consist, as I was informed by officers (and a very reliable gentleman) engaged in their construction, of seventeen detached forts, forming several independent, defensive positions, after the style of the fortifications constituting the second line of defence around the city of Paris. The barracks and military works are so arranged for flanking fires from artillery that mutual protection will exist between the forts. The interval between the works are closed by long curtains protected by ditches twenty-four feet wide and sixteen feet deep, in most of which are constructed fraises and tenailles. Many of the ditches are supplied with water from the adjacent rivulets. These forts are all to be connected by a military road and telegraph affording speedy communication between them.

These works will be mounted with guns of large caliber, and there will be no lack of howitzers and mortar batteries, protected by bomb-proof casemates, out of reach of the Union artillery.

The question may be pertinently asked, "Where have the rebels obtained such a supply of ordnance of this character?" I answer, that they have manufactured some, but have received more from Europe. The Northern people would be astonished to learn the vast amount of war material and other necessaries, that, in spite of the blockade, the rebels are weekly receiving from the other side of the Atlantic. On the 22d inst. I counted around the depot of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, thirty-two mortars of French manufacture, which were received at Wilmington only a few days before.

Before leaving the defences of Richmond let me mention a new and novel invention by Captain Holden of the rebel army. It is nothing more or less than a stink ball designed to be fired into the works of besiegers to stink them out. About the middle of April, I was one of several civilians who, upon invitation, accompanied a party of officers to Atlee's station, on the Central Railroad, ten miles from Richmond, to witness some experiments with this ball. The ball is an iron shell containing combustible and destructive material, as well as odoriferous matter, and in appearance is similar to the stink ball in use many years ago. It is designed to be thrown by mortars, but in the tests on the occasion referred to the fuse was lighted and the shells allowed to fulminate where they were placed. The stench which followed the explosion was the most fetid and villainous that ever outraged the olfactories of man. Coleridge said that he counted in Cologne seventy-seven "well defined and several stinks." But if he had been at Atlee's on the day of the experiments alluded to he would have recognized them all and seventy-seven thousand more. The concentrated stink of all the skunks, pole cats, niggers, pitch, sulphur, rasped horses and horses' hoofs, burnt in fire assafetida, ferula, and bug-weeds in the world would not equal the smell emitted by these balls. But not only is the smell in itself intolerable, but it provokes sneezing and coughing, and produces nausea, rendering it impossible for men to do duty within reach of it. A single ball will impregnate the atmosphere for fifty yards round, and the fetid compound, entering everything it touches, emits the stench for a long time. The opinion of all who witnessed the experiments was that these balls were a fair offset to Greek fire, and General Winder, and several other officers of rank who were present, expressed the belief that it would prove more effective for driving off besiegers than anything ever invented. Be this as it may, if Richmond is ever threatened by a siege, the "sneezers," as the inventor facetiously calls his balls, will form a prominent feature in the defensive operations.


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