The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1864.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For standing matter per square, (10 words.) very day:

One insertion	$ 75	One month	$ 7,50
Two insertions	1,25	Two months	11,25
Three insertions	1,65	Three months	13,75
Four insertions	1,90	Four months	13,00
Five insertions	2,20	Five months	14,00
One week	2,60	Six months	20,75
Two weeks	4,35	One year	32,00
Three weeks	6,00		

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.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE.

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

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

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

Piles Drops, for the support and cure of Piles.

Elastic Stockings, for weak and varicose veins.

Elastic Knee Caps, for weak knee joints.

Ankle Supporters, for weak knee joints.

Suspensory Bandages.

Self-Injecting Syringes; also every kind of Syringes.

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

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

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

Self-Injecting Syringes.
Self-Injecting Syringes.
Self-Injecting Syringes.
Self-Injecting Syringes.
Of every kind.

Sold at DR. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street.

Suspensory Bandages,
Suspensory Bandages,
Suspensory Bandages,
Suspensory Bandages,
A dozen different kinds,
A dozen different kinds,
A dozen different kinds,
A dozen different kinds,

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

PILES OF

TWENTY YEARS STANDING

CURED.

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

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

ELLIOTT DAVIS.

December 24th, 1863.

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

de23-1yd&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. Not after 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, 50 pages, sent free to any address. Send for it and read it to pay postage.

☞ The pills and Book will be sent by mail, confidentially, when desired, on receipt of money 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.

NOTICE TO ALL CONCERNED.—Among a certain class of self-important people there is a peculiar feeling of concealed jealousy, called to all physicians that advertise and treat the diseases named in this card, (Private Diseases,) why this should be, they are no one can tell. Are they not aware that all physicians treat these cases of every denomination, in fact some 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 the adventurer sees the fact, and their family physician may say 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 are they to know? Are they not aware that Sir Astley Cooper, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Sir Charles Bell 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 testimonials if I thought it necessary to certify to my general success; but my long residence in this city is sufficient proof without adding more. Spermatorrhœa and all diseases arising from it are cured in a much shorter time than heretofore. 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 answering them only loss of health and money. Hundreds are cured annually by my new remedies. Address BOX 800, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

jan-1yd

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 fully cared for. In addition to the ordinary products of the green-house and garden, the Committee also solicit contributions of

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. MCCOWAN, Secretary on the Fair, with Bill of Lading market:

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

WM. S. BISSELL,
CHAIRMAN.

my7-td

DYSPEPSIA CRACKERS,

—AT THE—

BOSTON CRACKER BAKERY,

NO. 62 FOURTH STREET,

mh23 S. S. MARVIN.

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

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, &C.

1864. Spring & Summer. 1864.

NEW AND HANDSOME

SHAWLS, CLOAKS, SACQUES,

Dress Goods and Balmorals,

Just opening at

C. HANSON LOVE & CO.'S,

Together with every description of

Housefurnishing and Mourning Goods,

Also the largest and best assorted stock of

Cassimeres, Cloths and Jeans,

FOR MEN AND BOYS,

That we have been able to offer for a long time. Please give us a call and examine our stock.

C. Hanson Love & Co.,
my21 74 and 76 Market street.

NEW DRESS GOODS,

At 31, 37 1-2, 50 and 62 1-2c;

Striped and Figured Chintzes,

At 62c per Yard;

SUMMER SHAWLS,

$2,50 to $15,00;

Kid Gloves, $1,50 per Pair;

SILK CIRCULARS

AND

LOTH CIRCULARS,

VERY CHEAP, AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

MARKET STREET.

my20

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 full line of Trimmings and Fancy Goods

As Cheap as the Cheapest.

Wholesale Rooms up stairs and in basement.

MACRUM & GLYDE,

78 Market street.

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

feb10

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 carriges, buggies, and saddle horses upon the shortest notice. Also horses kept at livery at reasonable rates. Undertaking and all arrangements for funerals will receive special attention.
NEAL BRICELAND.

NATIONAL BANKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington City, Aug. 8th, 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 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 8th day of August, 1863.

HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.

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

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

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

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

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

DIRECTORS

JAMES LAUGHLIN	WM. K. NIMICK,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	ALEXANDER SPEER,
THOMAS BELL,	FRANCIS G. BAILEY,
THOS. WORTMAN,	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. 16th, 1864.

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

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

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 13th day of February, 1864.

HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Formerly IRON CITY TRUST COMPANY.)

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

The IRON CITY TRUST COMPANY having organized 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,	K. BOOKMAN,
C. F. KUPPER;	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!

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.

feb16

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-dtf

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,
mh16-1yd Pittsburgh, Pa.

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

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 60	1 70	85
Two weeks	4 35	2 90	1 45
Three weeks	6 00	4 00	2 00
One month	7 50	6 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	$ 35	$ 25 00	$ 17 00	$ 9 00
3 months	17 20	11 45	8 60	6 00
6 months	24 00	19 00	16 75	10 50
1 year	40 00	28 00	21 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	

To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln:

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR: "That the King can do no wrong" is the theory of a monarchy. It is the theory of a constitutional republic that its chief magistrate may do wrong. In the former the ministry are responsible for the King's acts. In the latter the President is responsible for the acts of his ministers. Our Constitution admits that the President may err in providing for a judgment upon his doings, by the people, in the regular elections. In providing for his impeachment, it admits that he may be guilty of crimes.

In a government of laws, and not of men, the most obscure citizen may without indecorum address himself to the Chief Magistrate, when to the Constitution whence you derive your temporary power and he the guaranty of his perpetual rights, he has constantly paid his unquestioning loyalty, and when to the laws, which your duty is to care for a faithful execution of, he has rendered entire obedience.

If the matter of his address be that in his person, property and rights, the Constitution has been disregarded and the laws disobeyed; if its appeal to the principles of justice be no more earnest than the solicitude of its regard for truth, and if the manner of his address be no less temperate than firm, he does not need courtly phrases to propitiate an attentive hearing from a magistrate who loves his country, her institutions, and her laws.

In the *World* of last Wednesday morning was published a proclamation purporting to be signed by your excellency and countersigned by the Secretary of State, appointing a day of fasting and prayer, and calling into military service by volunteering and draft four hundred thousand citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. That proclamation was a forgery, written by a person who, ever since your departure from Springfield to Washington in 1861, has enjoyed private as well as public opportunities for learning to counterfeit the peculiarities of your speech and style, and whose service for years as a city editor of the New York *Times* and upon the New York *Tribune* acquainted him with the entire newspaper machinery of the city, and enabled him to insert his clever forgery into the regular channels by which we receive news, at a period when competent inspection of its genuineness was impossible, and suspicion of its authenticity was improbable. The manifold paper, resembling in all respects that upon which we nightly receive from our agents news, and from the Government itself orders, announcements, and proclamations, was left with a night clerk about 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, after the departure of every responsible editor, and was at once passed into the hands of the printers, put in type, and published. No newspaper in the country but would have been deceived as we were!

Our misfortune was complete. At an early hour, however, before the business of the city had fairly begun, it was discovered that we had been imposed upon, and were being made to appear the instruments of a deception of the public. There was no delay in vindicating our character. Our whole machinery for spreading news was set in motion instantly to announce that we had been deceived by a forgery—that your excellency had issued no proclamation. The sale of papers over our counters was stopped. Our bundles to the Scotia, bound for Europe that day, were stopped. The owners' and purser's files were stopped. News-room bundles and files were stopped, and the agent of the line was informed that the proclamation was a forgery. Our printers and pressmen were brought from their homes and beds to put in type and publish the news of our misfortune. Our bulletin boards were placarded with the offer of reward for the discovery of the forger; and to the agent of the Associated Press I sent a telegram reciting all the facts, for him to transmit at once to nearly every daily paper in the North, from Maine to California. Thus before the Scotia sailed, before your Secretary of State had officially branded the forgery, the wings which we had given to Truth had enabled her to outstrip everywhere the Falshood we had unwittingly set on foot, and in many places the Truth arrived before the forger had come to tell his tale.

For any injury done to ourselves, to the government, or to the public, this publicity was ample antidote. It indeed made injury impossible.

But the insult to your excellency was the greater in proportion to the eminence of your station. Early in the afternoon of Wednesday, therefore, I went with Mr. Wm. C. Prime, the chief editor of the *Journal of Commerce*, which had been deceived precisely as we were, to the headquarters of the Department of the East, and laid before the commanding general every clue in our possession which could lead to the discovery of the guilty persons. All the facts above recited were telegraphed at once to you through the Secretary of War by General Dix. I assert our utter blamelessness. I assert, moreover, that I have never known a mind so predjudiced in which acquaintance with these facts would not enforce the conviction of our utter blamelessness.

Here was the absence of an intent to do wrong, here was an antidote for an injury unwittingly assisted, more complete and effectual than the injury itself; here was an alacrity in search of the wrong-doer, and assistance rendered to your subordinate to discover the author of the insult done to you.

With these facts set fully before you by the General commanding this department, you reiterated an order for my arrest and imprisonment in Fort Lafayette; for the seizure and occupation of the *World* office by a military guard, and the suppression of its publications. The *Journal of Commerce*, its editors and publishers, were included in the same order.

I believe, though I cannot state of my own knowledge, that to the commanding general's assertion of our entire blamelessness it was owing that the order for our arrest and incarceration was rescinded. But the order for the suppression of the *World* was not rescinded. Under your orders General Dix sent a strong military force to its publication office and editorial rooms, who ejected their occupants, and for two days and three nights held possession there, injuring and abstracting some of their contents, and permitting no one to cross the threshold.

Not until Saturday morning did this occupation cease. Not until to-day has the *World* been free to speak. But to those who have ears to hear its absence has been more eloquent than its columns could ever be.

To characterize these proceedings, as unprecedented, would be to forget the past history of your administration; and to characterize them as shocking to every mind, would be to disregard that principle of human nature from which it arises that men submitting once and again to lawless entroachments of power with every intermission of a vigilance which should be continual, lose something of the old, free, keen sense of their true nature and real danger.

Charles was doubtless advised to, and applauded for, the crimes by which he lost his crown and life. Nor can you do any such outrageous, oppressive, and unjust a thing that it will not be applauded by those whose prosperity and power you have created and may destroy. To characterize these proceedings as arbitrary, illegal, and unconstitutional, would seem, if such weighty words have not been emptied of all significance, to befit better an hour at which you have not arrived, and a place where not public opinion but the authority of law speaks. After impeachment, trial, conviction, and judgment.

But, sir, the suppression of two daily journals in this metropolis—one the organ of its great commercial public, the other a recognized exponent of the Democratic principles which are shared by half or nearly half your fellow-citizens—did shock the public mind, did amaze every honest and patriotic citizen, did fill with indignation and alarm every pure and loyal breast. There were no indignation meetings; there were none, there was no official protest. But do not imagine, sir, that the governor of this state has forgotten to do his duty; do not imagine that the people of this city or state, or country have ceased to love their liberties, or do not know how to protect their rights. It would be fatal to a tyrant to commit that error here and now. A free people can at need devise means to teach their chief magistrate the same lesson.

To you, sir, who have by heart the Constitution which you swore to "preserve, protect, and defend," it may be an impertinence to cite those natural and chartered rights therein enumerated, among which are these: That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable seizures, and that no warrant even shall issue, except upon probable cause supported by oath, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized; that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; yet these are the most priceless possessions of freemen, and these you took away from me.

Even a captured and guilty criminal, who knew that his crime would be proved, and that the law assuredly visit upon him condign punishment, might with propriety plead these rights and demand of the chief magistrate to throw over him these shields. Assaulted by the bayonets of a military commander, he might protest and assert his inalienable right to the orderly processes, the proofs, and the punishment of the law. But has the Saxon tongue any terms left for him, to use who, being the victim of crime, has been made also the victim of lawless power?

It is the theory of the law that after the commission of any crime, all proceedings taken before trial shall be merely preventive; but the proceedings taken against THE WORLD were of the nature of a summary execution of judgment. Would trial by law have been denied, would the law itself have been set aside for the bayonet, would a process as summary as a drum-head court martial have been resorted to by you in a peaceful city, far from the boundaries of military occupation, had the presses which consistently applaud your course been as we were, the victims of this forger? Had the *Tribune* and *Times* published the forgery (and the *Tribune* candidly admits that it might have published it and was prevented only by mere chance) would you, sir, have suppressed the *Tribune* and *Times* as you suppressed THE WORLD and *Journal of Commerce*? You know you would not. If not, why not?

'Is there a different law for your opponents and for your supporters?

Can you, whose eyes descern equality under every complexion, be blinded by the hue of partisanship?

The *World* had sustained the Government in its struggle to preserve our imperiled nationality. It had helped to inspire the martial spirit of the people, and encourage them to the sacrifices they have so nobly made. It had advocated those measures of financial policy which could best preserve the tone and vigor of the Government in the contest. It had deserved well of the republic, and of those who love it.

But it also exposed and denounced the corruptions attendant upon your administration. It had opposed a delusive and enervating system of paper money. It had vindicated the fame of a patriot general, whom you had removed from command on the eve of victory. It had depreciated your re-election. Did you not find in these facts the provocations to your wrong and your persistence in wrong? Had you not made up your mind against us before the underling, your partisan, had concocted his plot? When you answer these interrogatories, I will produce the proof of threats made against us by those nearest you, and assuming to exert your prerogative, before this trick of forgery furnished you with the specious pretence of an accusation.

Can it be possible, sir, that for a moment you supposed that journals like ours could afford to be guilty of this forgery? Let the unanimous voice of your own press answer. Such a trick would hardly have succeeded in Sangamon county, Illinois. For a party which is about to go before the people, and ask them to commit to its hands the administration of affairs, which has been more generous and forbearing to your errors, than you have been just to its guides, permit me to say that it was less possible to the true of any one of them than it was of any man, high or low, who suspected them.

And be the end as it may, the confessed and guilty forgeries were your own zealous partisans. Joseph Howard, jr., who has confessed his crime, was a Republican politician and Loyal Leaguer of Brooklyn. Consider, sir, at whose feet he was taught his political education, and in whose cause he spent his political breath. Mr. Howard has been from his very childhood an intimate friend of the Republican clergyman, Henry Ward Beecher, and a member of his church. He has listened year in and year out to the droppings on the Plymouth sanctuary. The stump speeches which there follow prayer, and precede the benediction, he for years reported in the journal which is your devoted organ in this city. For years he was the city editor of that journal, the New York *Times*, for a long time he was the Washington correspondent of the chief Abolition newspaper of the country, the New York *Tribune*; he has been a frequent contributor to the columns of the *Independent*; he journeyed with you from Springfield to Washington; he represents himself a favored visitor at the White House since your residence there.

By a curious felicity the stylus with which his amanuensis copied on tissue paper the proclamation and signed your name was abstracted from the editorial rooms of the *Tribune*. The party principles upon which you were pledged to administer the government, have been the daily meat and drink of this forger. He has denounced as faithfully as you the party by whose defeat you rose to power. He has been the noisy champion of an exclusive loyalty; he has preached in churches and at street corners those politics which stigmatize constitutional opposition to the administration as disloyalty to the government. The stock brokers who were his confederates will be found to be of the same kidney. They all advocated a paper money legal tender; they have all countenanced the paper inflation; they have all been heedless of the misery to poor men which such inflations breed; they have all rejoiced at the speculation thus fostered, and by speculation they had hoped to thrive.

For twenty-four hours something was pardoned to your presumed natural trepidation, since our blamelessness, having been alleged to you by those here whom it was your duty to believe, it seemed only prudent to await your recovery.

For the next twenty-four hours, from moment to moment, it was expected that you would hasten to confess and repair your mistake. But the mistake thus prolonged grew to the proportions of a crime, and till the discovery of the forger stripped its mask off, and disclosed the inspiring cause of the act, it grew monstrous hourly in men's eyes.

We were patient that the unmeasurable infamy of the act might swell to its full proportions, and stand complete.

By the recall of your arbitrary order, you have not made reparation for the wrong you have done. The injury and the insult remain. The violation of the Constitution stands recorded, and unless adequately atoned, becomes a fatal precedent. For the purpose of gratifying an ignoble partisan resentment you have struck down the rights of the press, you have violated personal liberty, subjected property to unjust seizure, ostentatiously placed force above law, setting a dangerous example to those who love force more than they respect law, and thus, and by attempting to crush the organs of free discussion, have made free elections impossible, and broken down all the safeguards of representative government.

It is you that in this transaction stand accused before the people. It is you who are conspicuously guilty. It is upon you that history, when recording these events, will affix the crime of a disregard of your duty, oblivion of your oath, and a pliable subservience to party prejudice and to personal ambition, when the country demanded in the presidential office elevated character, devotion to duty, and entire self-abnegation.

But you are not to be left to the judgment of history alone. Thank God, by the provisions of our Constitution, not yet wholly abrogated, the people are soon to pass upon your claims to re-election, and the right of impeachment yet remains to their representatives. The people and their representatives have the right to speak when the pen is struck from the hands of a freeman by the bayonet; when the Bastile once broken down on the other side of the Atlantic, by the reverberation of our Revolution, is reconstructed here.

In stormy times like these, amid dangers with which an unsuppressed rebellion environs us, this would have been a rash hand which had hastily set in motion for another purpose, than the suppression of a rebellion, the machinery of justice; who had invoked against the disloyalty of rulers the retribution and redresses of the laws. The danger of such a conflict of laws is so far passed, that not even a President could now plead national safety as an excuse for refusing to do justice or submit to judgment.

Yet no citizen who regards his duties should ever hesitate at the last to oppose lawless deeds with legal remedies. The law may break down. It will then disclose to a watchful people the point of greatest danger. Courts may fail, judges may be intimidated by threats or bribed by the allurements of power, and those who have sworn to execute the laws may shrink from the fulfillment of their oaths. A craven Congress may sit silent and idly watch the perishing liberties of the people whom they represent, but this cannot deter him who in defending his rights, is determined to do his whole duty, and to whom it is competent at least to commit the issue to that Power, omnipotent and inscrutable who presides in events and sways the destinies of nations and the hearts of men.

MANTON MARBLE.

NEW YORK, May 23, 1864.

MORNING POST

Steam Printing Establishment,

BARR & MYERS, Proprietors.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING

Executed in the best style.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO

RAILROAD, MERCANTILE AND LEGAL PRINTING

Our facilities for doing

Posters, Programmes, &c.,

For Exhibitions and Concert cannot be surpassed in the city.

CHEAPEST!!

PERSONS WANTING GOOD SERviceable SHOES will find that they can buy them cheaper at No. 98 MARKET STREET, than any other place in the city.

my21 JOS. H. BORLAND.

100 HALF BBLS. WHITE FISH—In store and for sale by
PATTERSON & AMMON,
mh8 No. 6 Wood st.