The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1864.

ADVERTISING RATES.

[illegible] per square (10 lines) one time, [illegible] for every day:

One insertion	$ 75	One month	$ 7,50
Two insertions	1,25	Two months	11,25
Three insertions	1,50	Three months	13,75
Four insertions	1,75	Four months	18,00
Five insertions	2,00	Five months	14,00
One week	2,50	Six months	20,75
Two weeks	4,25	One year	35,00
Three weeks	6,00		

One square changeable once a week 1 year $30,00

DAILY POST,

Single subscriptions by mail, $3,00 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 setter 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 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 adically 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 nches around the body immediately over the rupture.

DR. KEYSER will give his personal attention to the aplication 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.
no10-1ydaw

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 or 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 home and gave me some medicine but it would not do, I could not get well. Over a year ago 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 fiv 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 have no nosppearance 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.

December 28th, 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.

d&ewly1dawlw

MEDICAL.

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.
oct6-ly&dw

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 for 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, Pittsburgh Postoffice.
jan-lyd

JULY 4TH 1864.

FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!

ALL SIZES,

FROM 3 INCHES TO 50 FEET,

OF

MUSLIN, BUNTING AND SILK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Small Printed Flags on Sticks

AT

Pittsburgh Flag Manufactory,

PITTOCK'S,

NEWS DEPOT,

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.
je29

BARGAINS.

GOODS AT OLD PRICES

—AT—

MACRUM & GLYDE'S,

No. 78 Market street.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HAVING BOUGHT OUR GOODS before the recent heavy advances we offer at prices considerably less than can be bought any where in the East, a large and well assorted stock of seasonable

HOSIERY AND GLOVES

of the best foreign and domestic manufacture. A great variety of dress trimmings, Silk and Bugle Gimps, Silk Tassels, Ornaments, Veils, Ribbons, Magic and Lace Ruffling, Jet, Silk and Bugle Dress Buttons, a very good assortment of

RICH GUIPURE LACES,

Embroideries, Edgings, Parasols, Rain and Sun Umbrellas, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, and the largest and best Stock of Fancy Goods, Notions and Small Wares to be found in the city.

CALL SOON.
je27

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF

SUMMER GOODS,

AT C. HANSON LOVE & CO.

Read the following prices: Plain Gray Dress Goods as low as 25 cts; Plaids, Stripes and Checks as low as 25 cts. All the Goods are Dark Patterns. 20 pieces beautiful Summer Dress Goods at 25 cts, worth 37½ cts. All the above goods are great deal cheaper than Calicoes. Linen Shawls, Summer Shawls from $3 00 and upwards. Lace Cloaks, Sacques and Circulars cheaper than ever offered to cost. A full line of Mourning Shawls and Dress Goods. Wholesale of Retail. Fine Cotton Batting and Seamless Bags. Prints, Tickings, DeLaines and Flannels of every kind, to be found at

C. HANSON LOVE & CO.

Bee Hive Store, 74 & 76 Market Street.

GIRARD HOUSE,

CHESTNUT, BELOW NINTH ST.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

H. W. Kanaga,

PROPRIETOR.

my5-3m

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, &C.

CLOSING OUT.

HUGUS & HACKE

Are now offering their

NEW AND SUPERB STOCK

—OF—

SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

Complete in every branch, at greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

GENADINES,

ORGANDINES,

BERAGES.

Our extensive stock of

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,

20 per Cent. Less Than Former Prices.
jy9

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

AT BARKER & CO.'S,

69 MARKET ST.

feb 10

SUMMER DRESS GOODS

AT LESS THAN

HALF PRICE,

18 3-4, 25, 31 AND 37 1-2 CTS.

Reduced just one-half.

SUMMER SHAWLS

Selling at less prices than ever before.

Greatest Bargains Ever Offered

AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S

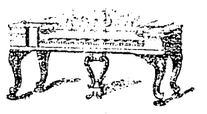
92

MARKET STREET.

Sun Umberellas Cheap.

Hoop Skirts Cheap.
jy12

BRADBURY



Schomacker & Co

WAMELINK & BARR,

No. 12, Bissell's Block, St. Clair street.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

Bradbury, Schomacker & Co.'s

Gold and Silver Prize Medal

PIANOS,

Cheaper and will stand in tune longer than any other PIANOS made. Also, Smith's Harmoniums and Melodeons and Musical Goods generally at the lowest Eastern cash prices. Pianos to let. Tuning and repairing done at the shortest notice. Sheet Music bound with neatness and dispatch.
je5

FOURTH STREET

W. D. & H. McCALLUM,

NEW STYLES

WINDOW SHADES,

Received THIS DAY.

NEW SPRING STOCK

OF

CARPETS!

Well seasoned

OIL CLOTH,

AT McCALLUM'S.

mh18

CARPET STORE,

NO. 87 FOURTH STREET.

MRS. E. THOMPSON,

SUCCESSOR TO JOHN THOMPSON,

No. 7 Hand street, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO OR from the Old Country. Persons traveling to the Old Country, or wishing to bring out their friends can secure their Passage Tickets either by the "Inman" line of steam ships, or by first class Packet Ships, by calling at the Old European Agency, established by the late John Thompson, decd. Also, Sight Drafts on Europe always on hands. The old friends of this agency may rest assured that I am prepared to transact their business on as good terms as any Agent in the City, and will add it to their advantage to give me a call before buying Drafts or Tickets elsewhere. MRS. E. THOMPSON.

References in Pittsburgh: James Marshall, Pres. Farmers' Deposit Bank; I. R. McCune, Pres. Union Banking Company; McKnight & Co., Water street; J. Kirkpatrick & Bro., Liberty st.; Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co., Wood st.; McCandless, Jamison & Co., Wood st.; Rev. Col. J. B. Clarke, Allegheny. je16tf

CLOSING OUT SALE OF SUMMER BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS and BALMORALS,

AT BORLAND'S,

jy8 88 Market street, 2d door from Fifth st.

NATIONAL BANKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington City, Aug. 4th, 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 4th day of August, 1863.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.

Capital $500,000 paid in 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 1856, 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.
aug8-lyeow

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 20th, 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,
Jane Hill, R. Boggman,
C. F. Kloepper, W. M. Gormly,
Wm. Cooper,
G. F. 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 20th, 1864. ap27

BOOTS, SHOES,

—AND—

GAITERS,

Of every description, at

PRIVATE SALE,

Much less than regular prices, at

M'CLELLAND'S AUCTION,

55 FIFTH STREET.

N. B.—No connection with any other house. Look for Name and Number above door.
jy11

NEW SONG.

"DREAMING OF HOME."

BEAUTIFUL WORDS AND TAKING Music. Its popularity will be unbounded.

PRICE, 25 CENTS

Copies mailed on receipt of price.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,

my25dlxw 81 WOOD STREET.

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Looking Glasses,
Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings,
Portrait and Picture Frames,
Dealers in Catholic Pictures.

No. 125 Smithfield street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. je16

BISSELL'S BLOCK.

W. H. M'GEE,

No. 10 St. Clair St.,

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of buyers to his stock of Goods, which has been selected with great care and contains all the newest styles of Goods to be found in first-class houses. Gent's wishing a suit of clothes made to order will please call and examine our goods and prices. Also, a full and complete stock of FURNISHING GOODS.

W. H. McGEE,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 10 St. Clair street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

my27

INSURANCE

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, OFFICE No. 435 and 437 CHESTNUT ST., near Fifth.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS, JAN. 1st, 1863.

Published Agreeably to an Act of Assembly, being

First Mortgage, amply secured	$1,593,392 32
Real Estate (present value $103,312 61), cost	102,996 28
Temporary Loans on ample Collateral Securities	69,183
Stocks, (present value $86,827 75) cost	89,786 68
Notes and Bills Receivable	1,821 00
Cash	27,819 33
	$2,208,051 61

The only profits from premiums which this company can divide by law, are from risks which have been determined.

Insurances made on every description of Property, in Town and Country, at rates as low as are consistent with security.

Since their incorporation, a period of thirty years, they have paid losses by Fire, to an amount exceeding Four Millions of Dollars, thereby affording evidence of the advantages of Insurance, as well as the ability and disposition to meet with promptness all liabilities.

Losses paid during the year 1859, $62,158 36.

DIRECTORS.

Charles W. Bancker, Mordecai H. Lou
Tobias Wagner, David S. Brown,
Samuel Grant, Isaac Lea,
Jacob R. Smith, Edward C. Dale,
George W. Richards, George Fales,
Chas. C. Bancker,
Edward C. Dale, Vice President.
Wm. C. Steel, Secretary pro tem.
J. GARDINER COFFIN, Agent.
my18 Northeast cor. Third and Wood sts

PHILADELPHIA FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

143 CHESTNUT STREET,

Opposite the Custom House.

Capital, $219,100. Assets, $304,043.

WILL MAKE ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE, either Perpetual or Limited, on every description of Property or Merchandise, at reasonable rates of premium.

ROBT. P. KING, President.
M. W. BALDWIN, Vice President.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Hayes, E. R. Cope,
E. R. English, George W. Brown,
F. B. Savery, Joseph S. Paul,
C. Sherman, Joseph Clayton,
S. J. Magaron, E. Wiles,
F. Blackburn, Secretary,
I. G. COFFIN, Agent.
jy4dly Corner Third and Wood streets.

Western Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

R. MILLER, Jr. President.
F. M. GORION, Secretary.
Capt. R. D. COCHRAN, Gen'l Agent.
No. 92 Water street, (Spang & Co's Warehouse, up stairs,) Pittsburgh.

WILL INSURE AGAINST ALL kinds of FIRE and MARINE RISKS. A Home Institution managed by Directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, in offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS—R. Miller, Jr., James M'Auley, Nathaniel Holmes, Alexander Nimick, George Darsie, Campbell B. Herron, Chas. W. Bickerton, Andrew Ackley, Alexander Speer, David M. Long, Rees J. Thomas, Benj. Bakewell, John M'Cune. jc1

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, No. 37 Fifth Street, Bank Block.

INSURES AGAINST ALL KINDS OF FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.

ISAAC JONES, President; JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President; D. M. BOOK, Secretary; Capt. W. M. DEAN, General Agent.

DIRECTORS—Isaac Jones, C. G. Hussey, Harvey Childs, Capt. R. C. Gray, John A. Wilson, B. L. Fahnestock, John D. McCord, Capt. Adam Jacobs, R. P. Sterling, Capt. W. Dean, Robert L. M'Grew, Robt. H. Davis no28

Allegheny Bank,

Exchange Bank,

Citizens Bank,

Mechanics' Bank,

Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank,

Farmers Deposit Banking Co.,

Bank of Pittsburgh,

Iron City Bank,

1st, 2d and 3d National Banks.

CHECK BOOKS

on all the above for sale at

MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,

No. 70 Fifth St.

A full assortment of Stationary constantly on hand.
jy9

IRON FOUNDRY FOR SALE.

THE FOUNDRY MACHINE SHOP and

TWO DWELLINGS,

Corner of Butler and Carson streets, in the 9th Ward, on the A. V. R. R. This valuable property, fronting 120 feet on Butler st., and 100 feet on Carson, will be sold on favorably terms, and possession given soon.

For particulars apply to S. S. BRYAN,
Broker & Insurance Agent,
je30 59 Fourth st., Burke's Buildings.

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

WANTED.

A 10 MONTHS LEASE OF A SMALL Dwelling House or 3 Rooms pleasantly situate in Pittsburgh, Allegheny or Birmingham. Call on J. H. CASIDAY,
Real Estate Broker,
my28 No. 67 Fourth st.

STEEL TOOTH HAY AND GRAIN RAKES,

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

DURING THE FAIR MEN'S, BOY'S and Youths Gaiters and Balmorals, Ladies' Misses and children's Balmorals, Gaiters and Boots at the lowest price, at BORLANDS',
je11 88 Market st.

NOVEMBER COUPONS,

BOUGHT AT THE HIGHEST rates at KOUNTZ & MERTZ,
Bankers
je29-1w No. 112 Wood st.

EGGS—12 BARRELS FRESH EGGS Just received and for sale by FETZER & ARNSBERG,
e14 corner Market and First sts.

The Daily Post.

From the World.

THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION PROCLAMATION.

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation consisting of a virtual declaration of his superiority to Congress, and his independence of Congress, in all matters connected with Reconstruction. The President has a plan of reconstruction, promulgated by him in December last, at the opening of the session. The two houses of Congress have a rival plan, inconsistent with his, and exclusive of his, which took the form of a bill regularly passed and presented to the President for the customary approval. Which shall prevail? Shall Mahomet go to the mountain, or the mountain come to Mahomet? The President declares to the country that *he* will not yield, and that Congress must. Had he signed the bill, the new states which he, on his sole responsibility, has pretended to erect in Louisiana and Arkansas, would fall to the ground. This obvious consequence of the bill he proclaims to the country, and assigns as a reason for refusing his signature.

This is the most extraordinary treatment ever bestowed by the executive head of a government on the regular act of a legislative assembly. A veto, is a legitimate exercise of authority conferred by the Constitution; but a veto, when the two houses do not over-rule it, is supposed merely to arrest the action intended by Congress, not to substitute the will of the executive for the joint will of the Senate, House, and President, as Mr. Lincoln assumes to do by this strange proceeding. The subject-matter of the bill which Mr. Lincoln refuses to sign, is clearly within the domain of the legislative department of the government. Mr. Lincoln himself virtually admits that Congress has power to prescribe the method of reconstruction. By what right, then, does he not assume merely to arrest the will of the two houses (which he may,) but to substitute his single will in such a way as to clothe himself with the whole legislative authority? Neither the Senate alone, nor the House alone, nor the President alone, can wield the legislative power. The two houses can wield it alone, in spite of the President, if two-thirds of each so determine; but the President has no power but a qualified negative, which Congress can overrule. And yet Mr. Lincoln, instead of awaiting the action of Congress, anticipated it; and now, when Congress has acted, he denies to it even that poor shadow of power which consists in a veto on his unauthorized proceedings. He can arrest the will of Congress, but Congress cannot arrest his, even in a matter which unquestionably belongs to the legislative department of the government. Congress passes an act which declares their disapproval of the President's unauthorized reconstruction measures, and he proclaims to the country his purpose to persist in those measures in defiance of their disapproval.

Mr. Lincoln does worse even than this, he superadds insult to usurpation. After vetoing an act of the two houses by communicating his objections, not to them, as the Constitution requires, but to the country (which looks like a supercilious appeal from the agent to the principal,) he graciously condescends to adopt the plan of Congress in States where it may not interfere with his own, and where the people may chance to prefer it. That is to say, that while it shall have no force anywhere as being the will of Congress, it may prevail in some States as having the permission of the executive. It is a bad plan, why does he permit its adoption at all? If it is a good plan, why does he veto it? Whether it be bad or good, what right has he to substitute a different and inconsistent one which the representatives of the people have officially condemned. If the President could not sign this bill, the very least he could do, in consistency with the respect he owes to Congress, was to withdraw his own plan, which that body, to whose province the whole subject-matter belongs, had intended to set aside. But to appeal to the people to support him in taking out of the hands of Congress a subject committed to them by the Constitution, is a very bold stride toward despotism. To partially permit, as an act of concession what Congress had commanded as a general law, is of a piece with Cromwell's driving out Parliament at the point of the bayonet. The mildness of the method merely marks the difference between a man of cunning and a man of courage. If Mr. Lincoln is so independent of Congress that the two houses cannot obstruct his will, Congress has ceased to be anything but a sham. His virtual veto is nothing; but his persistence in his own unauthorized plan when Congress has condemned it, and his affecting to permit on his authority, in some cases, what Congress intended to command, in all cases, on their authority, are ominous indications of the determination of Mr. Lincoln to release himself from all congressional, as he has already done from all constitutional control.

The Making of New States.

The Lincoln Administration, in order to make new States, to give Lincoln electoral votes, did several extraordinary things. Everybody knows that a mere boy, a scivener of the President. ("Private Secretary" is the phrase,) was made a "Major" in the U. S. Army, and despatched to Florida to order an invasion and a battle there, which cost us some 1,500 lives, and several hundred prisoners at Olustee—of which this mere boy became a hero (*ironice*)

The next most extraordinary thing to work up Lincoln's electoral vote, was bringing into our Union of States, several Territories,—none of them with a population as large as a New York ward,—whereby such great states as New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio were to be *equalized* in the United States Senate with these now unsettled Territories, which were to have two Senators in Congress as well as New York. Nebraska was one of them in which (census of 1860) he had 28,841 people, and but slightly increased now, in consequence of emigration to Idaho, and other places more West. But the convention to create a Constitution for Nebraska, preparatory to admission into the Union, recently assembled at Omaha,—and this Convention wisely and well, and rapidly, too, in fear of being overridden by office-seekers for United States places, voted, *not* to come into the Union and so President Lincoln is disappointed, at least, for one year.

The Nebraskians "calculated" that it was cheaper to be supported by Uncle Sam than to support Uncle Sam, and hence, they have declined to come into the Union, until the Union frees itself a little from debt.

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Newspapers Suppressed in Kentucky.

The suppression by government of several newspapers in Kentucky, was considered in the Convention, and roused the indignation of Free Democrats in that State. Those newspapers had been suppressed by military authority under pretence of their affording valuable information to the rebels, which could not be obtained through other sources, and thus enabled guerrillas and other soldiers to be more successful than they would, otherwise. A committee was appointed to address the President on the subject, and we rejoice to see that their address is in the true, free and unconquered style which characterized the addresses of our old Democrats, who believed freedom to be the precious inheritance of a citizen of the United States, and who would not yield the liberty for which they had shed their blood to any power, whether military or civil. We regret that the crowded state of our columns does not permit us to republish the entire address, but we certainly cannot pass it over without giving a few extracts at least.

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It is true that if said newspapers furnished to Confederate soldiers or officers valuable information, not derivable from other sources, and thus enabled guerrillas or soldiers to be more successful than they otherwise would be, a liberal construction of the war power would render it liable to check their circulation, or arrest their publishers, on the same principle that spies and enemies may be arrested. But as newspapers pursuing such a course would be liable to the penalties of treason; and as the civil law covers the whole ground, and civil tribunals are in regular operation, we can see no necessity or justification for military interference. No man can be allowed in a Republic to usurp the power of judicial tribunals, and constitute himself judge, jury and executioner, without even the formalities of trial. When such things occur, Republicanism ends as usurpation and despotism begins.

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A newspaper, not aiding treasonable acts, nor offending against any law whatever, but simply contending for its own views of right, cannot be justly interfered with on account of its opposition to the Federal Administration and its policy, for allegiance is due to the Constitution and laws alone—not to partics and partizan politics.

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Gentlemen may think that Democratic newspapers should be restrained, because stringent criticism upon the administration and its policy will encourage disaffection and promote the success of the secession movement; but this is simply begging the question. We deny that the policy and aims of the Democratic party or Democratic press tend to cause the promotion of secession. We assert that the Democratic policy alone can encounteract the progress of secessionism or restore the Union, and we charge that the policy and language of the newspapers which support the Administration have been the strongest support to the secession movement. To this we challenge refutation. Would this belief justify the Democratic party when in power, as they surely will be hereafter, in suppressing by military power the inflammatory journals of the opposite party? We think not. Justice works by uniform rules. The suppression of journals because men of the opposite party think their influence deleterous, is not justifiable. Such things were not done when we were struggling for existence in the revolutionary war—nor even in the second war, when treason was bold and defiant in its attitude and secession imminent; nor was it found necessary even by the French Directory in the midst of their terrible wars and struggling factions.

If now we trample on the counsels of Washington—disregard the examples of the better days of the republic—overthrow the Constitution and allow a dominant party to suppress by power everything adverse to their views, and tending, as they may sincerely believe, to injure the country, then our republic's history will show but a desperate struggle of fierce and bloody factions—to-day Democratic journals are suppressed, but to-morrow the abolition sheets will be silenced, and thus we sink to a tumultuous and bloody anarchy.

To our minds it is very apparent that if any journals deserve to be suppressed or interdicted, they are those which continually labor to increase sectional hatred, to give the present war an inhuman, exterminating character, to render every peaceable settlement, short of extermination, impossible. But for the influence of such journals our Union would never have been broken, or if temporarily disturbed, would have been speedily readjusted. But for their influence the common sense and patriotism of the whole country would before this, have adjusted all our difficulties, and Kentucky would have been spared the terrible sacrifice of thirty or forty thousand of her most gallant citizens and an incalculable amount of property.

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This is the true spirit of Democracy, and such is the doctrine which has ever been sustained not only by the Democratic party, but by all liberal minded men, and those who lay any claim on human liberty.

In New York they are recruiting faster than we are ourselves, for the defense of Maryland and Pennsylvania. The Governor has issued a proclamation requiring the Commanders of the National Guard to fill up their regiments to the maximum number in a few days or they will be filled by enrollment. Each county must furnish its quota. No answer has been received from Washington to the dispatch, asking if thirty days men should be received.

A SUBSTANTIAL REWARD.—It is stated that by naval laws, when an inferior vessels sinks a superior one, her entire value goes to the victors. The Alabama being estimated to be worth $500,000, Capt. Winslow will be entitled to from $70,000 to $100,000, while the seamen will get from $1,200 to $1,500 each.

THE New York *World* believes that an investigation would show that of the one hundred and twenty-five million dollars appropriated for recruits, at least one-half of it found its way into the pockets of the fellows who are now bawling for Lincoln.

CONTRACT FOR STATIONERY.—The contract for supplying stationery to the Interior Department, Pension, Land, Indian and Census Bureaus, for the ensuing year, has been awarded to Phillips & Solomon, of Washington.