The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1864.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

One insertion	$ 75	One month	$ 7,50
Two insertions	1,25	Two months	11,25
Three insertions	1,65	Three months	15,75
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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.

GLAD NEWS FOR THE UNFORTUNATE!
THE LONG-SOUGHT FOR
DISCOVERED AT LAST.

CHEROKEE REMEDY,
AND
CHEROKEE INJECTION

Compounded from Roots, Barks and Leaves.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Invigorator, cures all diseases of the Secretory organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Strictures, Gravel, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus (or Whites in females) where all the old nostrums have failed.

☞ It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times a day.

☞ It is diuretic and alterative in its action; purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as a safety or assistant to the Remedy, and should be used in conjunction with it. The Injection in all cases of *Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor Albus or Whites*. Its effects are *healing, cooling and purifying*, removing all scalding, heat, chordee and pain, instead of the burning and almost intolerable pain that is experienced with nearly all the *very quick Injections*.

☞ By the use of the Cherokee Remedy and Cherokee Injection—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and strength.

☞ For full particulars get our pamphlet from any drug store in the country, or write to us and we will mail free to any address, a full treatise.

☞ Price, Cherokee Remedy, $2 per bottle or three bottles for $5.

☞ Price Cherokee Injection, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

☞ Sent by Express to any address on receipt of price.

☞ Sold by all druggists everywhere.

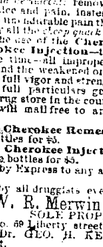
Dr. W. R. Merwin & Co.,
SOLE PROPRIETOR,
No. 69 Liberty street, New York.

Sold by Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood street. mh15-eod-dkw

THE GREAT INDIAN MEDICINE.

Compounded from

ROOTS, BARKS, AND LEAVES.



CHEROKEE CURE!

An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by self-pollution; such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the train of complaints, caused by departing from the path of nature.

☞ This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousands tested, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn cases.

☞ To those who have trifled with their condition, until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say, *Despair not!* the CHEROKEE CURE will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed.

☞ For full particulars get a circular from any drug store in the country, or write the Proprietors, who will mail free to any one desiring the same, a full treatise in pamphlet form.

☞ Price, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express to all parts of the world.

Sold by all respectable druggists everywhere.

Dr. W. R. Merwin & Co.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 69 Liberty street, New York.

Sold by GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood street. mh15-eod-dkw

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION. *Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met*, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

"SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under the requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

SECTION 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine, as follows:

"SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

"SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, Harrisburg, April 25th, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above Resolution having been agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people for their approval and ratification or rejection the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one, thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

my11-lawta3

In the Court of Common Pleas of Perry Co.

PERRY COUNTY, SS:

SEAL. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said county greeting: We command you that you attach Benjamin Cheesman, late of your county, by all and singular his goods and chattels, lands and tenements, in whose hands or possession soever the same may be found so that he be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Bloomfield in and for said county, on the FIRST MONDAY OF AUGUST NEXT, then to answer William Greer in a plea of Foreign Attachment in Trespass, on the case returnable upon the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST TERM, 1864.

And also, that you summon Jeremiah Cheesman, so that he be and appear before our Court on said day, to answer what shall be objected against him, and abide the judgment of the said Court therein. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness, the Honorable James H. Graham, President of our said Court, at Bloomfield, the 25th day of April, A. D., 1864.

JAS. D. HACKETT, Dep. Pro.

Published by direction of the Court:

JOHN SHIVELY, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Bloomfield, Pa., May 2, 1864.

my3-lawtaS

DURING THE FAIR! MEN'S, BOYS' and Youths' Gaiters and Balmorals, Ladies' Misses' and children's Balmorals, Gaiters and Boots at the lowest prices.

BORLAND'S,
jal1 85 Market st.

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. oct8-eod1w

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 diseases named in this card, (PRIVATE DISEASES,) why this should be, they nor no one else can tell. Are they not aware that all physicians treat diseases of every denomination, in fact solicit just the very diseases that are so obnoxious to these very refined parties. I suppose they would not let one of their family go to a party that has devoted years for their benefit, because he advertises the fact, and their family physician says he is a humbug so he can get the case. Often he has at least 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 Mr. Pearl Richord 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. They 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. 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 answers than only loss of health and money. Hundreds are cured annually by my new remedies. Address BOX 590, jan-lyd Pittsburgh Postoffice.

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 Manufactury,

PITTOCK'S,

NEWS DEPOT,

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.

jeo9

BARGAINS.

GOODS AT OLD PRICES

—AT—

MACRUM & GLYDE'S,

No. 78 Market street.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HAVING BOUGHT OUR GOODS before the recent heavy advance 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 T. HANSON LOVE & CO.

Read the following prices: Plain Gray Dress Goods as low as 12½ cts. Fine Mozambiques, 20 cts. Beautiful Summer Dress Goods, Dark Figured Delaines as low as 25 cts. All the above Goods are Bargains. Also, SUMMER SHAWLS from $3 00 and upwards, Lace Shawls, Points and Bournous at great Bargains. Also, Hamburg Edgings, Swiss Muslins, Jaconets, &c. A full line of Mourning Shawls and Dress Goods. Do not forget the place, No. 74 Market street, Sign of the Big Stock of Muslins, Checks, Plaids, Ticklers, Jaconets and Plaids of every kind is to be found at

T. HANSON LOVE & CO.

Bee Hive Store, 74 & 76 Market Street.

GIRARD HOUSE,

CHESTNUT, BELOW NINTH ST.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

H. W. Kenagy,
my5-3m PROPRIETOR.

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

O. S. AT BARKER & CO.'S, 89 MARKET ST.

feb10

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

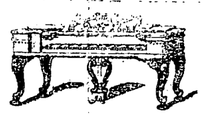
92

MARKET STREET,

Sun Umbrellas Cheap.

Hoop Skirts Cheap.

jy14



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.

je23

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, dec'd. 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 find 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. McClung, 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. je16r

ROBERT C. SCHMERTZ.....JAMES BLEAKELEY

SCHMERTZ & BLEAKLEY,

Manufacturers and wholesale dealers in Illuminating and Lubricating Oils,

CRUDE PETROLEUM OIL, BENZOLE and

LAMPS.

Commission Merchants for the sale of Crude Oil. feb22No. 155, Wood street, Pittsburgh Pa.

STEEL TOOTH HAY AND GRAIN RAKES,

WARRANTED THE BEST NOW in use. Also, STORE TRUCKS and WHEELBARROWS. Manufactured and for sale by C. GOLEMAN,
Near the Penitentiary,
mh19 Allegheny City, Pa.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAS CO., July 11, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF the Pittsburgh Gas Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per share, on the capital stock of the Company, payable forthwith.

JAMES M. CHRISTY,
jy12-3t Treasurer.

MENS' FINE LACE SHOES, TIES and Slippers, at McCLELLAND'S Auction House.

jy12

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 12th day of February, 1864. 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 1852, will we believe be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

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

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

DIRECTORS

JAMES LAUGHLIN	WM. K. NIMICK,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	ALEXANDER SPEER,
THOMAS HELL,	FRANCIS G. BAILEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
	SAMUEL ILLIS.

JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
aug5-dawtf

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 and seal of office, this 15th 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 to the association 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,	HORT. ROBINSON,
JAKE HILL,	R. BOGGSMAN,
C. F. KLOPFER;	W. M. O'REILY,
WM. COOPER,	

G. E. WARNER, President.
JNO. E. PATTERSON, Cashier.
feb22-4md

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 28th, 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,

my28dawlw 81 WOOD STREET.

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

No. 128 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. Gents 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. M'GEE,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 10 St. Clair street,
my27 Pittsburgh, Pa.

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	$1,893,293 82
Real Estate (present value $103,313 61,) cost	102,965 26
Temporary Loans on ample Collateral Securities	89,735
Stocks, (present value $86,667 75,) cost	89,736 63
Notes and Bills Receivable	1,521 00
Cash	27,919 32
	$2,205,051 23

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. G. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice President.
WM. C. Steel, Secretary pro tem.
J. GARDNER COFFIN, Agent.
my18 Northeast cor. Third and Wood sts

PHILADELPHIA FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

449 CHESTNUT STREET,

Opposite the Custom House.

Capital...$419,100. Assets...$504,943.

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 BAYER, E. R. COPE,
H. L. ENGLISH, GEORGE W. BROWN,
F. B. SAYER, JOSEPH S. PAUL,
C. SHERMAN, JOSEPH CLAYTON,
S. J. MAGAROE, E. WILER,
F. BLACKBURN, Secretary.

J. G. COFFIN, Agent.
jy9-ly Corner Third and Wood streets.

Western Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

R. MILLER, jr. President.
F. M. GORDON, Secretary.
Capt. R. B. COOPERAN, Gen'l Agent.
No. 94 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, affording the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS—R. Miller, jr., James M'Auley, Nathaniel Holmes, Alexander Nimick, George Danzo, Campbell B. Herron, Chas. W. Ricketson, Andrew Ackley, Alexander Speer, David M. Long, Rees J. Thomas, Benj. Bakewell, John Shroe. je4

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. HOOK, Secretary; Capt. W. M. DEAN, General Agent.

DIRECTORS—Isaac Jones, C. G. Hussey, Harvey Childs, Capt. R. C. Gray, John A. Wilson, R. L. Fahnestock, John H. McCord, Capt. Adam Jacobs, R. P. Starling, Capt. W. Dean, Robert McGrew, Robt. H. Davis. no28

DAY & HAYDEN,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

SADDLERY, HARNESS

AND

COACH HARDWARES

58 WOOD STREET,

Sign of the Golden Stirrup,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL the attention of Saddlers, Coach Makers and Dealers in general, to their

Large and Well Selected Stock

Consisting in part for

Carriage Manufacturers,

OF

Patent and Enameled Leathers, Enameled Cloths, Damasks, Broad Cloths, Laces, Fringes, Bands, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Felloes, Spokes, Hubs, Shafts, etc., etc.,

All of which have been

PURCHASED WITH GREAT CARE

Especially the WOOD WORK, which will be found of the

Best Quality, Well Seasoned and Dry.

Saddlers and Harness Makers,

Will find a full and complete stock of Harness Leathers, Saddle Trees, Hames, Webs, full Measure Straining Webs, of all Numbers, Bits, Buckles, Stirrups, Spurs, Threads, etc., etc., etc.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

TO THE SADDLERS.

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From the Steubenville (O.) Courier.

Prophecies of the old Statesmen.

As we stand amid the ruins of liberty and good government in America, we naturally reflect upon the causes which have led to this melancholy condition. For many years past the elements of civil war and dismion had been gradually fomenting between the North and South until at last we realized all that our great statesmen predicted as the necessary consequence of sectional prejudice and hatred. From the very formation of the Government the dangers incident to a Republican system, resting upon popular assent as its only reliable basis, were foreseen and pointed out to the generations which have followed. Had the prophetic voices of the fathers been timely heeded, the country would be blessed to-day with peace and unity. A candid investigation into the history of the existing troubles will place the first and chief responsibility upon the sectional Abolition party whose persistant agitation of the slavery question inflamed the popular mind to the point of civil war.

George Washington whose wisdom penetrated, it would seem, all the dangers likely to threaten our national existence; uttered, in his Farewell Address, the following warning to his countrymen:

"My countrymen, frown indignantly upon any attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest. Beware of sectional organizations—of arraying the North against the South or the South against the North. *In the end it will prove fatal to your liberties.*"

In 1848 the abolition party exhibited itself for the first time as a thorough political organization contending for the highest offices in the Government. Its dangerous designs were not so potent then as now, yet they were sufficiently unmasked to justly excite the alarm of our sagacious patriots. General Harrison, a son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence was President, and, just before his death, he expressed the following sentiments, as though his eyes rested upon the very period at which we have arrived:

"I am and have been for many years, so much opposed to slavery, that I will never live in a slave State. But I believe the Constitution has given no power to the General Government to interfere in this matter, and that to have slaves, or no slaves, depends upon the people in each State. But beside the constitutional objection, I am persuaded that the obvious tendency of such interference on the part of the States which have no slaves, with the property of their fellow citizens of the others, is to produce a state of discord and jealousy, *that will in the end prove fatal to the Union.*"

But few men looked with clearer gaze into the future of the country than Andrew Jackson. The public service which he performed through many years, combined with that vein of native practical sense which distinguished him, enabled him to quickly discern the drift of affairs and to warn his fellow citizens against the results of popular dissension. During the second term of his administration of the Government, English emissaries were sent to America to agitate the slavery question and finally produce a division of the Union. In view of this, General Jackson said in his Farewell Address:

"What have we to gain by divisions and dissentions? Delude not yourselves with the hope that the breach, once made, would be afterward rejoined. If the Union is once severed, the separation will grow wider and wider, and the controversies which are now debated and settled in the halls of legislation, will be tried, *on the field of battle and determined by the sword.*"

In 1845 the venerable Hero of the Hermitage departed this life, but before his decease he expressed to a friend his opinion of the character and tendencies of the Abolition party, whose rapid growth had already clouded our political horizon with threatening gloom. He said:

"Sir, the Abolition party is a *disloyal* organization. Its pretended love of freedom means nothing more nor less than *civil war and a dissolution of the Union.*' Honest men of all parties should unite to expose their intentions and arrest their progress."

Daniel Webster was at one time the favorite statesman of Massachusetts, and, throughout the country, he was the acknowledged "expounder of the Constitution." But, instigated by such disunionists as Sumner and Phillips, the mad spirit of Abolitionism grew rampant in the old Bay State, and finally led to the grossest indignities upon Mr. Webster. He was denied the privilege of addressing his fellow citizens in Faneuil Hall, whereupon he denounced the Abolition party in the following severe but appropriate terms:

"If those infernal fanatics and Abolitionists ever get power, they will override the Constitution, and set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ from them in opinion, or dare question their infallibility, and finally *bankrupt the country and deluge it in blood.*"

We have already realized the fearful prediction of Mr. Webster.

The Abolitionists have the hardihood even now to quote the great Kentuckian, Henry Clay, as authority for certain principles of their party, and, disgarbled and contorted extracts from his speeches, they blaspheme the memory of the Sage of Ashland. But Mr. Clay left distinctly on record his opinion of Abolitionism, which deserves, at this time, the solemn consideration of all who acknowledged that great man as a leader. In 1838, Mr. Clay, speaking from his seat in the United States Senate, used the following language:

"With Abolitionists the right of property is nothing, the deficiency of the power of the general Government is nothing; a civil war, a dissolution of the Union, and an overthrow of the Government, in which are concentrated the hopes of a civilized world, are nothing. He must be blind to what is passing before us who does not perceive that the inevitable tendency of their proceedings is to invoke finally the potent power of the bayonet."

Mr. Clay spoke as follows in the memorable speech, which he delivered at Frankfort, Kentucky, in 1850:

"I have great hopes and confidence in the principles of the Whig party, as being most likely to conduce to the honor, the prosperity and glory of my country, but if it is to be merged into a corruptible Abolition party, and of Abolitionism is to be engrafted into the Whig creed, from that moment I renounce the party and cease to be a Whig. If these Abolitionists shall go on, and their doctrines shall spread, and their measures be adopted, until they become the sentiment of a majority of the people of the North, then the fate of the Government is sealed."

We might multiply quotations from the most wise and eminent statesmen of the country to show how clearly they understood the character and designs of the Abolition party as the instigator of all the troubles which now distract the nation. But the above are sufficient to prove that it is the duty of all lovers of the Union and Constitution to stand together, immovably, in opposition to Abolitionism.

Generals Grant and McClellan's Virginia Campaigns Compared.

The invasion of Maryland by the rebels and the withdrawal of a portion of General Grant's army to contest the occupation of that state with the enemy's forces, settle the question that General Grant's movement against Richmond has failed, so far as this campaign is concerned. As a matter of course this state of affairs provokes comment and criticism, and all over the country men are comparing the conduct and fate of the two great campaigns against Richmond—that led by General McClellan, and the one commanded by General Grant.

In the first place, it is known that General McClellan commanded a raw, green army. There was not a soldier in his ranks that had been nine months in the service, and a majority of them were enlisted only four or five months previous to the opening of the campaign. Not only was that the condition of his soldiers, but all his officers were raw, from the Generals down. General Grant's army, on the other hand, is a veteran army; all of the men have been trained to fighting, by years of steady, bloody work, and no better officers can be found in the world, for they have been trained in actual battle. The conditions, therefore, so far as the armies were concerned, were entirely in favor of General Grant.

Then as to numbers. It is undoubtedly true that General Grant, from the time he crossed the Rapidan to his arrival at the Appomattox, has constantly been in command of an army much larger than any General McClellan controlled after the capture of Yorktown. It is safe to say that General Grant had one third to one-half more troops than had General McClellan at any time during the Peninsular campaign. In this respect, therefore, the advantage was altogether with General Grant.

In the next place, General McClellan was harassed in his movements. He was ordered by the President of the United States to do certain things against his own judgment, and he was compelled to obey. He was commanded to keep his army between Washington and Richmond, which placed him at a sore disadvantage in fighting the enemy. He was denounced, for the diseases generated by the swamps of the Chickahominy; yet it was Mr Lincoln who was to blame for that location of the army. On the other hand, General Grant has been allowed full liberty to move his troops when he pleased, where he pleased, and how he pleased. He therefore, had no drawbacks from the administration.

Then, again, it is notorious that General McClellan was denied reinforcements, which were within reach, while a tremendous clamor was raised against him because he did not rush against the works of Richmond with his comparatively small army, and fear was attributed to him; whereas it is now obvious that he understood the military problem to be solved better than any of his military superiors and critics. But General Grant, instead of having soldiers withdrawn from him when about commencing an engagement, had troops sent to him in profusion. He has repeatedly said that he had all the soldiers he wanted. With these advantages on the side of General Grant, the country will not fail to notice that he has not won a single battle from the Rapidan down to the Appomattox. There have been various fights but every attempt he has made to carry the rebel line of intrenchments by main force has been defeated. Our men have fought gallantly, and no real disaster has happened to any considerable portion of our army; but, at the same time, our military annals have not been enriched by a solitary victory through the whole of this bloody and terrible campaign. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that several very important victories were gained by General McClellan, in spite of the odds against which he contended, and the restraints which were put upon him by the administration. Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines' Hanover Court House, and all of the seven days' battles, save one, that of Gaines's Mills, were clearly and unmistakably