The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1864.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Ordinary spending matter per square, (10 words, or less,)

One insertion	$ 75	One month	$ 7,50
Two insertions	1,00	Two months	11,25
Three insertions	1,25	Three months	13,75
Four insertions	1,50	Four months	13,00
Five insertions	2,25	Five months	14,00
One week	2,50	Six months	20,75
Two weeks	4,25	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	$2,00
Five copies, each	1,75
Ten copies, each	1,50
Twenty copies, each, (and one to getter up,)	1,25
Forty " " "	1,10
One Hundred " " "	1,00

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.
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
Pitch's Supporter Truss.
Self-Adjusting Truss.

Dr. Banuing's Lave Body Brace, for the cure of Prolapsus Uteri, Piles, Abdominal and Spinal Weaknesses.

Dr. S. S. Pitch'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 or Trusses in adults and children and he is satisfied that, with an experience of twenty years, he will be enabled to give satisfac ion.

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,
au10-1ydxw

PILES OF

TWENTY YEARS STANDING

CURED.

Behold will be found a certificate from the one of 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 afflicted 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 do anything accou nt of them, they came on 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 not 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 n 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 noappearance 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 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 spurious article which is in the market.*

MEDICAL.

NOTICE TO ALL CONCERNED.—Among a certain class of self-important people there is a peculiar feeling of contempt attached to all physicians that advertise and treat the diseases named in this card, (PRIVATE DISEASES,) why this should be, they nor no one else can tell. Are they not aware that all physicians treat diseases of every denomination, in fact solicit particular 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 there 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 Hall 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 nitogether, 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 626 Pittsburgh Postoffice.
jan-1yd

BRADBURY — SCHOMACKER & CO.

WAMELINK & BARR

SOLE AGENTS OF THE

Bradbury and Schomacker & Co's

CELEBRATED PIANOS,

AND

SMITH & CO'S

American Organs and Melodeons,

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

PITTSBURGH.

We take pleasure in referring to a few of those who have purchased these instruments in Pittsburgh and Vicinity.

Richard Bord, esq.,	John Quinn, esq.,
F. R. Sellers,	Capt. Cochran,
James Russell, esq.,	Wells, Ruddell & Co.,
D. H. Smith,	Wm. Eisseli,
Dr. O. R. M. Blackburn,	C. H. Love,
Grant St. Baptist Church,	A. Brewster, esq.,
D. M. Book, esq.,	Dr. D. M. Hostetter
Col. J. K. Kerr, Franklin, Penn'a	
Directress St. Vincent's Academy, Youngstown, Pa.	
Miss Sarah McFarland, East Liberty.	
Capt. J. B. Conn,	Birmingham
Rev. H. Hopkins, Sewickly.	
Rev. E. Dehhuty, Mountaville, Va.	
Graham Scott, Oakland.	
A Geon, East Liberty.	do
Bateman Gov. esq., Allegheny.	do
Wm. L. Kane,	do
Very Rev. P. Mullen	do
Allen Kramer, esq.,	do
St. The esq.,	do
Dr. J. K. McClintock, East Liberty.	
John McCurdy, East Liberty.	

All Pianos, Melodeons, etc., warranted to five years. A few choice second hand pianos or sale and rent.
jy26

KINGS, QUEENS & KNAVES

NO LONGER.

NATIONALITY EVERYTHING! Foreign Emblems used long enough

Our National Emblems,

Eagles, Shields, Stars & Stripes,

Designate the Suits in the

AMERICAN CARD COMPANY'S

UNION PLAYING CARDS.

COLONEL INSTEAD OF A KING!
GODDESS OF LIBERTY INSTEAD OF A QUEEN!
MAJOR INSTEAD OF JACK!
UNION CARDS are put up in a neat box.

SOLD AT

JOHN W. PITTOCK'S

NEWS DEPOT,

je16 OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

CORNER OF ROSS AND DIAMOND STREETS.

FACULTY:

GEORGE WOODS, L. L. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science; JOS. F. GRIGGS, M. A., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature; Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, M. A., Professor of Law; SYLVESTER BURNHAM, B. A., Professor of Mathematics; GEORGE F. BAKER, B. PE, M. D., Professor of Natural Science; DORVILLE LIBBY, B. A., Principal of Preparatory Department; Rev. R. E. WILLIAMS M. A., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature; Rev. WM. M. CORNELL, L. L. D., Professor of Physical Training, Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene; ALPHONSE D'ANNE, Teacher of the French Language; RUDOLPH LEONHART, Teacher of the German Language.

The best advantages are offered to students in the Preparatory, English, Classical, Collegiate or Scientific course. The next term will commence September 1st.
aug1-1m

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MINES AND Smelting Works.

PARK, M'CURDY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF SHEATH, Brazier's and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Rolled Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder, &c. Also, Importers and dealers in Metals, in Pigs, Sheet Iron, Pitc, &c.

☞Constantly on hand, Tinmens' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern.
feb2-1yd&w

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE

Three miles from Allegheny City, containing about 12 acres of good land, well fenced and improved. A good

BRICK HOUSE,

Carriage House, Stable, Ice House, a good supply of hard and soft water, also, every other improvement necessary to make it a desirable home for a business man. Abundance of fruit of every variety, such as apples, pears, peaches, plums and small fruits, also a variety of vine vines, some of which are now bearing.

The above will be sold cheap if applied for soon.
jy22-2wd

PLANER & KAYSER'S

Noiseles 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.

GIRARD HOUSE,

CHESTNUT, BELOW NINTH ST.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

H. W. Kanaga,

my6-3m PROPRIETOR.

COCOA NUTS—

5000 Fresh Cocoa Nuts,
just received and for sale by
REYHER & BROS.,
my14 128 and 126 Wood st

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, &C.

THE BALANCE OF OUR

SUMMER STOCK

OF

CLOAKS,

SHAWLS

AND

DRESS GOODS,

CLOSING OUT AT AN

IMMENSE REDUCTION.

HUGUS & HACKE,

Corner Market and Fifth.

au12

FOR FALL TRADE,

WE ARE RECEIVING

1200 lbs. Blue Grey K. Yarn,

500 " Fine Eastern Yarn,

In Drab, Azaline, Humbolt, Scarlet, Solferino and other desirable Colors, together with our

WELL SELECTED

and assorted stock of

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

NOTIONS AND

SMALL WARES.

All bought prior to the late Wholesale and Retail MACKRUM & GILDER, 68 Market street.
au20

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
feb10

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

Shawls!!! — Ladies Shawls, Gentlemens Shawls, Misses Shawls, Childrens Shawls.

Blankets!! — Bed Blankets, Crib Blankets, Gray Blankets, Army Blankets.

Flannels! — Bard Flannels, Plain Red Flannels, Plain Yellow Flannels, Twilled Red Flannels, Twilled Grey Flannels, Fancy Shirting Flannels.

BUY GOODS CHEAP

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY

AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

MARKET STREET.

au6

BECKHAM & LONG, 127 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, Agents for Russell Mower and Reaper, Buckeye Mower and Reaper, Quaker Mower and Reaper, Cayuga Mower and Reaper, Farmer Mower, Wood Mower, and also, Horse Rakes, Hay Elevators and Agricultural and Farming Implements of all kinds.
mh19-d&w

NATIONAL BANKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington City, Aug. 6th, 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 6th 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 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. R. WISTER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	ALEXANDER SPEER,
THOMAS BRIDE,	FRANCIS G. BAILEY,
THOS. WORTMAN,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
	SAMUEL IGEA.

JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
J. DE B. SCULLY, Cashier.
aug4-lyd

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington City, Feb. 12th, 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,	R. H. SHINAN,
C. F. KLOPFER,	W. M. GORMLY.
WM. COOPER,	

G. E. WARNER, President.
JNO. E. PATTERSON, Cashier.
feb24-4md

TEN-FORTY LOAN OF U. S.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,

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

55 FIFTH STREET,

55 FIFTH STREET,

55 FIFTH STREET,

Great Emporium for

BOOTS AND SHOES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

IRON FOUNDRY FOR SALE.

THE FOUNDERY MACHINE SHOP and

TWO DWELLINGS,

Corner of Butler and Carson streets, in the 8th 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,
jy30 69 Fourth st., Burke's Buildings.

WANTED—300 AGENTS TO SELL the great National Weather Indicator. This simple and beautiful Instrument, (with a Thermometer attached,) although but just introduced hundreds attest to its accuracy in foretelling changes of the weather from wet to dry, and vice versa. The acting moving principle is the pistils of a flower found in Syria, and is so highly sensitive that it is acted upon by every change of the atmosphere. No Barometer heretofore manufactured will tell with accuracy the approaching rain, but this National Horoscope, the work of natures own hand fills up the void which man could not accomplish, and points its unerring finger to all changes of the weather.

Send stamp for Circular. One of the instruments will be sent to any address upon the receipt of $1. Address

FRISBEE, COOK & CO.,
Union Mills, Erie Co., Pa.

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH.

Warehouse, No. 141 First and 126 Second sts.

Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts, and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Seal Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings.

Also, Jobbing and machinery of every description made to order.

Having a complete machine shop attached to the foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to.
o21-lyd&w

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, Jan. 16, 1854.

First Mortgage, amply secured	$1,893,292 97
Real Estate (present value $103,312 61,) cost	102,986 26
Temporary Loans on ample Collateral Securities	69,155
Stocks, (present value $86,667 72,) cost	88,764 86
Notes and Bills Receivable	1,831 00
Cash	27,519 83
	$2,205,051 88

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 1856, $62,158 36.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES W. BANCKER,	MORDECAI H. LEWIS,
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,

140 CHESTNUT STREET,

Opposite the Custom House.

Capital $219,100. Assets $304,943.

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,
E. R. ENGLISH,	GIDEON W. BROWN,
C. E. SAVERY,	JOSEPH S. PAUL,
C. SCHNEIDER,	JOSEPH CLAYTON,
S. J. MAGAROE,	E. WILER,
F. BLACKBURN, Secretary,	

T. G. COFFIN, Agent.
Corner Third and Wood streets.

Western Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

E. MILLER, jr. President.
F. M. GORDON, Secretary.
Capt. R. B. 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, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

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

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. BENX, Secretary; Capt. Wm. Jones, General Agent.

Directors—Isaac Jones, C. G. Hussey, Harvey Childs, Capt. R. G. Gray, John A. Wilson, R. L. Fahnestock, John D. McCord, Capt. Adam Jacobs, R. P. Sterling, Capt. W. Dean, Robert L. M'Grew, 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 CAS prices, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

TO THE SADDLERS.

P. S.—We do not deal in Saddles and Bridles, but leave those GOODS for our customers to make and sell, as they properly belong to that branch.
my23-tf DAY & HAYDEN.

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. Gentry 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,
my27 Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED.

A 10 MONTHS' LEASE OF A SMALL Dwelling House or 3 Rooms pleasantly situated in Pittsburgh, Allegheny or Birmingham. Call on

J. H. CARIDAN,
Real Estate Broker,
my23 No. 67 Fourth st.

MENS FINE LACE SHOES, TIES and Slippers, at MCLELLAND'S Exhibition House.
jy13

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 50		
Four times	1 90		
Five times	2 20		
One week	2 50	1 70	85
Two weeks	4 35	2 00	1 45
Three weeks	6 00	4 00	2 00
One month	7 50	5 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	$ 9 85	$ 6 00	$ 4 70	$ 3 50
3 months	17 20	11 45	8 60	6 00
6 months	24 00	16 00	15 75	10 50
1 year	40 00	28 00	24 50	14 00

☞For Fist 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

Letter From Hon. Amos Kendall.

BANGOR, ME., July 28, 1864.

HON. ANDREW JOHNSON.

SIR: You close your letter accepting the nomination as a candidate for the Vice Presidency by the Baltimore Convent, with an appeal to your "old friends of the Democratic party proper" and as a life-long member of that party I am tempted to respond to that appeal.

You and I do not disagree in relation to the long standing of the Southern conspiracy which culminated in the existing rebellion. We do not disagree as to the duty of the Government to suppress it—"peaceably if they can; forcibly if they must." But I do not subscribe without essential qualification to your assertions that slavery was the cause of the rebellion, or that "experience has demonstrated its incompatibility with free and republican Governments."

Was the Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts, or the Whisky rebellion in Pennsylvania caused by slavery? What if the Union had been broken up on the Tariff question? Gen. Jackson, in the passage which you quote from one of his letters, truly and prophetically said: "The tariff was only a pretext, and disunion and the Southern Confederacy the real object. The next pretext will be the negro or slavery question." A pretext is not a cause—the cause lies back of the pretext. It is something which, if avowed, might defeat the object, and it is, therefore, covered up under a pretext. Calhoun would have secured little support to his anti-tariff theories if he had announced that the cause of the movement was his own and his friends' pride and ambition, and his object a Southern Confederacy, in the Government of which those passions might be gratified. Hence the tariff was thrust forward as the pretext or ostensible cause. Not succeeding under that pretext, General Jackson foresaw that the conspirators would resort to another—the cause and the object being still the same. Nullification and secession were the outbreakings of the same conspiracy under different pretexts, having the same cause—pride and ambition; and aiming at the same end—the establishment of an independent Southern Confederacy.

And do you really think that slavery is "incompatible with free and republican government?" Was there no republican government in Athens, Sparta, or Rome? Has Massachusetts or Tennessee never had a "free and republican government?" In my humble conception, "experience—our own experience—has proved exactly the reverse of your conclusions. The United States and each of the thirty-four States have enjoyed all the blessings of "free and republican government," and may enjoy them again if they will, slavery or no slavery. If slavery was the cause of the rebellion against the Union, why did it not prevent the formation of the Union? Why, with this fatal disease at its heart, has it lived over three-score years and ten, and not only lived, but grown and prospered without a precedent in the history of nations? Will you ask me why it is, if slavery be not the cause of the rebellion, that it was originated and is led by slaveholders? I answer, they became its authors and leaders, not because they were slaveholders, but because they enjoyed a monopoly of the cotton culture in the United States, which brought untold wealth into their coffers, producing its natural effect upon the human heart. The effect of great wealth is the same every where, no matter how acquired. Its possessors ill brook the idea of equality with the toiling millions, either in social life or in government. The spirit which it generates is always hostile to a democratic republican government. It is so now in the North as well as the South, and will continue to be so, whether slavery be abolished or not.

But you may say it is slavery which has secured this inordinate wealth to the masters. Not so much slavery as the cotton gin. Not so much slavery as the improved manufacturing machinery of Lowell, Manchester, and the like. It is they, and not slavery, which have so cheapened cotton fabrics for the uses of man as measurably to drive all others of similar character, such as woollens and linens, out of competition, and install cotton as "King." It is they, which, in their effect, had so bloated the pride of the Cotton Lords as to make it easy for them, in their own estimation, not only to break up the Union, but to control the Governments of England and France. Now, you would think it very ridiculous if one should seriously maintain that the cotton gin or the manufacturing machinery was the cause of the rebellion. Yet, it is they, and not the labor of the slave, which have given cotton its pre-eminence in the marts of commerce and showered riches upon the Southern planters. And will not the effect be precisely the same if cotton should be hereafter raised by free labor? Indeed if the cherished theory be true, that free labor is cheaper than slave labor, the abolition of slavery would increase the profits of the cotton culture and enhance the income of the planters, generating with a more vigorous growth those passions which have now deluged the country in blood.

The causes of the rebellion lie beyond the reach of legislation, and have their sources in the laws of nature and the depravity of the human heart. Destroy slavery and you still have done but little to remove them. If you could diffuse the cotton culture over the whole Union and equalize the profits of labor both North and South, you would strike at the sources of that inordinate wealth in which rebellion is generated, and thus far diminish its causes. But to reach its real source, you must purify the human heart by the precepts of the New Testament. By them only can the rich be made to esteem themselves as no better than the poor, and the proud penitent themselves with a common lot, under the Government of the people.

The Democratic party of the North, with a few exceptions, is not and never was a pro-slavery party. They were and are always ready to hail emancipation in a peaceful and legal way, and to acquiesce in the extinguishment of slavery as one of the legitimate consequences of a protracted rebellion. It is not their love of slavery, but their love of liberty, of the Constitution, and the Union, which induces them to oppose the emancipation policy of the Administration. They see in that policy as illustrated in the President's emancipation proclamation his plan of reconstraction and the acts of Congress on the subject, an overturning and reversal of the principles which form the foundations of our system of Government. In that system, the people, acting through their State organizations, adopted the Constitution of the United States, granting certain powers to the United States and expressly reserving all other powers to themselves or to their State Governments. It was optional with each State to adopt the Constitution or not. Some of them did not adopt it until after it had been put in operation over the States which had adopted it. In the meantime the dissenting States were in every sense of the word independent nations. And they would have remained such unto this day, had they not subsequently adopted the Constitution and come into the Union. In so doing they surrendered a certain portion of their sovereign powers, but reserved all the rest. In the exercise of their reserved powers, the States are just as sovereign as they ever were—just as sovereign as the United States in the exercise of the granted powers. We live under two sovereigns, each as absolute within the scope of its own powers as two nations occupying two distinct and well defined territories.

Legitimate State rights are composed of all the powers reserved to the States when they respectively assented to the Constitution. Among them, palpably and undeniably, is the power to regulate the relations between man and wife, parent and child, master and apprentice, master and servant, bond or free. Have the United States power to regulate marriage settlements or grant divorces within the States? Can Congress or the President, under any pretext, free the child from his parent or the apprentice from his master? What would the country think if the President were to issue a proclamation declaring all boys free from their parents at the age of sixteen, and pledging the military power of the Union to support them in the assertion of their liberty? It would be an intolerable violation of individual and State rights, but no more unconstitutional than a proclamation purporting to free the servant, bond or free, from the lawful authority of his master.

But it is said that the Southern rebels have forfeited all rights under the Constitution and laws. What if they have? Does that release the President from his obligation to the Constitution and laws in dealing with them? Is there any principle recognised in our system of Government which can justify him in becoming judge, jury, and executioner, depriving even notorious criminals of property, if not life, without the intervention of the courts of justice?

But the assumptions of the President in this and other matters are justified upon the plea of the "war power," and the President himself claims the right to do any thing which he may think will aid him in suppressing the rebellion, the Constitution notwithstanding. I have scarcely patience, sir, to discuss a proposition so monstrous and so absurd. We live under a Constitution made for war as well as peace, but upon the theory it is virtually suspended as soon as war occurs, and the President becomes a Dictator, with all the powers of an absolute monarch. Upon this theory no man in the United States now enjoys liberty and property under any other tenure than the will of Abraham Lincoln. If he should take it into his head that it would conduce to the success of the war, he could, in his own opinion, rightfully seize, not only the property of every man, loyal and disloyal, and all his sons capable of bearing arms, but also his wife and little ones. We have already seen this power exercised to a most alarming extent.

We see it in the unreasonable searches and seizures of persons and papers, in direct violation of the Constitution.

In arrest of obnoxious individuals and the imprisonment without warrant or charges preferred, and in some instances cut off from all communication with family friends, or counsel.

In the suppression of newspapers, and wanton arrest of editors.

In kidnapping and sending out of the country a foreigner in violation not only of our own laws, but of the international laws of the whole civilized world.

In the assumption by the President of the power to regulate the right of suffrage in the States and establish minority and *aristocratic* governments under the pretext of guaranteeing *republican* governments.

In imposing illegal and degrading oaths, treating loyal men as rebels and insulting them with the alternative of giving either their slave property or their right of suffrage.

In using the army to drive legal voters from the polls and secure the election of the partisans of the men in power.

Why sir, under this tremendous "war power," as asserted and practised upon, the President may not only use the army to secure his own re-election, but may overthrow all State Governments, turn Congress out of doors, abolish the Constitution! Why now! Has he not already subverted the Constitution in many essential particulars, and has he not just as much right to subvert the whole? Has he not overthrown several State Governments, and may he not by the same right, overthrow the whole? He has a *policy* for the suppression of the rebellion, he is proposed for re-election for the express purpose of carrying out that policy, he claims the right to do any thing under the "war power," which may conduce to that end. If, therefore, his re-election be deemed essential to that end, why may he not, under this monstrous "war power," send his armies into the Loyal States to drive the opponents from the polls? It would only be doing on a large scale what has been done on a smaller scale in Delaware, Maryland, and Kentucky. And should he be re-elected, and any State Governments or Congress itself should presume to oppose his policy for the suppression of the rebellion, what upon this theory, is to prevent his sweep-

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