The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1864.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For nonpareil space, ten words to a line, every day:

One insertion	15c	One week	$5.00
Two insertions	10c	One month	$15.00
Three insertions	8c	Two months	25.00
Four insertions	7c	Three months	35.00
Five insertions	6c	Six months	50.00
One week	50c	One year	85.00
Two weeks	75c		

One square (nonpareil space) one week 1 year, $85.00.

DAILY POST.

Single subscriptions by mail, $6.00 per year.
Delivered in the city, at 20 cents per week.

WEEKLY POST.

Single subscriptions	$2.00
Five copies, each	1.75
Ten copies, each	1.75
Twenty copies, each, (and one to getter up)	1.50
Forty copies, each, (and one to getter up)	1.25
One Hundred	1.10
One Thousand	1.00

JAS. P. BARR,
Editor and Proprietor.

MORNING POST
Steam Printing Establishment,
BARR & MYERS, Proprietors.
MYERS, Superintendent.
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING
Executed in the best style.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO
RAILROAD, MERCANTILE AND LEGAL PRINTING.
One Building for Sale.
Posters, Programmes, &c.
For Exhibitions and Concerts cannot be surpassed in the city.

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 radically cure Hernia or Rupture.

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

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

Self-Injecting Syringes.
Self-Injecting Syringes.
Self-Injecting Syringes.
Self-Injecting Syringes.
Of every kind.
Sold at DR. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street.

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

At DR. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street.
no10-1ydaw

PILES OF

TWENTY YEARS STANDING

CURED.

Below 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 for work. Sometimes I was so bad that I could do otthing account 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 afterward 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 not expect much benefit from one bottle. I bought it on one bottle at a time, until I had six bottles. After this quantity had been used, I was entirely well of the Piles, which had tortured me for twenty years. In other respects my health is improved, and I am as well as could be expected for one of my age, being sixty years past. I have been well now for six months, and there is no appearance of a return of the diseases. 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.*

Burlesquers ticketed on the mark.

MEDICAL

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

THE PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER, an invaluable treatise of 64 pages, by DR. JOHN HARVEY.

Published for the benefit of the sex. On receipt of ten cents it will be sent post paid, in a sealed envelope, to all who apply for it.

It gives a concise description of all the diseases peculiar to females, together with plain and correct treatment of *Conception, Pregnancy, Miscarriage, Sterility, Sexual Abuse, Prolapsus, Uterine Weakness, Consumption, &c.*, and much other valuable information not published in any other work. Every lady should procure a copy without delay. Three Editions, 50,000 each, have already been published and distributed this year.

HARVEY'S CHRONO-THERMAL FEMALE PILLS

are the most reliable and popular remedy ever known for all diseases of the female sex. They have been used in many thousand cases with unfailing success—and may be relied on in every case for which they are recommended, and particularly in all cases arising from OBSTRUCTION OR STOPPAGE OF NATURE, no matter from what cause it arises. They are effectual in restoring to health all who are suffering from Weakness and Debility, *Uterine Discharges, Nervousness, &c.*, and they AUTHORS A CHARM in strengthening and restoring the system. Thousands of ladies who have suffered for years and tried various other remedies in vain now a renewal of their health and strength wholly to the efficacy of Dr. Harvey's Female Pills.

They are not a new discovery but a long tried remedy—the celebrated

DR. JOHN HARVEY,

one of the most eminent physicians, prescribed them for many years in his private practice, and no physician was more truly popular or widely known than him in the treatment of FEMALE DIFFICULTIES.

All who have used DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS recommend them to others. Nurses recommend them—Druggists and Dealers recommend them in preference to other medicines, because of their merits. No lady objects to taking them for they are elegantly Coated.

Prepared by an Experienced Chemist.

Price One Dollar.

Cut this notice out if you desire Dr. Harvey's Pills or Book, and if you cannot procure them of your Druggist, do not take any other, for some dealers who are unprincipled, will recommend other Female Pills, they can make a larger profit on—but enclose the money and send direct to

DR. J. BRIAN, General Agent,
Box 5079. 10 Cedar Street, N. Y.

Who will take all risk if properly directed; and you will receive them post paid, securely sealed from observation, by return mail.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

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 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 Bell and Mr. Paul Ricord devoted more to the treatment of these complaints than all the rest put 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. Spermatorrhœa and all diseases arising from it are cured in a much shorter time than heretofore. It behooves every young man and woman to be careful in selecting a physician. The different advertisements that are seen in our papers are of no worth, and no benefit will arise from answering than only loss of health and money. Hundreds are cured annually by my new remedies. Address BOX 900, Pittsburgh Postoffice.
jan-1y5

RUN

OUT

Your Flag,

BUNTING FLAGS,

SILK FLAGS,

MUSLIN FLAGS,

All Sizes! All Candidates!!

From 5 Inches to 50 Feet.

At Pittsburgh Flag Manufactory, at PITTOCK'S News Depot, opposite the Postoffice.
sep10

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. Ph., 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, Anotomy, Physiology and Hygiene; ALPHONSE D. JANSE, 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.
aug11-1m

M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,

NOS. 71 & 73 FIFTH STREET,

GREEN IRON FRONT BUILDING,

Next to Postoffice, Second Floor,

OFFER FOR SALE THE LARGEST and most attractive stock of

CARPETS,

FLOOR AND TABLE OIL CLOTHS

WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

At the lowest prices the market will afford. Having made heavy contracts for goods during the Spring and Summer, we are now in many instances selling at LESS THAN MANUFACTURER'S WHOLESALE RATES.

A splendid assortment of EMBROIDERED HALL COVERS of our own importation, just opened.
sep16

PLANER & HAYSER'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 AHRENS, Agent,
No. 103 Third street,
ahls-1yd Pittsburgh, Pa.

OATS.

198 Bushel prime Oats, just received and for sale by
PETZER & ARMSTRONG,
Market and First streets.
Degembd

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, &C.

DOMESTICS.

Opera Flannels,
Pelisse Flannels,
Country Flannels,
English Blankets,
Country Blankets,
Balmoral Skirts,
Linens and Sheetings,
Cassimeres,
Tweeds,

CHEAP, AT

HUGUS & HACKE'S,

Corner Market & Fifth,
sep19

FOR FALL TRADE,

1200 lbs. Blue Grey K. Yarn,

500 " Fine Eastern Yarn,

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

WELL SELECTED

and assorted stock of

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

NOTIONS AND

SMALL WARES,

at lowest prices for CASH, at Wholesale and Retail.
MAGRUM & GLYDE,
28 Market street.
au20

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS.

French Merinos.
Poplins.
Coburgs.
Delaines.
Woolen Plaids.
Alepacoas.
Shawls & Cloaks.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

M. MENTZER,
94 Market street.
sep16:md

SPECIALITIES

IN

DRY GOODS.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

EXTRA QUALITY

BALMORAL SKIRTS

at $5,50.

DARK STRIPE CHINTZES AT

50 Cents per Yard.

GOOD BLEACH MUSLIN

31 Cents per Yard.

Best Kid Gloves, Warranted,

$1,75 per Pair.

All Goods in Proportion,

AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

sep27 92 Market Street.

New Goods — AT BARKER & CO.'S, 55 FIFTH ST. — New Goods

NATIONAL BANKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington City, Aug. 5th, 1864.

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 5th day of August, 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 1862, will we believe be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Bankers 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, WILKINS G. BAILEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN, ALEX. BRADLEY,
SAMUEL REA,
JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
aug6-dawtf

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,

[Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.]

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY this Bank is authorized to receive subscriptions to the

THREE YEARS SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS NOTES,

with interest coupons attached payable semi-annually in currency. These Notes are payable at maturity in Legal Tender, or convertible at the option of the holders, into Gold Bearing Interest 6 per cent Bonds.

The Notes will be in denominations of $50 $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Persons desiring $20,000 and upwards will be allowed one-quarter of one per centum on the amount of the principal.

The usual commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.

JOHN D. SCULLY,
Cashier.

PITTSBURGH COAL COMPANY!!!

Capital.....$150,000.

3000 Shares at $50 Each.

DIRECTORS AND TRUSTEES:

Wm. Bagaley, Chas. W. Ricketson,
John Watt, Wm. Phillips,
Joshua Rhodes.

This company holds the fee simple of 1067 acres of best quality Coal Land, situate on the Monongahela river. The cost of said land at $115 per acre amounts to $122,705. The remaining $27,295 of the capital stock will be used in building a short railroad, erecting Coal Tipples and other necessary improvements, to develope the mineral of the company. The distance from the river bank to the coal already opened is but fifty feet. At a low stage of the river there are 20 feet water at the Companies Coal Mines.

From these facts the Trustees and Directors have no doubt that with proper energy the stock of the company can very soon be made highly remunerative. 30 per cent. on subscriptions will be called in, payable on or before the 12th of September, 1864; balance of instalments as may be ordered by the Trustees and Directors, and as the company require.

Books of subscription are opened at the following places:

Wm. Bagaley's, No 67 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
Miller & Ricketson's, Nos. 22 & 23 Liberty st.
Joshua Rhodes & Co.'s, Duquesne Way, near Irwin street.
Peoples Insurance Company, corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, August 20th, 1864. aug21-2wd

CAVALRY BOOTS,

CAVALRY BOOTS,

CAVALRY BOOTS,

AND

MARCHING SHOES,

MARCHING SHOES,

MARCHING SHOES,

AT

M'CLELLAND'S,

56 FIFTH STREET.
sep3

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH.

Warehouse, No. 143 First and 120 Second sts.

Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Seat 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.
v21-1ydaw

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE STOCK of New Goods comprising all the latest styles of

Gentlemen's,
Ladies',
Boy's,
Misses'

and Children's Boots Shoes and Gaiters, which will be sold very cheap.

J. H. BOHLAND,
No. 98 Market st., 2d door from 5th st.
au27:m

THE LATE FIRM OF ZUG & PAINTER is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent. All having claims against the said firm will present them immediately for settlement. Each member will sign in liquidation.

JACOB PAINTER,
O. ZUG,
B. H. PAINTER,
C. H. ZUG.

Pittsburgh, August 2d, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership for the manufacture of Iron and Nails, under the style of J. Painter & Sons. Warehouse 96 Water street.

J. PAINTER,
B. H. PAINTER,
A. E. W. PAINTER.

Pittsburgh, August 2d, 1864. au4

WELDON & KELLY

Lead Burners, Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

No. 132 Wood st., near Sixth.
jy13

COCOA NUTS—

6000 Fresh Cocoa Nuts, arriving this day, and for sale by
REEDER & BROS.
138 and 139 Wood st.

500 BBLS CAPE MAY LIME, arriving this day, and for sale by
PATTERSON & AMON,
No. 4 Wood st.

INSURANCE

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

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

STATEMENT of ASSETS, JAN. 1st, 1864. Published agreeably to an Act of Assembly, to wit:

First Mortgages, amply secured	$1,836,325 00
Real Estate (present value $162,318)	100,000 00
U. S. Government Loan, Collateral Securities	98,150
Stocks, (present value $36,667 75)	36,225 63
Loans, Collateral	1,521 00
Notes and Bills Receivable	27,919 22
Cash	
	$3,098,051 65

The only profits from premiums which this company can divide by law, and 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 indebtedness.

Losses paid during the year 1863, $68,158 20.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES W. HANCKES, MONTGOMERY H. LOU
TOBIAS WAGNER, DAVID S. BROWN,
SAMUEL GRANT, ISAAC LEA,
JACOB R. SMITH, EDWARD G. DALE,
GEORGE W. RICHARDS, GEORGE FALES,
CHAS. G. ROOKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice President.
WM. C. HOOD, Secretary pro tem.
J. GARDINER COFFIN, Agent.
Northeast cor. Third and Wood sts.

PHILADELPHIA FIREAND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

149 CHESTNUT STREET,

Opposite the Custom House.

Capital.....$219,100. Assets...$364,943.

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

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES RAYNE, E. R. COPE,
E. R. ENGLISH, GEORGE W. BROWN,
F. R. SAVERY, JOSEPH S. FAUT,
O. SHERMAN, JOSEPH CLAXTON,
S. J. MAGILLON, E. WILBUR,
F. BLUMBURG, Secretary.
T. G. COFFIN, Agent.
jy4-1y Corner Third and Wood streets.

Western Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

R. MILLER, jr. President.
F. M. GOBRECHT, Secretary.
Capt. R. D. COUNSLER, Genl 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. Ricketson, Andrew Ackley, Alexander Speer, David M'Cord, Long Knox, J. Thomas, Benj. Bakewell, John M'Cord.
jel

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, No. 37 Fifth Street, Bank Block.

INSURES AGAINST ALL KINDS OF FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.

JAMES M'CORD, Vice President; D. M. BOOS, Secretary; CHARLES M'CORD, General Agent.

DIRECTORS—Isaac Jones, O. G. Huser, Harvey Childs, Capt. R. O. Gray, John A. Wilson, B. L. Fleming, John H. 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, Fellows, 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.

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.
my25-tf DAY & HAYDEN.

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Looking Glasses,

Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings,

Portrait and Picture Frames,

Dealers in Catholic Pictures,

No. 139 Smithfield street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.
jel5

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MINES AND Smelting Works.

PARK, M'CURDY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF SHEATH, Brazier's and Belt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Stiff Bottoms, Spelter Solder, &c. Also, importers and dealers in Metals in Plate, Sheet Iron, Pipe, &c.

Constantly on hand, Tinners' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 149 FIRST and 150 SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern.
feb21-1ydaw

WANTED.

A 10 MONTHS LEASE OF A SMALL Dwelling House or 3 Rooms pleasantly situate in Pittsburgh, Allegheny or Birmingham. Call on
FREDERICK,
Real Estate Broker,
sep28 No. 6 Fourth street.

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

The Daily Post.

Schedule of Advertising Rates.

STANDING MATTER.

	Daily. 1 Sqr.	3 times a week. 1 Sqr.	One a week. 1 Sqr.
One time	$ 75	$	$
Two times	1 25		
Three times	1 50		
Four times	1 90		
Five times	2 30		
One week	2 50	1 70	85
Two weeks	4 25	2 90	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 35	10 70

CHANGEABLE (BY ARRANGEMENT).

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 35	$ 6 00	$ 4 70	$ 3 00
3 months	17 20	11 45	8 60	6 00
6 months	24 00	16 00	12 75	10 50
1 year	40 00	26 00	24 00	18 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 Administrators' notices	2 75

AMOS KENDALL ON THE CRISIS.

The President's Thanks to the Army—Home From War Department—McClellan to be Gotten Rid of at 24 Hours Cost of Virginia—Rebels Advance Towards Washington—Attempts to Hold McClellan Responsible for Delays—He Reports and Asks What He Shall Do—No Answer—Asks to Share the Fate of his Men—Is not Allowed—Is Deprived of All Command—His Assistance Implored—Is Put in Command of Washington's Defenses and Finally of Pope's Defeated Army.

To all Just and Patriotic Men:

Our thirteenth letter left the Army of the Potomac at Harrison's Landing on the James River, twenty-five miles from Richmond, whither it had been compelled to retire before overwhelming numbers in consequence of the withdrawal, by order of the President, of McDowell's corps, then consisting of forty-one thousand men.

When it was too late, the President seems, for a time, to have become sensible of the injustice, not to say cruelty, he had practiced towards that gallant army and its able Commander. On the 2d of July, 1863, he telegraphed to Gen. McClellan as follows:

"If you think you are not strong enough to take Richmond just now, I do not ask you to. Try just now to save the army material and personal, and I will strengthen it for the offensive again as fast as I can."

The next day, having heard of the safe arrival of the army at Harrison's Landing, he again telegraphed to Gen. McClellan as follows:

"A thousand thanks for the relief which your two despatches of 12 and 1 P. M. yesterday gave me. Be assured that the heroism and skill of yourself, officers and men, is and forever will be appreciated. If you can hold your present position, we shall have the enemy yet."

But not a word of commendation came from the Secretary of War or the General in-Chief. Feeling this injustice to his brave army Gen. McClellan afterwards sent to Gen. Halleck the following message, viz:

"Please say a kind word to my army, that I can repeat to them in general orders, in regard to their conduct at Yorktown, Williamsburg, West Point, Hanover Court House, and on the Chickahominy, as well as in regard to the seven days, and the recent retreat."

"No one has ever said anything to cheer them but myself. Say nothing about me; merely give my men and officers credit for what they have done. It will do you much good," and will strengthen you much with them if you issue a handsome order to them in regard to what they have accomplished. They deserve it."

To this there was no response whatever.

We have no doubt but the tribute paid by the President in his messages to the army of the Potomac and its officers, was as sincere as it was just. And it will be perceived, that at that time the President did not contemplate the withdrawal of that army, but proposed to reinforce it where it was. This was in accordance with the views and wishes of General McClellan. His plan was, when reinforced, as stated by General Halleck in a report to the Secretary of War, "to do precisely what General Grant is doing now, attack Petersburg and cut off the communications of Richmond with the South."

Other plans, however, had been concocted at Washinton, one object of which was to get rid of General McClellan by taking his army away from him. To his repeated requests for reinforcements, he was told none could be sent to him. In vain he pointed to various bodies of troops which might with fatally be added to his command, and pledged himself to take Richmond if they would but give him fifty thousand more men. The answer still was "they had none to send him." What had become of the 73,000 men left by General McClellan for the defence of Washington and its approaches, of McDowell's corps amounting when ordered after Jackson to 41,000, of Fremont's command amounting, it is presumed, to at least 25,000, and the many thousands which had reached Washington from the East after General McClellan left on his peninsular campaign, in all not much short of 150,000 men.

It was on the 3d of July, that the last of the army of the Potomac reached Harrison's Landing, and it was not until the 3d of August that General McClellan, notwithstanding his urgent appeals, could find out what was to be done with it. On the latter day, he was informed by General Halleck, who had been made General in Chief, that it was determined to withdraw his army from the Peninsula to Aquia Creek. General McClellan demonstrated with all his powers of language against this step; but the authorities at Washington were inflexible. It was not, however, until the 6th of August that the last of the men and materials could be removed from Harrison's Landing.

Thus was more than a month lost by the indecisions of the authorities at Washington. For this delay General McClellan was not in the least responsible. He frequently asked for the decision of the Government in language like the following. In a message dated the 18th July, he said:

"I am anxious to have determination of Government that no time may be lost in preparing for it. Hours are very precious now, and perfect unity of action necessary."

In another message dated the 30th of July, he said:

"I hope that it may soon be decided what is to be done by this army, and that the decision may be to reinforce it at once. We are losing much valuable time, and that at a moment when energy and decision are sadly needed."

Thus, not from any fault of General McClellan, but through want of decision at Washington, an army of eighty or ninety thousand men was rendered perfectly useless for nearly six weeks.

In the meantime, the President's plan of advancing upon Richmond by land appears to have been resumed. A new army, called the Army of Virginia, was organized, composed of the remnants of McDowell's corps, Fremont's army and the troops about Washington, and Gen. Pope was placed in command. It was a portion of this new plan of campaign that the Army of the Potomac should be merged in this new army, and that General McClellan should thus be deprived of his command without being directly dismissed. It was in pursuance of this scheme that, after a month's apparent hesitation, the Army of the Potomac was ordered from Harrison's Landing to Aquia Creek.

As soon as the rebel leaders perceived that they were no longer to be seriously pressed near Richmond, they resolved to carry the war into the loyal States and advanced with their main army towards Washington. Had the decision to reinforce the army of Virginia with the Army of the Potomac been announced two weeks in sooner, as it might have been, the junction would have been formed before the rebel army could reach the Union lines, and Lee would have found himself confronted by a superior force. But the delay of the Government to give the order enabled him to fall upon the army of Virginia before the reinforcements from the Army of the Potomac could be gotten into position. And the disaster to Pope's army was as much attributable to this mismanagement at Washington as to the incompetency of its commander.

When the consequence of the delay to give the order for the transfer of the Army of the Potomac began to develope themselves, the authorities at Washington most unjustly attempted to fix the responsibility on General McClellan. In a message, dated August 9th, General Halleck said to him:

"I am of opinion that the enemy is massing his forces in front of General Pope and Burnside, and that he expects to crush them and move forward to the Potomac. You must send reinforcements instantly to Aquia Creek. Considering the amount of transportation at your command, this should be done in two days."

This was for six days after the order for the movement of the whole army, consisting of eighty or ninety thousand men, with all its material, had been given. General McClellan said in reply: "There has been no unnecessary delay, as you assert, not an hour but everything has been and is being pushed as rapidly as possible to carry out your orders."

On the 10th of August, Gen. Halleck telegraphed to General McClellan as follows:

"The enemy is crossing the Rapidan in large force. They are driving Gen. Pope to day; there must be no further delay in your movements. The mischief already occurred was entirely unexpected, and must be satisfactorily explained. Do not a moment be lost and telegraph me daily what progress you have made in executing the order to transfer your troops."

Gen. McClellan in his reply said:

"I assure you again, that there has not been any unnecessary delay in carrying out your orders."

And after detailing the progress made and making his admissions, he adds:

"The present position is probably not the proper one for me to refer to this unnecessarily harsh and unjust tone of your telegrams of late. It will, however, make no difference in my official action."

On this as on other occasions, it seems to have been thought at Washington that large armies with all their material can be moved hundreds of miles as easily as a flock of sheep, and almost as quickly. There would have been no occasion for General Halleck's ill-humor in this case, if he had given the order to transfer two or three weeks sooner.

General McClellan reported from Aquia Creek on the 8th of August, and on the 26th he was requested to go to Alexandria, where, as General Halleck stated, "great irregularities have occurred." On the same day, he went to Alexandria and betook himself to the task of correcting irregularities and sending out to the aid of General Pope as they arrived, the various detachments of the army of the Potomac. Although he was daily and almost hourly called upon to perform some specific duty, no definite command was assigned to him. In his message to the President on the 29th of August, he said:

"Tell me what you wish me to do and I will do all in my power to accomplish it. I wish to know what my orders and authority are. I ask for nothing, but will obey whatever orders you may give. I only ask a prompt decision, that I may at once give the necessary orders. It will not do to delay any longer."

A copy of the same message was sent to General Halleck, but to that portion of it, no answer was returned. On the 30th the sound of battle was heard in Alexandria, and General McClellan telegraphed as follows to General Halleck:

"I cannot express to you the pain and mortification I have experienced today in listening to the distant sound of the firing of my men. As I can be of no further use here, I respectfully ask that if there is a probability of the conflict being renewed to-morrow, I may be permitted to go to the scene of battle with my staff, merely to be with my own men. If nothing there, they will fight none the worse for my being with them. If it is not deemed best to intrust me with the command, even of my own army, I simply ask to be permitted to share their fate on the field of battle. Please reply to this to night."

It appears that Gen. Halleck did not read the dispatch until the next day, when he merely replied "Travel as you were without seeing the President." Gen. Pope is in command of the army of the Potomac. As soon as Gen. McClellan got wind of this, he wrote to Gen. Halleck, but only to share the fate of his men, and to share the fate of the Government in language like the following:

"I cannot express to you the pain and mortification I have experienced today in listening to the distant sound of the firing of my men. As I can be of no further use here, I respectfully ask that if there is a probability of the conflict being renewed to-morrow, I may be permitted to go to the scene of battle with my staff, merely to be with my own men. If nothing there, they will fight none the worse for my being with them. If it is not deemed best to intrust me with the command, even of my own army, I simply ask to be permitted to share their fate on the field of battle. Please reply to this to-