The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1864.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The increased and increasing business on the Daily compels us to increase our rates of subscription. From and after this date, our terms will be as follows:

Delivered in the city 15 cents per week.
To Agents $10,50 per hundred copies.
Single copies 2 cents.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEORGE H. PENDLETON,
OF OHIO.

CONGRESS—XXXVIII DISTRICT.
JAMES H. HOPKINS.

CONGRESS—XXXIX DISTRICT.
WILLIAM J. KOUNTZ.

SENATE.
JONAS R. McCLINTOCK.

REPRESENTATIVES.
JOHN S. COSGRAVE,
WILLIAM McCREERY,
JOSEPH F. BECKHAM,
VICTOR SCRIBA,
CHRISTIAN MILLER,
JOHN N. EWING.

PROTHONOTARY
JOHN FULLWOOD.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
CHARLES BRYSON.

CORONER
WILLIAM ELE.

CONSTABLE.
RUEL G. McCAULEY.

Organization of the Democratic Executive Committee of Allegheny County.

THOMAS DONNELLY, of Collins Township Chairman.
D. H. HAZEN, of Pittsburgh, Secretary.
A. A. BAKER, " Asst. Secy.
JAMES IRWIN, " Treasurer.
D. H. HAZEN, " Asst. Treas.

Committee on Finance.
C Zug, D A Patrick, D H Hazen, C Ihmsen and John Mackin.

Committee on Public Meetings.
Col Jas A Gibson, Col H Bailey, esq, and C McGee, esq.

Committee on Printing and Public Documents.
D H Hazen, John M Irwin and John Quinn.

Committee on Naturalization.
John. B Lange, John McClarrin, John Heidman, Stephen C. McCandless, Henry Sproul. Office U. S. Court Rooms.

The Committee meet every Wednesday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock, a. m., at the Democratic Headquarters, corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets. The rooms of the Committee are open day and night, for the distribution of Public Documents.

The Aldermen on the Wards and Boroughs.

The following is a list of the Aldermen of this and adjoining boroughs, together with their places of residence. Those wishing to be assessed should attend to the matter at least ten days before the election.

PITTSBURGH.
1st Ward—Samuel Patterson, 83 Liberty st.
2d " —John Morgan, 24 Third st.
3d " —Chas. W Lewis, 62 Ross st.
4th " —A. P. Thompson, 38 Perry st.
5th " —Joseph Yeagle, St Pike st.
6th " —Emanuel Baker, corner Clarke and Townsend sts.
7th " —John Orgwford, 229 Bedford st.
8th " —Thomas Negly, 85 Marion st.
9th " —James Dunn, 765 Penn st.

ALLEGHENY.
1st Ward—Simon Rulford, 26 Rebecca st.
2d " —John Sterrit, 208 North Common.
3d " —Marshal McGonigle, 32 Union st.
4th " —James Graham, 229 Robinson st.

BOROUGHS.
Birmingham—Alex. McLain, corner Carson and Ormsby streets.
East Birmingham—David Baldwin, Sidney, near John street.
South Pittsburgh—Thomas Cassaday, corner Chestnut and Third streets.
Monongahela—John Creegan, Carson street, near Union street.
West Pittsburgh—George Abel, Carson street.
Temperanceville—Jas. Wallace, corner Main and Walnut streets.
Lawrenceville—David S. Williams, Covington near Butler street.
Duquesne—David Crow, South Canal street.
Manchester—Alex. McIlvray.
Sharpsburg—J. G. Criswell.
McKeesport—James Evans.

We call the attention of all Democrats to the fact that if they are not assessed, they should do so by next Saturday. We would advise all Democrats to examine the *Poll Lists* (which, according to law, should be posted up at the place of holding elections) and see that their names and their neighbors' names are on them.

Tickets.

The tickets for this county are now printed and ready for distribution from this office.

KENTUCKY AROUSED.

Gov. Bramlette of the Stump.

The home of Clay and Crittenden is the land that holds their remains is responding gloriously to McClellan's nomination. On Saturday there was a tremendous demonstration at Camp Dick Robinson at which Gov. Bramlette presided. The Louisville *Journal's* report says:

He gave the Hon. Dr. R. J. Breckinridge and Gen. Combs call the "secession cock in politics and the "damnable treasonable doctrines" of the several proclamations we have from heard, called forth by the abolitionists, fanatics, and unnatural, sectarian attack on Breckinridge, made upon Gov. B. and other distinguished conservative Unionists, at the meeting in Lexington on Saturday last. Would that he could have been there to have heard it and have witnessed the unmistakable sympathy of the crowd with the Governor when he spoke to the very point. The evidence is manifold that Dr. Breckinridge by his recent course in the late Union meeting in Kentucky, has won for himself the most proscriptive arrows of abolition malignity at which Union men in Gov. Bramlette's school of politics, he will fully bear himself (if such a thing were possible) in the estimation of the great mass of his fellow-citizens.

SMOKE HOUSE.

A Short Description of Russian Leather.

Russian leather is prepared by a process which is kept a profound secret by the manufacturers. It is generally supposed that the peculiar odor which it possesses is derived from the bark of the birch tree, and it is certain that the tanning is done in that material. The process is a very tedious one, and involves the use of chemicals of any sort, such as steeping in creosote, etc., and that the process is applied to the tree while growing.

ENTHUSIASM FOR McCLELLAN,

The People Responding.

We cannot too often warn our readers to place no reliance upon the [illegible] egraphic despatches published in the the Abolition papers, which are forded in flaming bulletins in front of their offices. The telegraph wires are under the control of the War Department, and its business, from now until the Presidential election, will be to mislead the public. This infamous game of deception has been going on these three years, but never with such recklessness as at present. During that period, we were assured that the rebellion was upon the verge of collapsing a dozen of times. But a week since, General Grant wrote or the Administration did for him—that he "was receiving a regiment" of rebel deserters every day; and that Lee's entire army did not number over "sixty-five thousand men." Yet, notwithstanding the statement, the General who made it wrote another letter, calling upon the Administration to immediately *enforce* the draft for half a million of new victims. We do not believe that Grant ever made those silly and contradictory statements, but the Administration made them, and used his name to give them character.

What we have said of false reports regarding the movements of the armies, is also true in regard to the field of politics. The slightest Abolition demonstration, no matter where, is telegraphed all over the country, and is displayed with head lines, an inch long, in all the Abolition papers; but McClellan gathering, numbering tens of thousands are not even alluded to. This was the case in regard to the great New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati demonstrations held on the 17th, inst., and the same is true concerning numerous mass meetings since.

The truth is that McClellan is growing in strength every hour, and all the telegraphic falsehoods which the Administration can invent, cannot conceal it. New England is coming to it. Even New Hampshire and Connecticut especially are in a blaze of McClellan enthusiasm. From the Boston *Post* we learn that on the 22d in New Haven Conn.; there was a McClellan County Convention, at which there were 12,000 people; and the procession, which took place afterwards, was three miles in length. Nothing like it, says the *Post*, since 1840.

In New Hampshire too the skies are also brightening. On the 22d at Concord, an immense demonstration took place, which was loud and emphatic for "Little Mac." The Boston *Post* continues: Col. Josiah Stevens presided, and made a brief speech. Col. John H. George was then introduced, and made a lengthy speech in his usual logical and forcible manner.

A letter was read from Col. William L. Foster, a prominent supporter of Lincoln in 1860, which was loudly applauded.

The Presidency—A Contrast.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, yesterday arguing the claims of candidates to the Presidency, concludes with the following paragraph:

The Presidency has been regarded as, in some sort, a reward for eminent public services, either in the cabinet or the field; but what eminent public service did McClellan ever render in either? He will be known to history as the greatest military failure of the age, and the attempt to make a statesman of him will prove as abortive as trying to make a whistle out of a pig's tail.

According to Abolition slander Gen. McClellan did nothing of consequence while in command of the army; but as shown by Lincoln himself, he twice saved our national Capital from rebel devastation, and whipped Lee upon rebel soil in the best contested battles of the war. McClellan did this, according to Lincoln's own showing; and what, let us ask, have his numerous successors done. After three years of slaughter, where stands the army of the Potomac? further from Richmond than it was under McClellan. And yet the *Gazette* thinks that "he will be known to history as the *greatest* military failure of the age." To what base conclusions Abolition fanaticism reduces its victims. We ask the soldiers, who know all about McClellan's attainments and services, to remember these vile slanderers of their heroic leader at the polls.

And now for Lincoln and his services. What did he do to entitle him to the Presidency? he was but a third-rate Lawyer, in a country village, known only for his fondness of low society and coarse jokes, and since his elevation to the Presidency he has only developed the low and despicable traits which indicated his character in earlier days. If every bar-room in Springfield were investigated, a more uncouth, slobbering person could not be found than he was, when nominated for the Presidency of the United States. And the nation knows, to its sorrow, that his selection of jokes is not an improvement, in morals, upon that which made him so notorious in former years. Nature we think intended "His excellency" for a Court jester, but circumstances compelled him to be a clown. To make a great man of him is, therefore, as abortive as to make a whistle of the extreme embellishment of the quadruped mentioned by the *Gazette*, or to convert the ear of the said animal into a soft and delicate silk purse.

"Honest Abe."

"I declare said "honest Abe" that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists. I believed that I have no constitutional power to do so." This was what Mr. Lincoln said in his inaugural. The Constitution has not been enlarged, altered, or amended, since he spoke those words, yes he has, understaken, says the *Act* by a proclamation, to abolish slavery in all the Southern States, and is slaughtering the thousands monthly, and calling for more, to make that proclamation good. Judged out of his own mouth, he has done what he had no constitutional power to do, and committed the highest crime. This war was not for the maintenance of the Constitution but to destroy it. Is this the man to make President for another four years?

The War Debt and the War Taxes.

We subjoin some figures showing that the debt of each county in Pennsylvania will be supposing the war debt of the Union to be only three thousand million of dollars. (Thurlow Weed set it down at four thousand millions nearly a year ago.) Now Pennsylvania's quota of men and money has been officially fixed at one sixth of the whole, which is in money $500,000,000. It is upon this apportionment of debt our interest is based. *We ask the attention of all tax payers to the fearful exhibit:*

Straining Every Nerve.

For three weeks past the Republicans have been using extraordinary efforts to get up a large meeting to come off to-day—Committees in every ward and election precinct begging money, hacks and wagons to add to the show and all this does not appear to be enough; frantic appeals are made to merchants and manufacturers to close their places of business for the purpose of throwing upon the streets thousands of people who would not turn around to attend a Republican meeting. Even the public schools are invited and the little children asked to swell the crowd. We hope to see them all on hand; a failure cannot be afforded in a county which gives ten thousand majority. Hang out your banners and abuse the Copperheads.

Smart.

Some young men whose names we have, make it a practice to visit Democratic meetings, in this city and Allegheny, hang upon the outskirts and cheer for Jeff Davis. In every instance where they have been caught they were found to be Republicans. We recommend our Democastic friends to seize these exceedingly smart individuals and take them to the Provost Marshal where we have no doubt they will be properly attended to; at least we shall have a legitimate opportunity of ventilating their names and occupation.

Chase on the Stump.

In reality, there are but two legitimate parties, the party for the proper rights of the States and the union of the States under the Constitution, or the McClellan party, and the party for centralization, the overslaugh of the States and a new Union, "all free," with an anti-slavery Constitution. The object of the one is ideal freedom, such as the French socialists tried to realize; the object of the Conservative party is the preservation of the Union under the Constitution; which includes the idea of Constitutional Liberty that gave us our greatness. In one line: the one is a Revolutionary party, and the other is a Constitutional party. This is the whole in a nutshell. Mr. Chase has gone where he belongs, to the Radical party, and the story is that he has been bought up. He tried for the succession, and lost; on falling, he withdrew, like Achilles, to his tent, until now his palms have been oiled from the Executive cruse.

But when he and his co-radicals were trying for the Presidential mantle, how they caught it from their fists! Who does not remember the Chase Circular which Senator Pomeroy fathered, but everybody understood Chase manipulated? This circular was issued last March, when the shoddy tribe of office-holders were shocking the nation by saying it was the will of Almighty God that Lincoln should be re-elected, and were as busy as moles in forestalling the National Convention. "The rant," Mr. Chase then said in this circular, "about 'honest Old Abe,' was at first amusing, it then became ridiculous, but now it is absurdly CRIMINAL." That's Republican talk, about a Republican President! But take another excerpt. This Chase Circular says—"Should Mr. Lincoln be forced upon the country in defiance of the Republican party, and the Democratic party be judicious in planting for the prosecution of the war upon the first theory above indicated, which is their theory, Mr. Lincoln will be most unquestionably defeated, unless he should be tempted, in an evil hour, to use the military power in his hands by suppressing the freedom of elections in the Loyal States. A victory won by the sword would be no victory, but a lamentable defeat, to the friends of liberty."

For the Post.

A Letter from James H. Hopkins Esq.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 28th 1864.

THOMAS HOWARD, Esq. *Dear Sir:* In the "*Commercial*" of this morning, I find a communication over your signature addressed to me, in which *you* propose to accept an offer for a political discussion, made by me to *General Moorhead*, nearly three weeks ago, and which was refused by the General. You profess to desire this discussion, "in order that the people may have a full opportunity to judge of the correctness of your (my) political tenets as compared with those held by your (my) competitor." Inasmuch as you are not my competitor, I am at a loss to see how the object could be attained by a discussion with you. My competitor has refused to meet me and discuss the issues of the day, and you step forward to rebuke him and to show the Republican party how much more valiant a candidate they would have had, if they had properly appreciated your merits and nominated you instead of General Moorhead. Whether that unkind thrust at the General was revenge for being defeated by him for the nomination, I leave to be decided between you and him.

My letter to General Moorhead was written on Sept. 10th; his reply was published Sept. 18th. After deliberating on the subject for ten days longer, and after my appointments have been made and announced, covering every day except to-morrow, until the election, your communication appears. Notwithstanding this delay and the necessary change of arrangements for meetings, which would be involved, I am still ready and willing to meet my "competitor," and let the people judge of our respective views. General Moorhead is the authorized representative of the Republican party. I have been chosen to represent the Democratic party in this canvass. I have accepted the position with all its responsibilities and requirements. If it is thought by your party that General Moorhead is not the man for that emergency let him decline; let them nominate you, and I will meet you with great pleasure.

Aside from this if you desire a discussion upon your own account, and if your county committee authorize you to represent the Republican party, I will attend your Mass Meeting, to-morrow, (Thursday,) and discuss with you the issues of the campaign, if it is agreeable to you and your party. Whether this is done or not, I shall continue my efforts for "the perpetuity of the Union," as General Moorhead says, and for the maintenance inviolate of the Constitution, without which there can be no Union.

Respectfully yours,
JAMES H. HOPKINS.

A Reign of Terror—A Suppressed Dispatch.

From the Chicago Times, Sept. 19.

The following dispatch from our correspondent at Cairo, was "disapproved" by Col. Davidson, the commandant at Cairo, and could not, therefore, be sent by telegraph. It was sent by mail:

Special Despatch to the Chicago Times.

CAIRO, Sept. 15.—General Fry, of Kentucky, and of Zollicoffer fame, has arrived at Paducah, having been sent from Washington to investigate the reign of terror and blood of Gen. Paine. The simple facts that will be substantiated upon this investigation will send a thrill of horror through the people of the civilized world.

Paine was in command fifty-six days, and shot sixty-seven men, and no evidence can be found that a single one was ever tried by a military commission or court of any kind. He was at the guard house one day, and a prisoner happened to displease him, when he ordered the guard to shoot him down. A negro faithfully executed the order.

An old man, described as an object pitiful in the extreme, had been carrying water fifty days and could not for the life of him imagine what his offence was.

When a prisoner was brought to Gen. Paine, pronounced by his captors as a rebel in arms, the matter was always summarily settled by an order to "shoot him to-morrow at 8 o'clock."

General Fry is determined the matter shall be thoroughly sifted, and that stern justice shall be done.

The greatest excitement prevails among the people of that district, and when Gen. Fry notified them that he wanted to talk to them, instead of coming in a little squad, they rushed *en masse*.

He has arrested and placed in the guard house, a number of the negro soldiers that had been flourishing there lately so extensively, because they had commenced to denounce General Fry for a "secesh" general.

The Lucien Anderson and Bolingers, the men who boasted upon the streets of Paducah, when Paine took command, that now they had a Robespierre to operate upon rebel sympathizers and Copperheads, are now terror stricken, and their pale cheeks and trembling lips attest their guilty conscience.

From the Griffin (Ga.,) Rebel.

Portrait of the Rebel General Jubal Early.

Old Jubal Early, or as Lee calls him his "bad old man," has won a name during his sojourn in the valley of Virginia, of which he is well worthy. Did you ever see him? If not, you have missed one of the greatest curiosities of war. He is a man of considerable corpulence, with a full face, which has the appearance of the full moon when it is at its height in redness. He is about six feet high, and of immense structure. His voice sounds like a cracked Chinese fiddle, and comes from his mouth somewhat in the style of the hard-shell Baptist, with a long drawl, accompanied with an interpolation of oaths. In stature his head is encased in a net-striped woollen scull cap drawn about his ears, while his body is contained within the embraces of a Virginia cloth overcoat striking his heels. His legs are covered with leggings of the same material, wrapped from the feet upwards as high as the knees with white tape. He is as brave as he is homely, and as homely as any man you ever saw, except Parson Brownlow, who is said to rival his Satanic majesty in personal appearance. There are many anecdotes related of Old Jubal, but, I cannot at present call to memory but one. During the battles in the Wilderness, on one occasion a regiment from South Carolina was ordered to charge the enemy. For some reason they faltered. Old Jubal hearing of it rode up to the head of the column, and in that peculiarity of tone for which he was noted, cried out: "Boys! you, you got us into this d—d scrape, and by—you shall help us out." The regiment was so cut by the remarks that they rushed upon the foe, driving him from every position.

For the Post.

Gen. Sheridan's Late Victory vs The Democratic Party.

MR. EDITOR: Men may submit to many things when they are compelled, but it is hard to swallow the falsehoods that are now current in the Abolition journals of this city, in regard to General McClellan and the late victory of Gen. Sheridan. One unacquainted with the manner and means which they resort to, to carry the coming election, would immediately arrive at the conclusion that the Democratic party was a dislocal organization, and that this war is not only waged against southern institutions, but also against the Democratic party. They speak of Gen. Sheridan's victory as won by them alone, and that it was not only a victory over the rebels, but disastrous to the Democratic party.

Are there no Democrats in the army to fight the battles in defence of our free constitutional government?

We answer there are many. Now can they deny that assertion? If so, then do you suppose that they would fight against their own principles? Do, we believe, or have we ever asserted that there are no Republicans in the army?

No, and is not our reason for believing, contrary founded upon as good grounds as theirs? We hail his victory as a success to our country—they hail it as a success to, and an establishment of a sectional government, based upon abolition dictation.

These journals speak of our victories as gained by *them alone*. Suppose for a moment that if all the soldiers in the Union army who are in favor of, and will vote for "Little Mac," should be withdrawn from the army, what would be the result?

At once there would be defeat and disaster. Well, now, if the whole Democratic party of the north, who are willing to support Gen. McClellan, would withdraw their support from the general government, what would be the immediate results? Would not desolation, destruction and everlasting ruin be the result?

Yes, and yet, in the face of all this, they have the audacity to assert that the victory of Sheridan was a disastrous blow to the Democratic party. Do not these papers deserve the severest condemnation of a free people? We of the Democratic party claim as much of Gen. Sheridan's victory, as they do. We are sure we have as large a representation of private soldiers (and they are the ones that generally do the fighting) as they have from their party. Have not the leaders of the Democratic party done more for the soldiers of the Union than their opponents, who even wanted to invade the right of allowing them to elect their own company officers.

The hour is fast approaching when the people of the North will be called upon to decide whether we shall have four more years of Lincoln tyranny, or four more years of Democratic rule. Which shall it be? Have we not had a change as was demanded by the Lincoln party? Have we not had a tyrannical form of government instead of a free government? Have we not had double the amount of taxes to pay? Have we not had a depreciated currency? Have we not seen the law of our country violated and trampled upon by a despotic reign of government? Have we not experienced a thousand other changes never dreamed of by a free people? And yet these abolition journals call upon us to rally under their banner. Are they loyal to the country? Has not the New York *Tribune* called Gen. Grant "a coward and imbecile," and added, that "he ought to join the rebel army?"

Democrats, beware of frauds! Union men, if you want an honorable peace, vote for McClellan and Pendleton.

Finally, we can only add, there is but one more chance for American Liberty, and in order to maintain this, vote for the white man's ticket—McClellan and Pendleton.

From Washington.

Removal of Secretary Stanton.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.

I can announce, I think, without fear of being contradicted, that Mr. Lincoln is now trying to do what he has hitherto failed to accomplish, which is to effect harmony in his cabinet, and to obtain thereby a control which he has not yet been able to exercise. The men who, by their independence of character and their spirit of combativeness, such as Mr. Chase and Mr. Blair, stood in the way of the fulfillment of his plans, have either been removed or received the cold shoulder. Those who are sitting his way will soon share the same fate. Among the latter I hear mentioned the name of Mr. Stanton, now the only man in the cabinet who dares to raise his voice against Mr. Lincoln's wishes. All the others have yielded and are merely tools in his hands. Since the departure of Messrs. Chase and Blair the unfortunate Secretary of War is alone in the opposition to the President, and has the greatest trouble to make a decent figure in presence of the crushing majority which the union of all his colleagues and the preponderating weight of Mr. Lincoln's influence carry against him. In all probability he will resign his seat before long or receive, as Mr. Blair did, the order to leave. "That his time has come."

His Probable Successor.

The man whom the voice of the radicals, into whose hands Mr. Lincoln has fallen, points out as his successor is General Banks. The general is said to be on his way now, with the promise of receiving Mr. Stanton's position immediately after the October elections, if they prove favorable to Mr. Lincoln. In this way the latter expects to have on his side the majority of the Massachusetts politicians, and of the abolitionists who have until this day looked upon him with distrust. This shows you from what point the wind blows, and gives you an inside view of the future policy of Mr. Lincoln's administration for the next four years, should he be allowed to run another term.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.—About 11 o'clock on Sunday morning a soldier of the 167th Ohio Regiment, passing through Cincinnati, deliberately committed suicide, at the river landing, by throwing himself upon the bayonet which was fixed to. His gun his name could not be ascertained, nor was it known what cause led to the shocking deed, although it is supposed the melancholy consequent upon leaving home was the occasion of it.

AMONG the men drafted in Henry county, Kentucky, last week, was Jesse, the notorious guerilla.

LETTER FROM HON. LESLIE COOMBS.

A Military Despotism the Consequence of McClellan's Re-election—The Purpose of Employing Negro Troops to Keep White People in Subjection—The Party Now Shown Them Over White Troops.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 19, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 18th, being directed to Lexington, did not reach me till last Saturday, when I paid my weekly visit to my children and grand children. You may remember that, in 1860, the Union party, with the writer as their candidate, carried this State by over 25,000 majority, against the whole power of the national and State administrations, and, of course, I cannot allow myself to neglect my official duties then assumed. Our court commenced or adjourned term a week since, and will probably hold on for three weeks yet to come, after that I shall be foot loose, and feel disposed to devote my whole time and energy to the great cause in which our hearts and judgments are all engaged. I have never spoken to an audience in your State, and should be especially pleased to meet my old Whig friends and conflict with them freely on the terrible state of the times, and the eventful future soon also to constitute history.

In my deliberate judgment, if Mr. Lincoln is re-elected, we shall have a military despotism fastened upon us and our children, with a standing army of free negro janissaries. At first, they may be confined to locations south of the Susquehanna and Ohio, but unless we agree to be taxed also, with a standing army of white men several hundred thousand strong they will, now and then, be sent across those rivers just preceding important elections, in order to preserve order at the polls and enforce obedience to power. The Government is now erecting strong permanent fortifications, at the cost of millions of dollars, throughout Kentucky, which the Abolitionists consider a troublesome border State, and filling them with negro soldiers mainly recruits from loyal citizens in the State. The same thing is being done, you know, from Cairo to the Balize, so that when the rebellion is crushed out, and the white rebels, "extirpated" for that is the programme—the whole Southern country will be under the exclusive control of the free negroes, with state lines and constitutions obliterated or held for naught. The western and northwestern States will find, to their sorrow, when the Mississippi river is thus under this ignorant African control, they will be forced to submit to the degredation and danger, or abandon all Southern trade.

The black troops are everywhere the pets and favorites of Lincoln & Co. Every Abolition political General lauds them to the skies, and yet I have never heard of their whipping white troops single handed, and never expect to hear of it.

An instance of naked favoritism came under my own observation in Lexington within the last three days. On Saturday, as I headed from the camp a large negro regiment, mainly Kentucky slaves, were parading the streets with full music, mounted on good, fat horses, finely dressed and with fancy caps, armed *cap a pie*.

Yesterday I saw three regiments of white cavalry, or mounted infantry, as they were termed—I think from Illinois and Indiana—just returning from Stoneman's raid, pale, sallow and lean, weary, (for they were all on foot,) with ragged clothes and dirty shirts, wending their way slowly through the city to some temporary camp, until they could be sent on another expedition *to the front*, while the negroes would be left behind, marauding through this country, to bedevil our citizens and keep our families in constant terror.

I think my old Whig friends north of the Ohio, if they could witness what I have described, would rush in solid masses to the polls in November, and help to save the country, by voting once for a democratic ticket, as I intend to do.

I fully reciprocate your kind expressions of personal regard, and subscribe myself,

Very truly yours,
LESLIE COOMBS.

D. H. FINNEY, Joliet, Ill.

P. S.—I annex an extract of a letter just received by a friend from a soldier, well known in this city as brave and truthful young man, who has been in all the principal battles in or near the Mississippi river, having been seriously wounded at Vicksburg, which you are authorized to publish if you choose, as well as my letter. LESLIE COOMBS.

"MORGANZA BEND, La., Sept. 5, 1864.

* * * "We are strongly fortified here, but now they are completed, they are pouring negro troops into them. Uncle Sam is getting very partial to the niggers. They are going around here with the nicest blue uniforms and white collars. In a few days from now I expect a nigger *can* vote and white men *can't*. I don't know when we will get paid,—they say there is not a cent of money in this department."

THE London correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says Lord Palmerston has recently made some significant declarations in explaining the policy of the British Government. In discussing the affairs of America and Poland, he said England would go to war—would have gone to war several times during the last five years—if he dared. She dare not, he says. She has not the power. She has not the means. She has only an army for defensive purposes. And again, in treating of the Danish question, he said in substance: "The German armies were too strong for us. Our objects—defense, not aggression. We can hold our coasts with the help of the volunteers, but we must never again venture on the battle-field in Europe." This is really the effect of what the Premier did say, and almost the exact language he used. No other possible construction can be put upon it, and the result is that Lord Palmerston has distinctly and formerly abdicated on the part of Great Britain her position and character as a first class power.

COMPLETION OF THE SIBERIAN TELEGRAPH.—We learn from an officer, who occupies a very high and responsible position under the Russian Government, that the telegraph between Omsk and Irkoutsk is completed. The stations have been fixed, and the line is now in operation. On the 21st of December, 1863, two despatches were sent from Irkoutsk to the director of telegraphs, at the capital. They were started from the former station at meridian, and received at St. Petersburg at eight o'clock and thirty minutes the same evening—a distance of 5,750 versts, or 3,286 marine miles. As the line was not then in complete working order, the feat may be regarded as worthy of special note. The labor on the Irkoutsk and Omsk portion of the line was commenced early in 1863, and in September of the same year messages were sent from one or more stations to others. In November, the line was in working order to Krasnoiarsk, and by the first of December to Ankan. *Alta California.*

A MONSTER NUGGET OF GOLD.—There is now on exhibition at the Third National Bank in Chicago, a nugget of gold weighing eighty pounds, which has been coverred by Mr. Granger, Pullman, from mount Ophir Mining Gold Company. The nugget is worth $44,000, and is a magnificent specimen of the precious metal.

Strange Discovery.

The laudable curiosity of tourists as well as the investigations of science daily unfold phenomena hitherto sealed to the eye of man.

On the shore of a place called Point Brule, in the vicinity of River John, stands a rock washed by the waves of the St. Lawrence. Its outward or general appearance presents nothing uncommon or attractive, and certainly would not warrant the supposition that extraordinary developments would reward a careful examination of its parts. A few days ago some gentlemen, whilst waiting for the steamer, procured a skiff and proceeded slowly round the shore. Not a breath of wind disturbed the repose of the sea, but when abreast of the rock a pull and splashing sound, as if from its centre, attracted and riveted attention. Curiosity of course pervaded, and scrambling to the top of the ledge a scene, strange and unexpected, burst on the view, a basin scooped out, perfect as from the hand of art, and with a probable circumference of fifty feet, literally swarmed with living and wriggling eels! Amazement having subsided, the question arose—how were these creatures furnished with water and food sufficient for their existence? Here, again research solved the apparent mystery, and made all perfectly plain. About ten feet from the bottom of the reservoir an aperture appeared communicating with the sea, and above the low water level, each returning tide supplied a fresh element and permitted the congregated millions egress and ingress at pleasure. To count the myriads in their bosom some discoverers think would involve a process calculation, and view ing it in this light, perhaps it will be wiser to consider in what way the knowledge thus obtained will benefit the public.—*Eastern Chronicle.*

A MEMORANDUM kept at Fort Laramie shows that more than six thousand wagons, with over twenty-six thousand animals, passed over that route westward from the middle of March to the 9th of July. The emigrants numbered over nineteen thousand. In addition to these, an immense emigration passed over the stage route, through Cheyenne Pass, making a total number of those living on the plains of over fifty thousand.

THE wheat crop of Minnesota is stated to be two million and eight hundred thousand bushels in excess this year over that of any previous crop. At the same time that young State has sent twelve thousand of her laborers into the field as soldiers.

TIGHTNESS OF THE CHEST.—We sneeze, a slight, thin, sharp, ichorous matter comes from our nose; we have heaviness of the head, great oppression of the chest, some tightness, and a little soreness in the region of the lungs. Now, attention must be given to this state of facts, or inflammation of the lungs, or consumption may take place, and death may be the doubtful result we are aware.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—Say two, four, or six, according to age, sex and Constitution, must be taken. They must purge very freely, drink warm drinks while the fever lasts, and as a diet eat plenty of good Indian meal gruel or chicken broth, with plenty of rice in it. By this treatment, on the second or third day the disease will be cured. This complaint is going the rounds, and will be followed by dysentery and diarrhœa, but they will be cured by the same process. The wise will have Brandreth's Pills where they can be easily laid hold on, and by taking them by the directions, safety and health will follow.

Sold by THOMAS BRANDRETH, Pittsburgh, and by all respectable dealers in medicines. sept1-lydaw

MANHOOD, AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED in four weeks, by DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE. Dr. Ricord, (of Paris,) after years of earnest solicitation, has at length acceded to the urgent request of the American public, and appointed an Agent in New York, for the sale of his valued and highly prized Essence of Life. This wonderful agent will restore MANHOOD to the most shattered constitutions in four weeks; and if used according to print ed instructions, failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Success, in every case, is certain.

Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life is sent in cases, with full instructions for use, at $3, or four quantities in one for $9, and will be sent to any part, carefully packed, on receipt of remittance and address of agent. Circular sent free on receipt of four stamps. PHILIP ROBERTS,
447 Broome st., one door west of Broadway,
N. Y. Sole Agent for United States.
sep20-lmd

SMALL-POX HAS ALREADY SACRIFICED some of our best and bravest troops. Soldiers, listen to the voice of reason, supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. The Pills purify the blood and strengthen the stomach, while the Ointment removes all pain, and prevents pit marks. If the leader of this "motley" band will but get a box of pills or ointment from the druggists in his place, let him write to me, 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on those other persons make. 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1.40 per box or pot. sept1-lawd

DRUGS! DRUGS! THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large stock of Drugs and Medicines, embracing all articles usually kept in a first-class Drug Store, together with Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs; Patent Medicines of all kinds; Toilet Soap and Perfumery; Hair Brush and Nail Brushes; Trusses; Supporters and Shoulder Braces, of the greatest variety; Mineral Waters of all kinds; superior Ruppee Snuff and Tobacco; Carbon Oil; Prime Potash and Soda; all of every pound of which is warranted; Pure Liquors, purchased exclusively for medicinal purposes; Thomas Bell & Co.'s Pure Rye Whisky, constantly on hand, at

JOS. FLEMING'S Drug Store,
JOS. FLEMING'S Drug Store,
Corner the Diamond and Market st.
Corner the Diamond and Market st.
sep27-1wd

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—TO CONSUMPTIVE SUFFERERS.—I will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending your address to

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.
sep20-3m&w

A FACT.

Is it a Dye.

In the year 1858 Mr. Mathews first prepared the VENETIAN DYE; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. It is put in only fifty cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye as those usually sold for $1.

The VENETIAN DYE is warranted not to injure the hair or scalp in the slightest degree.

The VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty. No hair requiring no preparation whatever.

The VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired. One that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. L. MATHEWS,
General Agent, 73 Gold st. N. Y.
Also manufacturer of MATHEWS' AMBER HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. Price 50 cents. jan15-1y&

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.—Died of croup. What a pretty and interesting child I saw last week! But now, alas, eyes shut no more. Such was the sad conversation of two gentlemen riding down town in the cars. Died of croup! how strange! not when Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment is a sure and safe cure, if taken in time. Now, Mothers, we appeal to you. It is not for the paltry gain and profit we make, but for the sake of your infant child that now lies playing at your feet. Croup is a dangerous disease; but use Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment in time, and it is robbed of its terrors. Always keep it in the house; you may not want it to-night, or to-morrow, no telling when—but armed with this liniment, you are prepared, let it come when it will. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

Office, 56 Cortlandt street, New York.
Sold by THOS. BELPATH, Pittsburgh, and all respectable Druggists. sep14-lydaw

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS! says a great writer, and in the history of rare discoveries for the last half century nothing has leaped into favor with the public so completely, so universally, as

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

No other is recognized in the world of fashion by either sex. Its swift operation, the ease with which it is applied, the remarkable naturalness of the dye, and blacks it imparts, its exemption from all unpleasant odor or stain to the hands, and its general effect on the hair and skin, are the good and sufficient causes of its unprecedented popularity.

Manufactured by A. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. sept1-lydaw

VENETIAN HAIR DYE, VENETIAN LINIMENT and CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE sold at JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE, Cor. of the Diamond and Market st.