At the hazard of furnishing unnecessary proof on this point, we beg attention to the clear and explicit evidence of Senator Pugh, a colemporary author of the Antietam, in the Senate of the United States. In the course of his speech in the Senate, in March, 1861, he says:

"The Crittenden proposition has been endorsed by the almost unanimous vote of the Legislature of Kentucky. It has been endorsed by the noble old Commonwealth of Virginia. It has been petitioned for by a larger number of the electors of the United States than any proposition that was ever before Congress. I believe in my heart to-day that it would carry an overwhelming majority of the people of my State, aye, sir, of nearly every State in the Union. Before the Senators from the State of Mississippi left this chamber, I heard one of them, who assumes at least to be President of the Southern Confederacy, propose to accept it, and maintain the Union, if that proposition could receive the vote it ought to receive from the other side of the chamber. Therefore, all of your propositions, all of your amendments, knowing as I do, at any time before the first of January, a two-thirds vote for the Crittenden resolutions in this chamber would have saved every State in the Union except South Carolina. Georgia would be here by her representatives, and Louisiana—those two great States—which at least would have broken the whole column of secession.—*Globe, page* 1360.

Upon the same point, on the same day, the clarion voice of the patriot Douglas bore testimony as follows:

"The Senator (Mr. Pugh) has said that if the Crittenden proposition could have been passed early in the session, it would have saved all the States except South Carolina. I firmly believe it would. While the Crittenden proposition was not in accordance with my cherished views, I avowed my readiness and eagerness to accept it in order to save the Union, if we could unite upon it. I can confirm the Senator's declaration that Senator Davis himself, when on the Committee of Thirteen was ready at all times to compromise on the Crittenden proposition. I will go further, and say that Mr. Thomas was also —*Globe*, page 1391.

How preposterous at this day then, this attempt of one of the leading actors in that eventful drama thus to stifle conscience, and seek to rescue his co-conspirators from the recorded verdict of history, and the deserved and inevitable condemnation of a betrayed people! The controlling spirits of the Republican party never meant peace—never sought peace from first to last, at any time or in any form, save upon the one direst and devilish condition of turning loose upon our land three and a half millions of black semi-barbarians under the specious pretense of freedom; while in reality, it was only to tear so many of these poor creatures away from their homes of comparative happiness and peace, to find starvation, misery and death in an inhospitable clime!

President Lincoln has but recently declared, in very definite terms, he will listen to no proposition for peace which does not include this African millennium, notwithstanding those plain constitutional prohibitions of all right on the part of the General Government thus to intervene, which he himself, with the oath of office fresh upon his lips, declared he "had no legal right and no intention" to disregard.

If we were to credit the ravings of the chief advisers of the President, or, at least, those who seem to influence him most fully—Sumner, Beecher and Phillips—human reason has been making such rapid progress in these latter days, that the haven of human perfection must be near at hand. But alas! when we look hopefully for the blessed gale which is to bear us onward in its course, we hear nothing but the loud breath of the tempest; see nothing all around us but the angry and troubled sea, everywhere sparkling with foam and surging in its madness; and we are tempted to ask, can this indeed be—

"The wind and the storm fulfilling his word!"

These men are mistaken and mad, or are traitors of the deepest dye, deserving a traitor's darkest doom. This equality of the black and white races which they are seeking to establish in this country is an absurd and idle dream, which a brief contrast of their progress and peculiarities must dispel from every thoughtful mind.

A little more than two centuries since, when our fathers first planted a few germs of our race at scattered points along the North American coast, the whole number of that race in the old world did not exceed six millions. England, Scotland and Wales then numbered fewer inhabitants than New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio do now. Mark the progress; in North America at this time (including a wholesome Celtic infusion,) there are at least thirty millions, and in the whole world (confessing there also the same infusion) from eighty to ninety millions of people, substantially Anglo Saxon in their origin. We are everywhere thus displacing the more sluggish races, or hemming them in on every side, and at this current rate of increase, in one hundred and fifty years from this time, will run up to eight hundred millions of human beings—all speaking the same language, rejoicing in the same high intellectual culture, and exhibiting the same inherent and inalienable characteristics!

On the other hand, the African race has never, anywhere, given any proof of its capacity for a self-sustained civilization. Since the sun first shone on that continent it has remained in the same state of mental gloom. Cruel, brutal, voluptuous, and indolent by nature, the African has never advanced a single step beyond his own savage original. Slavery has ever been, and to this hour continues to be, his normal condition, throughout every clime he can call his own! And yet they have had as many opportunities of improvement as the inhabitants of Asia or of Europe. Along the shores of the Mediterranean was once concentrated the Literature and Science of the world. Carthage, the rival of Imperial Rome in all the arts of commerce and civilization, existed for many years on the African border. The Saracens, the most polished race of their time, founded and maintained for centuries a contiguous empire. Still, for, all this, the African has continued to prowl on through his long night of barbarism; and thus, in all human probability, he will continue forever. Tell us not that his want of progress in civilization is the result of long established bondage. So, for centuries, was our own race bound to the earth under various modifications of predial vassalage. But the white light expanded, and mounted above all its burthens and trammels, and finally, in this country, reached the full fruition of republican freedom.

We grant this mental inferiority of the African—we forbear, in the spirit of sobriety, any physical contemplation or contrast)—does not give a dominant race the right to convey him from his own benighted land to a foreign bondage, even under the forms of a purchase from his African master. But this natural inferiority must be considered by the statesman in framing laws, and adopting Constitutions for human government. In Pennsylvania we have always affirmed this inferiority in our fundamental laws, and the same has been done in almost all the free States of the Union—generally excluding the African from the right of suffrage. This necessity of duly regarding the low order of races, is thus forcibly commented upon by Lamartine (a scholar and a statesman, always in favor of man's largest liberty) in a recent work:

"The more I move traveled, the more I am convinced that *races of men form the great secret of men and nations.* Man is not so capable of educating as philosophers imagine. The influence of Government and laws has less power, radically, than is supposed, over the manners and instincts of any people. While the primitive constitution and blood of the race have always their influence, and manifest themselves thousands of years afterwards in the physical formation and habits of a particular family or tribe. Human nature flows in rivers and streams in the vast ocean of humanity; but its waters mingle but slowly—sometimes they never mingle, and it emerges again, like the Rhone from the Lake of Geneva, with its own taste and color. Here is, indeed, an abyss of thought and meditation, and at the same time a *grand secret for legislator.* As long as they keep the spirit of the race in view they succeed; but they fail when they strive against this natural predisposition; nature is stronger than they are."

But why thus enlarge upon a topic which has undergone so much, and such frequent discussion? Why—because this idea of working out negro equality on the part of our opponents is the very basis of our present political struggle. Let no man be mistaken. This is really the leading issue at the present moment between the two parties. To carry out this idea has came at last to be the ruling, if not the sole purpose of the war which is now deluging the land with fraternal blood! For this, the Constitution and the reserved rights of the States and the people have been mockingly trampled under foot; for this, both imperious and imperial edicts, such as would send to the block any monarch in England, have been issued by the President, and sought to be enforced; for this, Secretary Seward's boast to Lord Lyons—"I can touch my office bell at any moment, and order to be arrested any citizen of this country,"—has been all too frequently realized!

The extent to which the party supporting the President are willing to go in negro affiliation, finds a memorable illustration in the proposition made by Secretary Cameron, the first of the several occupants of the place of Secretary of War under President Lincoln. He coolly proposed, in his first and last annual communication, to free, and then to arm the whole black population of the South, and turn them against their white masters in a work of indiscriminate butchery! This truly infernal suggestion was not adopted by the President when first proposed, but it has since been acted upon in more instances than one.

We have charged the party at present in power, fellow citizens, with tyranny and usurpation. We now go further, and solemnly assert our belief, that there is a deliberate design to change the character, if not the form of our government. The leading papers in the support of the Administration openly advocate a modification which will place greater powers in the hands of the President; and if their advice should be adopted by the people, in a short time the chains will be firmly riveted, and our liberties completely subverted. The Philadelphia *Press* not long since remarked;

Another principle must certainly be embodied in our reorganized form of government. The man who shape the legislation of this country when the war is past, must remember that what we want is power and strength. The problem will be to combine the forms of Republican Government with the powers of a Monarchical Government.

About the same time, as if by concert, we find in the *North American*:

"This war has already shown the absurdity of a Government with limited powers; it has shown that the power of every Government ought to be and must be unlimited."

Such doctrines as these would have met with rebuke even at the hands of the elder Adams; but they were the natural precursors of the "war power" which has been made to override the most explicit doctrines of the Constitution. The very wrongs, in fact, complained of by our fathers, and enumerated in their declaration against the English monarch, have been revived upon their sons. This Administration has wilfully violated its own oath-bound pledges, and sought "pretexts of innovation upon the established principles of the Government." It has fostered a "spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate all the departments of the Government in one, and thus create, whatever the forms may be, a real despotism." It has rendered "the military superior to the civil power." It has superseded in a reign of lawless force the security prescribed by law against seizure and imprisonment without due process of law." It has verily "created a multitude of new offices, and sent among us swarms of officers to harrass our people and eat out their substance." By an iniquitous conscription law it has distributed its agents among the people, backed bayonets and clothed with discretionary powers over the liberties, if not the lives, of our citizens. It, "*has quartered large armies of troops amongst us.*" It has "*imposed taxes upon us without our consent.*" Finally its chosen and purchased advocates are now clamorous for a stronger Government, that "our charters may be taken away, our most valuable laws abolished, and the powers of our Government altered fundamentally." These, we submit, fellow-citizens, are all of them fairly exhibited, of that "stronger Government," which our forefathers, appealing "to the Supreme Judge of the world eighty years ago, pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to put aside forever.

We have before spoken, fellow-citizens, of the depressed condition of the country. The mountain of debt which has been piled up so recklessly cannot be less than three thousand millions of dollars when all is fally counted. Of this Pennsylvania's share will be at least one-tenth of the whole, or $300,000,000. The annual interest upon this sum (more easily estimated than paid) will be about eighteen millions of dollars. This, added to the interest of our former debt, makes an aggregate of interest now and henceforth, to be borne by the people of this Commanwealth, stated in round numbers, of twenty millions of dollars! We cannot heighten this picture of the stern reality, which an inexorable arithmetical calculation gives. Some make even a deeper debt and a darker prospect of the future.

Taxation falls heaviest upon labor; it will now grind the poor to the very earth. And yet the mock philanthropists of the day are increasing the taxation and urging on a system of measures, under the pretence of ameliorating the condition of the African, will, if carried on much longer, practically enslave the white man and starve his family. And besides this, if the forcible abolition of bondage at the South *should* succeed, it would only be to bring the white working men and women of the North into competition in the same paths of labor with the African they have been taxed and beggared to bring here and support amongst us!

The favored capitalist, who has money to lend, to lend to the Administration, gets his bonds, *upon which there is no taxation*, and thus is increased the burdens of the laboring and middle classes. But we forbear to pursue this melancholy train of facts and reasoning, and turn to the more grateful consideration of what we can do something for the correction of these evils.

It must be plain, fellow-citizens, the only hope conservative men can have of saving the country from impending anarchy and ultimate ruin, is by uniting with this Democratic party—the only party that is now left that is truly national in its character and conservative in its aims, the only party in the country that has ever been able to govern it, for any length of time, to the satisfaction of the people at large.

This party has now presented for the Presidency and the Vice Presidency, two men of the most unspotted lives and unblemished reputations—every way unassailed and unassailable, except by the corrupt and mercenary creatures in the pay and promise of the Administration.

In regard to George B. McClellan, we shall not pause here to write his history. That is already engraved on the hearts and consciences of a greatful people. We feel confident, also, that his admitted ability, integrity and independence, the manly firmness he has always exhibited, and especially, and above all, his heroic devotion in the darkest hours to the true principles of the Constitution, will draw around him now, the nation's confidence. This confidence reposed in such hands, would never be betrayed:

"He stands at the present, as he always stood, wholly aloof from intrigue. He is allied by no ties or contracts with mercenary adventures in political life. He seeks not the office for which he has been named; but has all along held "the noiseless tenor of his way," free from the embarrassments which trammel the active and ambitious candidate for office. Even if defeat should fall to his lot in this contest, (which we cannot believe,) he will be consoled with the consciousness of having implored no man's aid; pledged in advance, no places that would be in his gift, if elected; and that those who had espoused his cause even from the beginning, acted from sympathy with a brave, persecuted, and patriotic man; acted from principle and love of country, seeking no reward or future favors. No one who has been named for the Presidency desires it less; no one, certainly has courted it less; and this is an additional reason why he should be, and will be, preferred by the thoughtful and upright.

The varnished reports of rivals in command; the suppressed and distorted facts of a partizan committee of Congress; the constant jealousy and malignant opposition at every step of those who feared his success and dreaded his popularity, have all failed in blasting his military reputation. Intelligent men everywhere, in every land have read the libels upon this accomplished soldier, only with a sickening sense of their injustice and venality. In this country they have penetrated the hearts of our soldiery and the people at large only to kindle there a broader and brighter flame of devotion to their intended victim; and the world, ere long, will witness with aprobation the reward which they will mete out to a national benefactor.

The eminent statesman who has been nominated for the second place on our ticket has long been conspicuous in the legislative branch of the Government. Remembering his years, few men in our country have ever reached a higher position in the respect and confidence of the public. No man in the present Congress possesses to a greater extent those gifts of oratory and accomplishments of statesmanship, that amply justify the wide popularity and esteem with which he is everywhere regarded in the section of the Union that gave him birth. He, like our Presidential candidate, emphatically belongs to the YOUNG MEN of this country. These nominations are essentially THEIR nominations. The fact of youth should give a deeper interest, if possible, to this class in the struggle at hand. The whole of active life is before them, with all its pursuits, hopes and enjoyments. Let them weigh well recent and passing events and mark the rapid coiling of despotic power; let them resolutely see to it that the wise and beneficent institutions of the pure men of former times become their own sure heritage and that of their children.

Finally, fellow citizens of Pennsylvania, of all classes and conditions, it is in your power to dissolve the clouds which now threaten to overwhelm all our brightest hopes, and bring upon our country a long night of storm and darkness. Against the usurpations and evils which we are conscious of having but too imperfectly depicted, let us array ourselves in combined strength. The election of our Congressional, Legislative and County tickets in October is of the highest importance, if we would succeed in the Presidential contest in November. Success here will inspirit the Conservative men of other States. Defeat will alarm and dishearten. It is the duty of the Pennsylvania Democracy, and those who unite with us, to carry this election, if we would not bring on prematurely, that which is sure to follow in the end, if finally we fail in November—"The despair which welcomes despotism, or the rage which welcomes anarchy."

Let our watchwords be WAR (if we must have it) for the true, legitimate objects of such a war, and NONE OTHER; for peace the first moment that peace can restore to us the common heritage of a united country; for the imperishable glory of the old Union and the Constitution unimpaired; with sympathy for our soldiers in the field under their trials and dangers—ready ever to aid and to honor them—which cannot possibly be better done, than in giving our best efforts in endeavoring to so modify the grounds of the struggle they are maintaining as that it shall appear purely just before men, and in the sight of God!

We implore, then, all who love peace and order; all who wish to see industry successful and property secure; all who are willing to support wise legislation, public virtue, and constitutional liberty; all who wish to lead prosperous lives themselves, and enjoy in quiet the fruits of their own industry; all who wish to transmit their property and the blessings of free institutions to their children, we implore all these to unite with us. We go for the country, the whole country—for Union, Liberty, and Law. If a majority of the people will thus be true to themselves, we may hope soon to see our country resuming with renewed vigor her glorious career—free, prosperous and happy—the pride of her own citizens, and the admiration of the world!

By order of the Democratic State Central Committee:

C. L. WARD, Chairman.
R. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

WELL FED ARMY.—No army, it is said, was ever better fed than our army on the James river, the Sussistence Department being active and the communication uninterrupted. Some of the individual commissions for supplying vegetables to the army have been overdoing the onion and cabbage business. Thirty thousand of the latter vegetable received were lying rotting at City Point for want of consumers.

THERE is a wooden railway in New Zealand, over which an eight-ton engine has made 4 800 trips in five months, drawing loads from thirty to forty tons, with so little friction as not to efface the saw marks on the rails.

THE Illinois State Agricultural Fair, which closed Saturday, proved a success; the receipts exceeding $15,000. The State Sanitary Fair was also successful, over $9,000 being realized from the sale of refreshments alone.

THE TRADE in "esparto" grass—which is used for the manufacture of paper—is very active in England. New and extensive accommodations are required for the article at the Tyne docks.

The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 30, 1864.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

Single subscriptions by mail, $2 per annum.

Delivered in the city at 20 cents per week.

To Agents $2,50 per hundred copies.

Single copies 4 cents.

FOR PRESIDENT:

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

GEORGE H. PENDLETON,
OF OHIO.

CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT.
JAMES H. HOPKINS.

CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.
WILLIAM J. KOUNTZ.

STATE 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 NOBLE.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.
SAMUEL G. McCAULEY.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

ROBERT L. JOHNSTON,
RICHARD VAUX,
WILLIAM LOUGHLIN,
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD,
EDWARD P. DUNN,
THOMAS McCOULLOUGH,
EDWARD I. HESS,
PHILLIP S. GERHARD,
GEORGE G. LEIPER,
MICHAEL SELTZER,
PATRICK McEVOY,
THOMAS H. WALKER,
OLIVER S. DIMMICK,
ABRAHAM B. DUNNING,
PAUL LEIDY,
ROBERT SWINEFORD,
JOHN ARL,
HENRY G. SMITH,
THADDEUS BANKS,
HUGH MONTGOMERY,
JOHN M. IRVINE,
JOSEPH M. THOMPSON,
RASSELAS BROWN,
JAMES P. BARR,
WILLIAM J. KOUNTZ,
WILLIAM MONTGOMERY.

Organization of the Democratic Executive Committee of Allegheny County.

THOMAS DONNELLY, of Collins Township Chairman.

D. H. HAZEN, of Pittsburgh, Secretary.
A. J. BAKER, " Asst. Sec'y.
JAMES IRWIN, " Treasurer.
D. H. HAZEN, " Asst. Treas.

Committee on Finance.

O Zug, D A Patrick, D H Hazen, O Ihmsen and John Mackin.

Committee on Public Meetings.

Col Jas A Gibson, John H Bailey, esq, and O McGee, esq.

Committee on Printing and Public Documents.

D H Hazen, John M Irwin and John Quinn.

Committee on Naturalization.

John H Large, John McClarris, John Heidman, Stephen O. 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 Assessors of the Wards and Boroughs.

The following is a list of the names of the Assessors of the several wards of the two cities and the 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, 88 Liberty st.
2d " —John McKee, 204 Third st.
3d " —Chas. W Lewis, 32 Ross st.
4th " —A. P. Thompson, 84 Perry st.
5th " —Joseph Irwin, 84 Pike st.
6th " —Emanuel Ecker, corner Clarke and Townsend st.
7th " —John Crawford, 232 Bedford st.
8th " —Thomas Neely, 55 Marion st.
9th " —James McCune, 755 Penn st.

ALLEGHENY.

1st Ward—Simon Bulford, 26 Rebecca st.
2d " —John Sterrit, 208 North Common.
3d " —Matthias M'Gonnigle, 33 Union av.
4th " —James Graham, 252 Robinson st.

BOROUGHS.

Birmingham—Alex. McLean, corner Carson and Ormsby streets.
East Birmingham—David Baldwin, Sidney, near John street
South Pittsburgh—Thomas Cassaday, corner Chestnut and Third streets.
Monongahela—John Oregan, Carson street, near Clinton Mills.
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. Comstock.
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.

ADVICES from Arkansas say the cotton crop on the leased plantations is more than the average in amount and quality. Picking has already begun, and the arrival of fresh troops in that State gives assurance that the guerrillas are not likely to be able to disturb the hands.

BLUNDERING ABOLITION FALSEHOODS.

From the opening of the present political canvass, until the present day, the opposition to McClellan and his supporters has dealt in nothing but calumny and falsehood; and some of these have been most transparently stupid and clumsy. But among the most singularly stolid and inconceivable brazen, the Abolition press of this city stands pre-eminent. In fact the two leading organs of that party here, seem to be devoting their entire attention to outstrip each other in falsehood. On Tuesday the *Gazette*, in the face of official documents from Lincoln and Halleck, thanking McClellan for his victory at Antietam, and for saving the national capital from rebel invasion, had the base affrontery to inform its readers that he was not only a military failure, but the very greatest failure "of the age." The Army of the Potomac, after a loss of a quarter of a million of men under McClellan's successors, is now after a lapse of two years no nearer to Richmond than he had it in July 1862; and yet, that incomparable General is put down by Abolition slander as "the greatest military failure of the age!" Remember this old soldiers, you who, under your gallant leader on many a well fought field, won everlasting renown!

With an evident determination to keep pace with the *Gazette's* calumny, the *Commercial* yesterday, published the following admixture of slander and nonsense:

"The time has come when the policy of the American people and of the Government is pronounced in favor of striking from the limbs of every slave in the land the shackles that have been rivetted by the Democratic party, so called to fall and for every slave to go free."

"The time has come" for every manacle, "A boy ten years of age, who would assert such ignorant falsehoods as these, would be properly punished by his tutor. What excuse, then, can there be for a bearded man, in an intelligent community, giving publicity to what he knows to be a notorious falsehood. The Democratic party is no more responsible for the institution of slavery than it is for Mohammedism, both had an existence before the Democratic party was known, and the first was firmly rooted on this continent before our Union was established.

At the present time and in the present lamentable condition of our country, the Democratic party is for the restoration of the Union first, regardless of slavery or anything else which may be arrayed against us. Upon this point Gen. Sherman, in his letter to the rebel Hood, represents his old party precisely when he says:

"*We don't want your negroes, or your horses, or your houses, or your land, or anything you have, but we do want and will have a just obedience to the laws of the United States. That we will have.* I want peace, and believe it can only be reached through Union and war, and I will ever conduct war purely with a view to perfect an early success."

"*But, my dear sirs, when that peace does come you may call on me for anything. Then will I share with you the last cracker, and watch with you to shield your homes and families against danger from every quarter.*"

A Soldiers Opinion.

On board of the steamer Plymouth Rock, says the *Journal of Commerce* last night, en route from Groton for New York, I witnessed an electioneering incident which I think worth relating. Among the passengers was a wounded soldier, who had been home on a furlough, and was returning to the Army of the Potomac, to strike another blow for his flag. During the evening my attention was attracted by two well dressed men, and apparently gentlemen, who were endeavoring to win the soldier's good opinion by giving him liquor from their flask. After he had imbibed of the contents of the flask, one of the gentlemen put his arm round the soldier's neck, and remarked to him, "You will vote for Mr. Lincoln." The soldier replied, "No, I do not; you can't get over me with Lincoln; I am a Democrat, and vote for McClellan." He asked the gentlemen if they had ever seen Lincoln's photograph, and on their answering in the negative, he exhibited to them the wounds he had received, and informed them that they were Lincoln's photographs, which he carried to exhibit to Lincoln's friends, who remained at home and fight the battles of the Union in some good fat office.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Speech by Gen. McClellan.

The people of Orange, N. J., without distinction of party, united on Tuesday evening last, to serenade McClellan at his residence. In reply to Gov. Parker's address of congratulation upon the brilliant prospects of the General's election, that officer remarked:

MY FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS AND YOUR EXCELLENCY: I am not here to-night to make a speech, but merely to accept and to acknowledge this most pleasant compliment. I trust that I may regard it as the sure presage of that political victory in favor of the Constitution and the laws which should follow and render complete those recent victories which still stir our blood, won by our heroic navy and army. (Great cheering.) Those victories won by the grand old Admiral Farragut, the brilliant and accomplished Sherman, and the intrepid and energetic Sheridan. I thank you, my friends, for all that I had anticipated.

I thank your excellency for your too flattering sentiments, and I trust you will now permit me to say good-night.

Gen. McClellan was again and again cheered in the most enthusiastic manner by the great assembly, that seemed unwilling to let him go.

☞ An amusing scene occurred in Washington city the other day. The son of a leading embalmer on Pennsylvania avenue, a lad of six years old, was cheering lustily on the pavement for McClellan, inspired by a Democratic band. His father, who was busy with a corps in the back shop, hearing this unwonted cry, rushed out foaming with rage, seized the urchin by the coat collar, boxed his ears, and dragged him into the house, exclaiming, "I'll teach you to cheer *that-way*, you brat! Do you want to take the bread out of your old father's mouth?"

General Cass.

The Abolition papers says the *Argus* have extensively circulated the story that the venerable General Cass was dissatisfied with the Chicago Convention, and opposed to General McClellan's election. A gentleman who conversed with General Cass a day or two ago informs us that the above story is without foundation, and that the General advises everybody to vote for McClellan, and to do all in his power to change the Administration at Washington.

For the Post.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. EDITOR: The Republicans are a funny people. They thought it impossible to get up a Convention here without having that very excellent citizen, and patriot, Simon Cameron, present to give it eclat. It is wonderful how easily the Republicans in this county can change their tactics. It is only a few years ago when Cameron was an aspirant for a seat in the cabinet, under Lincoln, and one of his friends here, I believe it was Nat Sawyer, got up a petition in his favor, that nine-tenths of the very men who now swear by him, refused to sign their names to any paper recommending Cameron for any post of honor. I don't know but Moorhead was one of those very men so afraid of Cameron's integrity at that time, but now the two Generals pull together, as there can be no serious growling between them when the spoils are divided equally. What paragons of honesty and patriotism, Cameron and Moorhead! The Republican party *ought* to succeed under the control of such high toned gentlemen.

☞ General McClellan wrote to Mr Lincoln the following words:

"By pursuing the political course I have always advised, it is possible to bring about a permanent restoration of the Union—a reunion by which the rights of both sections shall be preserved, and by which both parties shall preserve their self-respect, while they respect each other."

For this he was removed. Mr. Lincoln is opposed to any kind of Union, unless upon the basis of "the abondonment of slavery." General McClellan distinctly announced that, with him, "the Union was the one condition of peace." The friends of the Union cannot vote for Lincoln—their choice must be the Victor of Antietam!

☞ One of the great features of the Abolition demonstration on Saturday night last in Philadelphia was a company of "Republican Invincibles," with caps and capes. Those who saw them could not help saying how well they would look in "the front!" An impudent Copperhead suggested, says the *Age* as a motto for their banner: "Invincible in Peace—Invisible in War!"

THE PLATFORM.

LINCOLN AND DISUNION: AND UNION.—That such is a true statement of the Presidential issue and the true line upon which the contest must be waged by every man not misled by words and perverted by party, must be obvious to the commonest capacity, from undisputed facts.

For over three years this Administration has had the cordial support of an army as brave and spirited as ever shouldered a musket, in which every subaltern has proved himself a hero and every officer worthy of such a command. They have poured out their generous blood like water. A forbearing and long suffering people has stood by that army, although Government has stripped them of every vestige of personal and public liberty. The army of the Republic have in this time accomplished results which would have long since ended the rebellion and restored the Union, had not the politicians at Washington baulked their enterprises, crippled their means and perverted their work by policies and schemes, impracticable, revolutionary and suicidal, until now the Government is utterly incompetent either to make a successful war or accomplish honorable peace. Hence the general body of the independent people are impatient for a change which shall bring permanent and honorable peace; or that being impossible, unite the entire country in a vigorous prosecution of war on a Constitutional Union basis.

Around the dark, revolutionary banner of Lincoln, gather disunion, perpetual war and a divided people; while the hopeful standard of McClellan rally the integrity of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, and the harmony of the sections.

These fundamental truths of the canvass need only to be fairly presented to the public mind, from the stump and in the press, to receive their approval. The American people are neither unintelligent nor unthinking. They despise demagogues, but they respect truth and wish the public good. The imperative duty of the hour must be met. To falter or to hesitate now is to peril all. A new epoch is soon to dawn on the fortunes of the people; let all who wish well to the country stand firm and stand united. The vengeance of an outraged people may be slow, but it is always sure. The doom of this Administration, its head, its Cabinet, its servile Legislature, is already sealed. Its epitaph was written by an English poet in the memorable words:—

"Unblest by virtue, Government's league
Becomes a circling junto of the great
To rob by law; Religion mild, a yoke,
To tame the stooping soul, a lick of State
To mask their rapine, and to share their prey.
Of consultation deaf and reason free,
While the determined voice and chart are sold
What boasted freedom, but a sounding name?
And what election, but a market rite
Of slaves self bartered title.

Fourteen Ways by Which People Get Sick.

1st. Eating too fast, and swallowing imperfectly masticated food.

2d. Taking too much fluid during meals.

3d. Drinking poisonous whiskey and other intoxicating liquors.

4th. Keeping late hours at night, and sleeping too late in the morning.

5th. Wearing clothes so tight as to impede the circulation.

6th. Wearing thin shoes.

7th. Neglecting to take sufficient exercise to keep the hands and feet warm.

8th. Neglecting to wash the body sufficiently to keep the pores of the skin open.

9th. Exchanging the warm clothing worn in a warm room during the day for light costume and exposure incident to evening parties.

10th. Starving the stomach to gratify a vain and foolish passion for dress.

11. Keeping up a constant excitement fretting the mind with borrowed troubles.

12th. Employing cheap doctors and swallowing quack nostrums for every imaginary ill.

13th. Taking the meals at irregular intervals.

14th. Reading the trashy and exciting literature of the day, and going crazy on politics.

☞ TIGHTNESS OF THE CHEST—[illegible] We notice a slight tightness in the chest, [illegible] matter arises from our nose; we have a hoarseness [illegible] of the head, great oppression of the chest, some tightness, and a little tenderness in the chest, and [illegible] the lungs. Now, attention must be given to these [illegible] state of facts, or inflammation of the lungs, or [illegible] congestion may take place, and death may be [illegible] with us before we are aware.

REAM'S BEAR'S PILLS.—[illegible] Sarsaparilla, or Alterative Compound, [illegible] Constitution, must be taken. They are [illegible] very freely, drink warm drinks while the [illegible] lasts, and as a diet eat plenty of good [illegible] meal gruel or chicken broth. Do not [illegible] in it. By this treatment, in the [illegible] days the disease will be cured. Many complaints [illegible] are going the rounds, and will be [illegible] by dysentery and diarrhœa, but they will be [illegible] by the same process. The wise will take [illegible] remedy at once, lest they can be easily laid [illegible] run, and by taking them by the directions, safety [illegible] and health will follow.

Sold by THOMAS REDPATH, Pittsburgh, [illegible] and by all respectable dealers in medicines. [illegible]

☞ MANHOOD: AND THE PRIDE OF YOUTH RESTORED in four weeks by DR. RIOORD'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 as Agent in New York, for the sale of his valuable and highly-prized "Essence of Life." This wonderful agent will restore Manhood to the now shattered constitutions in four weeks; and, if used according to printed 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 sold in stamped quantities in one for $9, and will be sent to any part, carefully packed, on receipt of remittance to his accredited agent. Circular sent free on receipt of four stamps. PHILIP ROLAND, Agt. 447 Broome st., one door west of Broadway N. Y., Sole Agent for United States. sep20:3md

☞ 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 reader of this notice cannot get a box of pills or ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 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 other persons' make. 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1.40 per box or pot. sep21:lwd

☞ 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, Tooth and Nail Brushes; Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, in the greatest variety; Mineral Waters of all kinds; superior Rappee Snuff and Tobacco; Carbon Oil; Pitcher's Potash and Soda Ash, 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.—CONSUMPTIVE SUFFERERS 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.
sep20:3mdaw

☞ A FACT.

"Is it a Dye.

In the year 1856 Mr. Mathews first prepared the VENETIAN HAIR 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. Its price is only fifty cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye 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; the 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 cent

A. J. MATHEWS,
General Agent, 12 Gold st. N. Y.

Also manufacturer of MATHEWS' AROMA HAIR Gloss, the best hair dressing in use. Price 50 cents. janis-1yd

☞ DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.—Died of croup. What pretty and interesting child I saw last week. But now, alas! it is no more. Such was the conversation of two gentlemen riding down town in the cars. Died of croup! How strange when Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment is a certain cure, if taken in time. Now, Mothers, we appeal to you. It is not for the paltry gain or 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, you 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. REDPATH, Pittsburgh, and all respectable Druggists. sep14:1ydaw

☞ 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.

Nor 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 browns and blacks it imparts, its exemption from all unpleasant odor or caustic ingredients, and its general effect on the hair and skin, are the good and sufficient causes of its unprecedented popularity.

Manufactured by T. CRISTADORO, No. 1 Astor House, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

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

DRY GOODS!

LAKE'S STOCK OF FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS!
SOME STOCK, in Plain, Striped and Plaid Brocade Silks, Mixed and Black Alpacas, Mohairs, Merinos, Cashmeres, Ginghams, Calicoes, Muslins, Linens, Ticks, Checks, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Counterpanes, Linen Sheetings, Shirtings, Cambrics, Linen Cambrics, Linen Diapers, Tickings, Linen Towels, Napkins, Table Linens, Linen Sheets, Pillow Cases, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, H