# The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1864.



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## The Daily Post.

### GOVERNOR SEYMOUR IN PHILADELPHIA.

His Welcome at the Keystone Club's Hall.

THOUSANDS UNABLE TO GAIN ADMITTANCE.

An Outside Meeting Organized.

A GRAND SERENADE.

Governor Seymour addressed the citizens of Philadelphia, at the headquarters of the Keystone Club, last evening. The simple announcement of the presence of the great statesman in our city, and his intention to address the people of Philadelphia on the great political issues of the day, was unattended by any of the usual displays on occasions of similar import. But two days' notice were given of the address, and yet, an hour before the commencement of Governor Seymour's remarks, it was impossible to enter the Hall. Five thousand people were assembled within the Theatre. The honest workingmen of the city, with their wives and daughters, filled the body of the Hall, and the galleries were compactly crowded with sturdy, honest men, who, in this crisis of the nation's history, realize the imperative importance of rescuing the country from the ruin that threatens its life. The hall was hermetically sealed, and the audience was enthusiastic beyond precedent. If enthusiasm be the child of numbers, its paternity last evening was undoubted. The simple mention of the name of Governor Seymour or General McClellan, was the signal for outbursts of applause that shook the Hall, and echoed to the very roof trees. The soldiers were the largest part of the audience and whenever the blue coats were seen the enthusiasm deepened. The ladies graced the private boxes with their presence, and the stage was filled with the officers of the Club, and wounded soldiers

The Governor appeared on the stage at eight o'clock, attended by the Committee of the Keystone Club. The Hal was instinct with life and enthusiasm in an instant. The entire audience arose, and three stirring cheers greeted the Speaker. The enthusiasm could not be quieted. Cheer followed cheer, shout echoed shout. At length Mr. Vaux conquered a temporary peace, and introduced Governor Seymour as follows:

Democrats of Philadelphia: it is my agreeable duty to-night to present to you a gentleman whose high moral character, whose sound political sentiments, and whose purity of purpose, qualify him to fill the place once occupied by De Witt Clinton, of New York. I have the pleasure of introducing to you, Governor Horatio Seymour, of New York.

Amid the wildest and most uncontrollable enthusiasm, Governor Seymour arose. Several times he essayed to speak before the audience was quiet enough to listen to him. When he could be heard he spoke to the following effect:

Fellow-Citizens: I stand before you to-night suffering great pain from illness, and therefore I must crave your indulgence while I attempt to speak to you with regard to the great issues which at this time agitate the minds of the American people. I stand before you to-night most terribly impressed with the magnitude of the great issue now to be tried before the august tribunal of the American people. I stand before you an earnest man. I may hold mistaken views, but God knows I stand before you to-night to utter no word which is not prompted by the deep convictions of my judgement. [Cheers.] I do not stand here to-night in the spirit of intolerance. I do not stand here to excite your passion or your prejudices against that portion of our fellow-citizens who do not agree with us in political sentiment. If I am honored to-night by the presence of one of those who differ with us in regard to our views of duty at this time, I ask of him this favor, that, for this moment, he will lay aside his passions and his personal prejudices and listen to me while I shall attempt to show him, in all earnest and with entire respect, why I believe it is not in the power of this Administration to save the Union, and while I try to show him that to place that Administration in power for four years more, would be a grave mistake and dangerous to the liberties of the Union. [Loud cheering.]

I do not claim supreme wisdom. I do not claim for the Democratic party infallible and unerring judgement. I do not ask our Republican friends to yield to us in any degree. I only ask them to listen to the wisdom of their fathers, as well as our own views. I only ask them to return to the paths they trod before, when our country was in her great and illustrious career, about four years ago. [Applause.] Now, I look upon public affairs from a peculiar stand point; one which gives me opportunity of seeing, as no man can see, the waste of this terrible war in which we are engaged. Occupying a stand point from which I can see some of the dangers that threaten us in the future, the condition of our country has been to me a matter of anxious thought, and of deep solicitude. The State of New York, since the commencement of this war, has sent about three hundred and fifty thousand men to the field. We have commissioned nearly thirty thousand officers. We have contributed in our due proportion—as the State of Pennsylvania and other States in this Confederacy have contributed their just quota to sustain the armies of the Government in the contest in which it is engaged.

Under the Constitution of the United States, it is not only our right, but our duty to sit in judgment upon the policy of that Administration. We are not to do this from any spirit of passion, or for any purpose of prejudice, but we are bound to do fully and wholly, as it becomes men, who are entrusted with the great liberties conferred upon us by the Constitution of the land. [Repeated cheers.] As I said, I stand before you to-night an earnest man. It could not be otherwise. You know that under the peculiar organization of the State Governments, that the Governors of the respective States have many opportunities of knowing of the progress of the war better than the administration at Washington. The organization of the Departments in Washington is such, that the progress of the war is seen through different Bureaus and Departments. The President, himself, sees nothing of the war save that which he receives from his Commanding Generals. The War Department is sub-divided into several departments, and the officers of these sub-divisions have frequent occasion to consult the Governors of the States. It has been my duty to commission the officers of the State of New York. It has been my painful duty to give many commissions to the young men of that State who have gone forth in the bloom, and beauty, and pride of their manhood, alas, many of them never to return to their peaceful homes, and the embraces of their families. [Applause.] It has been my occasion to see much of the waste of this terrible war, in sweeping our young men into early graves, or imposing upon our country unwanted taxation, and the burdens that, in various other forms, have been imposed upon the country, to enable it to carry on the war to a successful issue. We have a right, then, standing there to-night amid new made graves—the graves of hundreds and thousands of our strong and vigorous young men—the hope of our country—we have a right to demand of the Administration an account of all this blood and treasure, and we should all be recreant to our duty, we should all be false to liberty, and we should be untrue to the memory of our fathers if we do not call these men to judgment, and demand of them an account of the blood and treasure that they called for, and which was so fully poured forth at their command. [Applause.]

This war has now been carried on for three years. This Government has had placed at its disposal about two million five hundred thousand men. The mightiest armies have been raised that were ever known to have been raised in the history of the world. More than that. There has been no demand made upon the country for money or the sinews of war that has not been responded to by all classes of citizens. I appeal to you, my Republican friends, if it is not true. While we have differed with you on questions of policy—while we have thought that this Administration was not conducting the war on principles of truth and of right—I appeal to you in this hour of our country's danger to know if we, as well as you, have not made a free response to the demands which our Government has made upon us? (Applause.) I do not propose in speaking to you to-night to go into any history of the war, to say much of its history and its progress. I accept the fact that we are at war. I accept the fact that the country is now brought to the extreme verge of peril, and the questions to-night, are not the questions of the past. We are not to ask ourselves what brought the war about. The question is how the country can preserve its history, can perpetuate its liberties? Let the past be overlooked and be forgotten. Draw the curtain over that and let us, in the spirit of liberty and of true manhood, at this election, meet together without the record of past differences, and determine what we shall do to save the country. [Tremendous cheering.] I said that we have given to this Administration more than two millions of men. You know how promptly their demands have been met. You know that from time to time they have promised us decisive results, and you know how these expectations have been disappointed. [Cheers.] Now, you know that upon some points there can be no difference of opinion. When this war was commenced the Government relied upon two forces to produce submission to its authorities. One was the force of the armies to produce submission to our arms. That was the first power, and the second was the force of Government. Upon these two basis, the Government relied for the ending of the war and the submission of the South. They did not end the war, and why? Why have we continued the war for these four years without causing the South to submit to our arms? Is it because our people have not given to the Government all the support it demanded? Has it been because our sons and brothers who have gone forth to the contest have been untrue and recreant in the hour of conflict? I refute the charge, if any man be found base enough to make it. [Great applause.] In the history of the world have no incidents of greater courage and heroism been found than in the war in which we are engaged. I admit that the war has been waged with varying fortunes. I admit that we have sustained disasters as well as gained victories, but I contend that never in the history of the world have a people responded to the call of a nation as our people have responded to the call of this nation, and never has such heroism been displayed as has been displayed by our armies in the field. [Applause.] The Administration promised that if the country would perform all the duties the Administration required, that the war would be soon terminated and peace restored in the land, but the Administration has been gratified in every wish and the war is not at an end, nor is peace restored. To say that the war has not accomplished the purposes that were designed by the American soldiers, implies that our armies have not accomplished all that was expected of them; that they have failed, in a great degree, of sustaining the Government, and of bringing down all those who have arrayed themselves against the American Constitution. What truth is there in such a charge? As I have said, about five hundred thousand of the bravest of our young men have fallen in battle, and gone to early graves, or have returned to linger in hospitals or die in their bereaved homes unnoticed and unrecorded, even by the home board who surround the couch of the sufferer. Has the army failed in its duty? Go to the swamps of Virginia, go to the seacoast of South Carolina, go to the tropical fields of Louisiana, and wherever you go you will find the graves of the American soldier. The soil of Virginia is become to us a sacred soil in a new and a terrible significance. [Cheers.]

Now, let me tell you what the Government asked for in the outset, so that, if we have failed to accomplish all that the Government desired, you will see that the failure is the fault of the Government. At the beginning of the war, the Administration said that if we would give them seventy-five thousand men, they would put down resistance. You gave them seventy-five thousand men, and the resistance was not put down. Now I do not find fault with the Administration for not accomplishing this with an inferior force, but I do charge home upon the Administration that when they assumed charge of the Government of the country, they were bound to have known more of the resources of the South; they were bound to have known more of the character of our country in men; (great applause;) they were pledged to maintain the war, the extent of which they knew nothing about. Do you remember how that, three or four years ago, it was unsafe for any man to stand up in this community to undertake to show the resources of the South, and their power and strength? All these things were over-looked in the spirit of arrogance, and we were told that all this resistance could be crushed out with a little force, and if any one did not believe it he was a man that was disloyal to his country, and who held treasonable views. [Laughter and applause.] We answered call after call. Now, I say that our armies, after they were filled to their proper proportions, did accomplish all that was required of them. They said, close up the Mississippi River, seal up the ports of the South, and the rebellion will die of itself, (laughter;) the South is not self-sustaining. [Renewed Laughter.] The Mississippi River was closed. The ports of the South were sealed and the rebellion did not die. Then a call was made for larger armies, and the whole world was astonished at the call for one hundred thousand men. The cry was changed. They now said open the Missisippi River; give us control of the great river of the West, and it will bring peace and the submission of the South. How passing are the events of the war. Let us go on and see what the army did accomplish. The Mississippi River was opened. Vicksburg was taken, (applause) and the river was open for the transport of our armies and the munitions of war. There was no organized force in opposition to the Union west of the Mississippi River. Not only was Vicksburg captured, but the army of Pemberton was destroyed. West of the Mississippi River there was not an organized force of any respectable strength opposing the Union troops. More than that Lee's army was defeated at Gettysburg, and following in these victories the country gave the Government a new army of six or seven hundred thousand men to add to the armies in the field, and even more the people thinking that they could trust this Administration, gave them also political power, and they stood nine months ago not only a Government at the head of the greatest martial armies ever known in history, but a Government that, as the elections in the free States showed, was sustained by the people through the whole Union.

Now, you know that that monstrous army that we gave them, nine months ago has been so nearly annihilated that another call for five thousand men is made upon us, and we are not in as good a condition as we were then. That part of Louisiana and of Arkansas, west of the Mississippi River, that was wrested from them, have resumed their offensive and invaded Missouri itself. The great army of Sherman, that attacked and captured Atlanta, has its rear communications attacked and endangered by large bodies of rebels. Go into Virginia and what do you find there? Instead of the army of Lee reduced down to a skeleton, as it was a year ago, it has sustained itself thus far with full force and great power, and it is strong in numbers to-day. Now, I believe that notwithstanding your political views and political prejudices, you will admit that our armies have done their work. We in common with our Republican friends, have honored the name of Grant, and Farragut, Sherman, Sheridan and all the heroes of the war, but we all cannot deny that their efforts have been unsuccessful, and the blame is not with our armies. The blame rests here. The Administration has utterly failed to bring this war to a close. [Repeated and prolonged cheering.] I aver that the failure is only due to the policy of the Administration. [Applause.] I aver more than that, that our armies have not only done all that was required of them, but they have overcome the forces of armed resistance while at every step they have been hindered by the action of the Government at Washington. The lives of the people of the North have been cut off, and the cause of the people blocked, and the progress of our armies at the South obstructed by measures of the Administration, which have been most fatal to us in the prosecution of the war. [Loud applause.] I do not continue on this subject merely to deal in argumentative speculations. I not only call your attention to what our armies have done. I not only ask you to consider the courage of our armies and the military situation compared with one year ago. The army more than two years ago gave us possession of the Mississippi river; we had possession of the Lonisiana and the great commercial port of New Orleans. For two years that army has had its own way there. What has been the result of these two years of Government over intelligent men? They have not tranquilized one foot of land in that State. Every man knows that the civil, political and business condition of that State is worse to-day than it was when the armies of our country, handed over the State to the control of the Administration at Washington. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Vaux here read the telegraphic announcement from Delaware, giving the glorious intelligence that the Democratic party had carried the Little Diamond State, and that the Blue Hen's Chickens are following the example of the Old Game Cock of Democracy. The whole Audience rose and greeted the intelligence with cheers.

In order to determine how far the Administration at Washington has seconded the efforts of our armies, how far it has availed itself of our victories, I shall call your attention to the condition of our country at the outset of this war and then see where it stands to-day. Our armies have fought their way southward at an enormous expenditure of life and of treasure to you and to the people of every Northern State they have battled courageously on. But what has the Administration done behind them? We have it from their own lips; it is set forth in their own edicts and their own orders—the orders which have been issued by the generals in the field with the sanction of the Administration, the acts of Congress itself—that they have traveled northward as our armies have fought their way southward. The State of Missouri remained in this Union of its own will; there was love enough there for the Union to put down resistance to the authority of the General Government at the very outset. How is it to-day, after three years of rule of the Administration at Washington? You are compelled at an expense to the people of Missouri and of every other Northern State, of contributions in men and money to hold in the Union a State which originally was with us of its own will. Because of the misuses and abuse of the Government at Washington, as practiced by its subordinates, that State is to-day held in the Union by force. Look at the condition of Kentucky, one of the most glorious States in the Union, which in former times gave us statesmen whose names we love to record—the names of Clay and Crittenden, associated with the memory of Jackson. When armed resistance to the authority of the Government first began, the people of Kentucky resolved to stand by us. They severed the dearest ties, the ties of consanguinity; they broke away from the dearest of relationship, they said they would not go with those who were bound to them by the dearest ties of earth. They said they would not go with them. And do you not remember with what joy we hailed such men as Wickliffe, Guthrie and Crittenden of Kentucky, who stood by the flag and Constitution of our land. But since the Government at Washington has taken the control of that State in hand the position of things has changed. The presence of vast armies there is now required, and those men who were with us at heart at the outset now come here to tell you of the injury and insult to which they have been subjected. My friends, it would bring tears into the eyes of the strongest men in this audience, if they could listen to the recitals of men like Wickliffe, Guthrie and others, when they tell of the insults and wrongs heaped, not upon men alone, but upon women, refined women. What, I ask, in God's name, in this land of ours, are men so lost to all sense of manhood, that they would tear the gentle sister and the loving wife from their homes, because they still cherish a love for those who may be fighting under the flag of the South? Now, I care not how severely war may be waged against men; but I do protest in the name of all civilization, I do protest by the love we bear to our families, I do protest in the name of the most sacred relationship which existed in our homes, that to punish a woman for an exhibition of true womanhood, for clinging with love and tenderness even to the erring, is a piece of mean tyranny unparalleled in history. [Great applause.] I met those men, a few days since, at Chicago. Their forms, their countenances, all about them bore the stamp of true nobility; and when they stated in the Convention the wrongs and outrages to which they had been subjected by an ungrateful Administration, an Administration which clung to them like frightened children in the early hours of peril, it drew tears into every eye, and we felt there could be no hope from an Administration that could sink so far below the level of manhood as to heap insult upon the people of Kentucky in the way they were insulted. What has the Administration done for the Union in its management of that great State? But go a little farther eastward and take the State of Maryland. It is perhaps doubtful what course that State would have taken if free to act for herself. But I ask you, if for the past three years the control of the Government, in shaping its policy and its domestic relationships, has been of a character that tended to bring that State back to its allegiance? I ask you if you do not know it to be true that men of that State, who clung with patriotic devotion to the flag of their country, are now to-day writhing under the injustice of this Government and cursing it from their very hearts, because they have been thus trampled upon? [That's so, and applause.]

Now, I am not here to-day speaking without thought or care. I shall not present against the Administration any evidence of a hostile character. I take their own decree, their own action. Within three days, a General who holds military control in that State ordered the only paper in that State which had put up the name of George B. McClellan (great applause) for the Presidency to be suppressed. Now the people of Maryland were undertaking the discharge of a great and solemn duty when they entered into this Presidential canvass. It is their right to criticise the action of this Administration. What reason was given (and I invite your particular attention to it)—what reason was given for this action? If the paper had violated the laws, why not bring its proprietors into court? why not make some charge against them? But the order reads thus: Because the commanding officer fears there will be popular violence which may bring it to some untimely end, it is forthwith suspended! We are actually told that within forty miles of the very capital itself, under the shadow of the vast armies we have given to it, the Administration cannot guarantee protection to citizens in the exercise of their chartered rights. That is the exhibition they make of themselves in this order. Is it true that while the States of Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky remained in the Union the Government done anything to pacify them, to strengthen their loyalty and their devotion to the Union? You know this is not true. But this is not all. When your delegates met at Chicago for the purpose of placing a Presidential ticket in nomination, an order was issued by another General, with the sanction of this Administration, (and it has not been disavowed,) that the people of Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana—States that placed Mr. Lincoln in the Presidential chair, that gave him overwhelming majorities—should not be permitted to purchase powder, shot, ammunition or arms of any description. And thus you are told by another order that, as I said before, while our armies are battling southward, rebellious discontent is travelling northward, until it has reached the great lakes, and in three great States of this Union this Administration has lost confidence in the people—aye, and the people have lost confidence in it. [Great applause.] I will not follow the subject further, but I implore each man within the sound of my voice to lay the map of our country before him, then to take the edicts of Generals and the legislation of Congress, and to see how far, by the showing of this Administration and its friends, discontent has spread itself since the war began and since we gave them more than two millions of men to put down resistance as it first manifested itself. Is it not then a gross wrong to the people of this country—is it not a gross wrong to the armies of this country, for them to point you to the battle-fields of the war and give you to understand that there is but one way to restore the integrity of this Government, and that is by force, and by force alone, so that your attention would not be attracted to the fact that they have not only signally failed to operate the armies of the country, to avail themselves of these victories, but, in point of fact, they have thrown hindrances in the way of our armies, undone their work, and made it impossible for this Administration to restore the Union whether we have victories or not. [Applause.]

Now, for the purpose of making myself more clearly understood, I will assume that we shall gain all the battles, hold all the victories which have been promised us [illegible] I will assume that the army of [illegible] that the army of Hood is annihilated [illegible] that every form of organized opposition is driven [illegible]


MEDICAL.

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December 28th, 1863.

*Look out for 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 [illegible] on the top of the bottle to prevent being imposed upon.*

MEDICAL.

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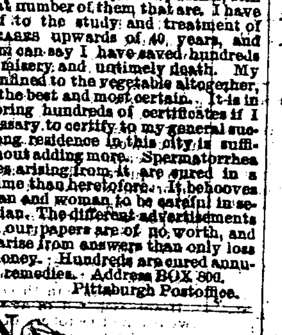

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New Goods New Goods
New Goods New Goods
New Goods New Goods
New Goods New Goods
New Goods New Goods
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