The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH:
MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 24, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT:

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

GEORGE H. PENDLETON,
OF OHIO.

612 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
Saturday Morning, September 23, 1864.

To the Editors of the Democratic Newspapers of Pennsylvania:

The following is a correct list of the Electors for President and Vice President to be voted for in this State. It is of the utmost importance that the ticket be correctly printed:

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

ROBERT L. JOHNSTON,
RICHARD VAUX,
WILLIAM BOUGHEN,
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD,
EDWARD P. DUNN,
THOMAS McCULLOUGH,
EDWARD T. HESS,
PHILLIP S. GERHARD,
GEORGE G. LEIPER,
MICHAEL SELTZER,
PATRICK McEVOY,
THOMAS H. WALKER,
OLIVER S. DIMMICK,
ABRAM B. DUNNING,
PAUL LEIDY,
ROBERT SWINEFORD,
JOHN AHL,
GEORGE A. SMITH,
THADDEUS BANKS,
HUGH MONTGOMERY,
JOHN M. IRVINE,
JOSEPH M. THOMPSON,
BARNABAS BROWN,
JESSE P. HARR,
WILLIAM J. KOUNTZ,
WILLIAM MONTGOMERY.

By order of the Democratic State Central Committee.

C. L. WARD, Chairman.
ROBERT J. BURDETTE, Secretary.

State Central Committee.

The Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee was authorized at its recent meeting in Harrisburg, to assemble the western members of the Committee, at Pittsburgh, on Monday next, at 8 o'clock p. m., at the St. Charles Hotel. We hope they will be present, as matters of grave moment will be discussed, pertaining to the conduct of the Presidential campaign. The Chairman, Hon. C. L. Ward, will be present.

ARMING THEIR NEGROES.

The proposition, now under discussion in the rebel states, of bringing half a million of negroes into the field to fight for their masters, is beginning to alarm even some of the bloodiest minded Abolitionists. The New York *Times*, the leading organ of Lincoln calls it "a new and startling development."

From what we have already seen in relation to this question, we are satisfied that by next spring the South will have several hundred thousand of its slaves ready for active warfare; if so, the most intense Abolitionist in New England, will soon after have his fill of the negro. The Richmond *Inquirer* which was the first paper to suggest the arming of negroes, returned to the subject in an article on the 28th inst, in which it says that the suggestion has been favorably received even by the largest slave holders. The *Inquirer* continues:

"We learn that the planters in the extreme Southern States favor the proposition, and some have signified their readiness to lend five, ten or fifteen of their slaves if they will enter the army.

The conscription of negroes should be accompanied with freedom and the privilege of remaining in the State; this is no part of Abolitionism, it is the offspring of the master of the unquestionable right of emancipation; this renunciating those who defend our cause with the privilege of freedom. Nor should this important subject be prejudiced with questions about putting the negro on an equality with our friends, brothers and fathers. Many of the soldiers in their childhood were fondled and nurse by faithful negro nurses and yet no question of equality was ever raised. Many a man has manumitted slaves without ever being subjected to the suspicion of being an Abolitionist."

This certainly is, as the *Times* remarks, a startling development, sufficient to startle the most stolid fanatic in the land. Before the war actually commenced those stupid zealots told the country that a mere proclamation of emancipation, would cause the slave, millions to rise and exterminate their masters. This absurdity was insisted on until the President issued one, and behold the result? Instead of that edict giving freedom to the slaves, we find the South preparing to entrust their cause to their valor and affection, and that too after giving them their freedom. This demonstrates the sort of feeling existing between the Southern masters and their slaves; it is that of affection, for if they would never think of putting arms in their hands, if they did not reason to believe in their fidelity. The reader will see by this that the Abolitionists are about being forestalled by the South, itself. The slaves are about to be freed by their masters, not by Abolitionists, in order to assist not in establishing slavery, but to fight for "Southern Independence." This certainly is, rather startling, but it will have one good effect; it will preclude the necessity of "New England swarming" with volunteers to fight for negro emancipation.

☞ The editor of the Pittsburgh *Commercial* finding the constitutional method of settling political differences, between parties at the ballot is decidedly against the Abolitionists, hunts at another method of preserving control; that is when the "boys come home from the army voices which have been raised against Abraham Lincoln will be hushed into peremptory silence." Indeed! that is a game two can play at, but no threat of that order will prevent a million of Democratic freemen expressing their preferences for President on the 8th of November. We know our rights and will maintain them.

ANOTHER THANKSGIVING.

As the election draws near "Honest Abe" appears to improve in piety. When he first took possession of the White House, he was no better than one of the wicked; he introduced dancing, which, in addition to his coarse story telling, rendered that establishment as notorious as some others are in Washington. He took a fancy for theatricals, and was especially attracted by the bloody and usurping characters of Richard and Macbeth. After the battle of Antietam he visited the army, and amid the carnage of that bloody field, and when four soldiers were carrying a dead comrade to his last home, he called upon Marshal Lamon to sing him "Picayune Butler." In fact, up to within a few months, "Honest Abe" did not exhibit much piety. The first very positive appearance of it occured a few days before the late Maine election; it was, of course, in the shape of a thanksgiving proclamation, which gave all the reckless and fanatical preachers in the State, a fine opportunity to deliver political sermons the Sunday before the election. Those pious partizans, endeavor to confound our victories in the field with Abolitionism at home, and in order to manufacture political capital for their candidate. Because of military successes they argue that Lincoln ought to be re-elected, which is a confession that he is nothing in and of himself and that his Administration has been such as to alienate the people from him, and that his only hope is to get into favor by arrogating to himself the glory which belongs to others, and which has been obtained in exact proportion to the absence of his interference with military operations. We rejoice at our victories over the armed hordes of Jeff. Davis, and trust that we shall soon have a man in the Presidential chair who will know how to make them of some use to the cause of the Union and peace. Our victories under Lincoln are simply preludes to more slaughter, debt, and conscriptions. He has shown himself utterly incompetent to turn the successes of our Generals to any substantial account to the country.

Condition of Peace.

The Union is the one condition of peace says General McClellan; the abolition of negro slavery is the only condition on which I will even listen to negotiations for peace, says Mr. Lincoln. If you want years more of war, resulting in bankruptcy, and the additional burden of a system of pauperism, embracing four millions of needy helpless Africans, vote for Lincoln. If you desire the Union and the return of peace and prosperity to the Republic, leaving the South to support and take care of their own negroes, votes for McClellan and Pendleton.

The Soldiers' Vote.

The Democrats should leave no opportunity unimproved of sending papers and documents to their friends in the army, so that they may not be imposed upon by abolition falsehoods. Each one should bear in mind that the abolitionists are flooding the army with documents expressly to misrepresent the democratic party and its candidates These servants of Lincoln have control, in a great measure, of all the avenues of communication with the soldiers, and are extremely vigilant in trying to exclude all information from the army as to the real issue, in the coming canvass.

Lincoln's Policy.

Lincoln's policy is taxation, bloodshed and conscription of white men to effect negro emancipation. The enslavement of whites has thus far resulted in nothing but suffering to the negro. It has given him over to a worse bondage than he ever knew, and made him and his children public paupers. It is a fact beyond question that the sufferings inflicted upon the 300,000 emancipated negroes, since this war began, surpass in extent the entire sufferings of the great mass of Southern negroes who have remained with their masters in their Southern homes.

☞ Some Republican postmasters are resorting to the contemptible dodge of placing Abolition documents in Democratic newspapers before they reach subscribers. We have several of their tracts sent us to-day found inside the *Weekly Post*. We have the names of the postmasters and one postmistress at, whose offices these outrages were perpetrated. We desire to know whether they mean to continue to violate their official positions during this canvass?

☞ The shoddy papers are making the most frantic appeals for help we have seen or read during any campaign. Help us oh ye plundered people or we sink—no more contracts, no more offices for us unless you respond with more vigor than you manifested in October. The people understand your motives and will discard you as unfaithful stewards.

Sale of Cannon, &c.

By an act of assembly the Quartermaster General of Pennsylvania was authorized to dispose of, at public sale, a number of brass and iron cannon and other implements of warfare belonging to the State, which had accumulated in the arsenal here, and which the rusty hand of age had rendered unfit for further service. Some of the brass pieces were of French manufacture, and dated during the reign of Louis XVI. They formed a portion of the purchases from that government by our colonial fathers and for aught we know, may have followed the Pennsylvania Line more than one bloody battle-field of the Revolution. The iron pieces were cast in this country, and doubtless were among the very first productions of art that followed the discovery of these inexhaustible beds of iron ore which still distinguish our State. The French pieces are highly finished, bearing upon their polished surfaces evidences of superior workmanship; and form a striking contrast in this respect to the iron pieces, which are of rude patterns, but withal, of a solidity and size showing that they were meant for active service, and not to add, like their polished compeers, to the panoply of royalty.

The ten brass cannon were purchased by A. Puryess & Son, of Philadelphia; the iron pieces by A. Hitchcock, of New York, and W. O. Hickock, of this city, the former taking eight of them. The brass pieces brought an average price of 16 28 cents per pound, and the iron two cents per pound.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

For the Post.

Canvassing.

"Duty of Loyal Men."

See that the name of every voter in your district is registered in this book. Put the names of Union voters on the left page, and the doubtful and Copperheads on the opposite page.

On the day of election keep this book at the polls, and check each man's name off as he votes.

Have wagons provided to carry the sick, infirm, aged and others to the polls.

Challenge all votes that you have the slightest reason to subject as illegal.

Look out for exempt aliens and deserters, they have no right to vote.

If your neighbor is halting between two opinions go and reason with him, and supply him with suitable documents to read.

Carry out this plan, and old Allegheny will roll up a majority of 12,000 for Lincoln & Johnson, and maintain her proud position as the *Banner County* of the Union

H. A. WEAVER,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
W. M. HERSH,
Committee.

Being a "loyal" man I presented my book at the Commissioner's office and started for the country. You might consider the Commissioners not good for anything, but they are first-rate about election time—according to instructions I commenced placing the "Union" voters on the "left page"—and the "doubtful and Copperheads" on the opposite page, but I soon found that the latter class began to outnumber the former, which riled me considerably. I must confess that my blood got hot when a dumb old farmer asked me what in the h—ll authority I had for asking him how he intended to vote, that he paid his taxes which was now a considerable job and voted to please himself. I told him not to be too fast, that paying taxes was nothing when he he got such fine prices for everything he sold; that in my opinion it was rather a pleasure to support the Government. He replied that he had thought so too some three years ago, but since he had to pay four prices for everything he bought himself, and did not get more than double for his produce, he could not see where the advantage lay to him, and particularly so, when he had got to pay the interest on our debt when the war was over. I didn't argue with him. He cooled off somewhat and asked me *who* Weaver, Errett and Hersh was that they took such an interest in him. I told him they were collecting unobtrusive "loyal" men individually. Mr. Weaver was a well known citizen who did not care much for office himself, holding but one at present—Assessor of Internal Revenue—worth not more than two or three thousand dollars a year, which he probably accepted in order to "strengthen the hands of the government." Mr. Errett was well known in Pittsburgh as a handsome, humorous individual, who had risked his life for the past three years in the service of his country as Paymaster, and is now serving at the "front" in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, Mr. Hersh I told him was one of our *heavy* business men, one that had been generally successful in everything he undertook, was opposed to any little schemes or tricks of any kind and was noted for a modest and retiring disposition—all gentlemen who had lived in affluence and ease previous to the commencement of this cruel war, and that now their only wish was for it to be soon over that they might again cast off the cares of state and resume their former position, and also to be relieved from the heavy drain on their pecuniary resources, incident to said war—my explanations were satisfactory, and he promised to vote right on the 8th of November, for which I agreed to get him a good meeting with Marshall, Brown and Pressley for speakers, when he might learn how to make "negotiable paper"—or something about the fidelity of the marital relations—or how to *do* a naturalization "paper"—or to what use to put the *Post*—with such information from such champions I told him there was no fear of failure in any of our undertakings, particularly in the carrying out of the great *moral* question in which we are all engaged!

My business in the city had been rather dull since my return, but it may brighten up between now and election day. Yours, RANDOLPH.

THE LAST arrival from Europe brings us the news that M. Henri Mercier, late Minister of France to the United States, has been appointed Ambassador to Spain, and that M. Chateau Renard has been appointed to replace him here. This change will also probably cause the return to France of M. Louis de Geofroy, the First Secretary of the French Legation, who has for some months past been acting as Charge'd Affaires. His departure will cause much regret to his numerous friends in the United States; but we hope, since it is required by the exigencies of the service to which he belongs, that it will only be for promotion to a higher post, and that his Government will not fail to recognise in an appropriate manner the ability with which he has performed the arduous and important duties with which he has been entrusted here.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF MARYLAND TO BE THROWN OUT.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes the following story, which the reader is at liberty to believe or disbelieve:

It is stated to-night that Gov. Bradford has decided to throw out the soldiers' vote upon the new constitution of Maryland upon the ground that soldiers were not authorized to vote under the existing State law, and that the Constitutional Convention had no right to extend the suffrage beyond the limits prescribed by the present law. If this be so, and the action of the Governor be sustained by the courts, the new constitution is defeated and emancipation in Maryland indefinitely postponed.

CADET ENGINEERS IN THE NAVY.—The Navy Department has issued regulations under which cadet engineers for the navy may be appointed. The number of these cadets is limited by law to fifty. Each application must be made to the Secretary of the Navy. The candidate must be under eighteen years of age, furnish evidence that he possesses a good character and mechanical aptitude, and that he has been employed two years in the fabrication of steam machinery. Before appointment he must be examined as to mental qualifications and physical fitness. The course of study will comprise two academic years,

THE COD FISHERIES.—The Newfoundland papers report that the cod fishery has proved a failure this season. The shore voyages are over, resulting in the smallest catch on record, and news from Labrador shows that the catch there is far below the average. The herring fishery at Labrador is also a complete failure, the catch being very inconsiderable. The exports look larger this year than last, but the greater part has been old fish.

MAIL IMPROVEMENT.—The General Postoffice Department has made arrangements for the disposition of mail matter upon the steamer running from Baltimore to Fortress Monroe, and *vice versa*, similar to the plan recently introduced upon the mail care between Washington and New York. Small bags from various offices will be made up during the trips of the steamers.

FIFTY pears on a stem eight inches in length are exhibited at a fair in San Francisco.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.

To the Friends of McClellan and Pendleton.

We trust that our Democratic friends in every district in the County will see that their friends in the army are properly assessed, in order that they may help to kill Abolitionism at the coming elections.

The method of assessment is pointed out in Section 40 of the act recently passed, viz:

SECTION 40. It shall be the duty of every assessor, within this common wealth, annually, to assess and return, in the manner now required by law, a county tax, of ten cents upon each and every non comissioned officer and private, and the usual taxes upon each commissioned officer, known by the militia roll of the United States or this State, in the army, and when any omission shall occur, the omitted names shall be added by such assessors, to the assessments and lists of voters, on the application of any citizen of the election district, or precinct, wherein such soldier might, or would, have a right to vote, if not in such service, as aforesaid; and such non-commissioned officers, and privates, shall be exempt from all other personal taxes, during their continuance in such service; and said assessors shall, in each and every case, of such assessed soldiers, or officers, without fee or reward, therefor, give a certificate of such regular or additional assessment, to any citizen of the election district, or precinct, who may, at any time, demand the same; and upon the presentation thereof to the tax collector of said district, or the treasurer of the said county, it shall be the duty of such officer to receive said assessed tax, of, and from any person, offering to pay the same, for the soldier, or officer, therein named, and to endorse, upon such certificate, a receipt therefor, and it shall also be the duty of said collector or county treasurer, to receive said assessed tax, from any person who may offer to pay the same, for any of said officers, or soldiers, without requiring a certificate of assessment, when the name of such persons shall have been duly entered upon the assessment books, and tax duplicates, and give a receipt therefor, to such person, specially stating therein, the name of the soldier, or officer, whose tax is thus paid, the year for which it was assessed, and the date of the payment thereof; which said certificates and receipt, or receipt, only, shall be *prima facie* evidence, to any election or board, provided for by this act, before which the same may be offered, of the due assessment of said tax, against, and the payment thereof, by, the soldier, or officer, therein named, offering the same, as aforesaid; but said election board shall not be thereby precluded from requiring other proof, of the right to vote, as specified by this act, or the general election laws of this commonwealth; and if any of said assessors, collectors, or treasurers, shall neglect or refuse, to comply with the provisions of this section, or to perform any of the duties therein enjoined upon them, or either of them, he, or they, so offending, shall be considered and adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and shall, on conviction, be fined, in any sum not less than twenty, nor more than two hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the additional assessments, required to be made by the above section, in the city of Philadelphia, shall be made, on application of any citizen of the election district, or precinct thereof, upon oath or affirmation of such citizen, to be administered by the assessor, that such absent soldier a citizen of the election district, or precinct, wherein such assessment is required, by such citizen to be made

If any Assessor refuses to perform this duty, apply to him the penalties therein pointed out. There is a class of soldiers who are away from their companies and regiments, on detached duty, in hospitals, in the Veteran Reserve Corps, &c., and the election law provides that wherever there is a less number than ten soldiers at any one place, they may send a proxy to any friend at home to vote for them. The mode is pointed out by law.

Section 82. When any of the electors mentioned in the first section of this last, less than ten in number, shall be members of companies of another State or Territory, or for any sufficient and legal cause, shall be separated from their proper company, or shall be in any hospital, navy yard, vessel, or on recruiting, provost, or other duty, whether within or without this State, under such circumstances as shall render it probable that he, or they will be unable to rejoin their proper company, or to be present at his proper place of election, on or before the day of the elections, therein mentioned, said elector, or electors, shall have a right to vote in the following manner:

Section 83. The voter, aforesaid, is hereby authorized, before the day of election, to deposit his ballot, or ballots, properly folded, as required by the general election laws of the State, or otherwise, as the voter may choose; in a sealed envelope, together with a written or printed, or partly written and partly printed statement, containing the name of the voter, the county, township, borough or ward, of which he is a resident, and a written or printed authority, to some qualified voter in the election district of which said voter is a resident, to cast the ballots, contained in said envelope, for him, on the day of said election. Said statement and authority to be signed by the said voter, and attested by the commanding, or some commissioned, officer of the company, of which he is a member' in the case of a private, and of some commissioned officer, of the regiment, in the case of an officer, if any of such officers are conveniently accessible, and if otherwise, then by other witness; and there shall also accompany said ballots, an affidavit of said voter, taken before some one of the officers aforesaid, and in the absence of such officers, before some other person duly authorized to administer oaths, by any law of this State, that he is a qualified voter in the election district in which he proposes to vote, that he is in the actual military service of the United States, or of this State, describing the organization to which he belongs, that he has not sent his ballot to any person or persons, than the one in such authority mentioned, that he will offer to vote at any poll, which may, be opened on such election day, at any place whatsoever, and that he is not a deserter, and has not been dishonorably dismissed from the service, and that he is now stationed at——, in the State of——. Said sealed envelope, containing the ballots, statement, authority and affidavit as aforesaid, to be sent to the proper person, by mail or otherwise, having written or printed on the outside, across the sealed part thereof, the words, "soldier's ballot for——township, (borough or ward) in the county of——"

SECTION 84. The elector, to whom such ballot should be sent, shall, on the day of election, and whilst the polls of the proper district are open, deliver the envelope, so received, unopened, to the proper election officer, who shall open the same, in the presence of the election board, and deposit the ballots therein contained, together with the envelope, and accompanying papers, as other ballots are deposited, and said board shall count and canvass the same, in the same manner as other votes cast at said election; and the person delivering the same may on the demand of any elector, be compelled to testify, on the oath, that the envelope, so delivered by him, is in the same state as when received by him, and that the same has not been opened, or the contents thereof changed, or altered, in any way, by him.

These proxies *must be here before the Second Tuesday of November*, so that what ever is done to secure them must be done now.

By order of the
DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COM.,
Allegheny Co.

To the Conservative Union Men.

Our antagonists claim to be the exclusive friends of the Union, and have long been endeavoring to effect another change in their party designation in order to fortify that pretension. Even we ourselves, in thoughtless courtesy, sometimes speak of them as the Union party. This should not be the case. Mere names generally so unimportant are sometimes material; this is one of those occasions. We should never by act or word appear to recognize their arrogant pretension.

With thinking men such a recognition might do no harm. But with those who will not take the trouble to reason or reflect a concession of this kind would be important and often decisive. Many a vote will be cast for your antagonists merely on account of their calling themselves the Union party, and that number will be greatly increased if you seem to give your countenance to such a designation.

We well know that if that name is to have any meaning they are not entitled to its use, because their chief efforts for many years have been calculated, if not intended, to sever the Union, and forever prevent its restoration. In co-operation with their virtual accomplices of the South they have long been endeavoring to produce that mutual animosity which has finally resulted in open rupture. They have through their orators and their presses been coolly making calculations as to the value of the Union, with a view of satisfying the Northern people that separation would be great gain to them. They have tauntingly endeavored to provoke the Southern States to the course they have since madly taken. They have openly advocated the right of secession, and proffered the consent of the Northern people to its undisputed exercise. They have derided our apprehensions of danger, and sneeringly denominated us the "union savers." They perversely repudiated the spirit of compromise in which the Union had its origin, and without which it must soon cease to exist. In opposition to the efforts of all true Unionists they, in concert with their Southern confederates, have plunged the country in civil war which threatens our mutual destruction.

And since the war was thus inaugurated everything has been conducted with an apparent determination to prevent a restoration of the Union. Every conceivable hindrance has been placed in the way of those who would otherwise long since have returned to their allegiance. The true Union men of the South have been neglected, insulted, wantonly abused; the strongest and most universal prejudice of the Southern heart has been needlessly excited to its utmost intensity; their most valuable property annihilated by one fell Presidential proclamation, unless they can make a successful military resistance; whole districts laid waste with fire and sword, the peaceful inhabitants finding no protection in their innocence; every sentiment of friendship for a people who can permit such atrocities utterly extinguished or converted into intensest hate; these are among the means professedly employed to reunite a people whose institutions are founded upon their own consent. Is the party which sanctions their employment entitled to the designation of "Union?" Are they to be judged by their professions or by their acts?

Such is the record of the past, and now we come to the present. This pretended Union party, in their Baltimore platform, emphatically declare that slavery must be completely extirpated from the soil of the Republic; they adopt and ratify the proclamation of the President on that effect, and they inform the Southern people that there can be no peace except upon the terms of their unconditional surrender and a return to their duty as thus expounded.

In full accordance with these declarations Mr. Lincoln has declared that there can be no negotiation looking to peace unless slavery is abandoned. Abolition is the one condition of peace with him and his supporters.

On the other hand, Gen. McClellan has, in his letter of acceptance, uttered that fundamental sentiment: "The Union is the one condition of peace; we ask no more." He tells us at the same time that this Union "must be preserved at all hazards." In these views the party which supports him fully concurs.

We are, therefore, unconditionally for the Union. *They* will only allow of its restoration upon the condition that slavery is first abolished. With us Union is the governing idea; with them abolition is paramount. *We* are consequently the real Union party; *they* the abolitionists. Let us then use terms to correspond.

Remember that it is *the* Union which is the great object of our regard and allegiance; not a Union, or *some* Union. It is the very Union that has once existed, and which has been known and cherished by us as such, and not something that is to be created hereafter.

But we have one further suggestion to make. War against the Government is treason. We have no Federal Government except that which has been created by the Constitution. To attempt to overturn or change that instrument by force of arms is therefore making war upon the Government. To continue a war began for another purpose, with a view to effect such change, when otherwise we might have peace, is treason and nothing less.

By the Constitution, as it now exists, slavery is recognized and permitted. All power over it is left with the respective States. To effect its abolition by the Federal Government, therefore, requires a radical change of that Constitution. To continue the war for the attainment of that end is accordingly to prosecute war for the prime object of effecting a change in our great organic law. The conclusion aoove stated inevitably follows.

The only evasion of this conclusion that can be attempted is that this change results from the legitimate exercise of the war power. Such is not the fact. War gives no power to interfere with private rights but that which grows out of the necessity of the case. It is limited by that necessity and terminates therewith. That power may sometimes separate for the time being the servant from his master, the son from his parent, or the husband from his wife, but it cannot make such separation perpetual. When the exigency has passed the old relations are resumed.

Above all, there can be no valid pretence that permanent changes of State Constitutions can thus be rightfully made by the Federal authority. If that can be done in one respect it may in others. If the domestic relations may thus be abrogated may not republican institutions be overturned with at least equal propriety, and an imperial ruler be placed at the head of the Federal Government by the mere exercise of the war power, without any violation of your Constitution? Look into the abyss upon the brink of which you are now standing if this be sound doctrine.

But such is not the case. The Constitution cannot be overthrown or essentially changed by armed violence without rendering the guilty parties legally liable to the penalties of treason. When therefore, you hear these pharisaical professions of extreme loyalty and of unconditional Unionism in the mouths of those who declare that the war must be continued until slavery is abandoned in all the States, remember that these men are notorious disunionists, but that they are also the aiders and abettors of treason, notwithstanding all their pretensions. The tree is known by its fruit.

You know, therefore, who are disunionists and who are traitors. To call them loyal, or the Union party, is a misnomer—a perversion of terms. Let us strip them of their disguises, and designate them by their appropriate names. By order of the Resident Committee:

CHAS. MASON, Chairman.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

IN Boston there are now one hundred and sixty-six divorce suits upon the calendar of the courts. Also a large number of petitions for leave to marry again by divorced persons.

THE New York Naturalization Court has been making citizens at the rate of one hundred per day for the last two weeks. Some of them are soldiers, whose service in the army has entitled them to become citizens without giving previous notice of their intention to become citizens.

THE assessments in Massachusetts under the internal revenue law for the fiscal year ending June 30, amounted to $12,588,589, of which $3,402,791 was the tax on incomes, $633,577 licenses, $50,783 the tax on carriages, plate, &c., and $9 501,497 the product of monthly assessments, chiefly on manufacturers.

IMPROVED HORSE SHOE.—It is said that Mr. George Custer, the father of the gallant General George S. Custer, of the army of the Potomac, is an ingenious inventor, and has recently obtained a patent for an improved horse shoe, in which the nail holes are countersunk, and the bottom surface is not groved.

GOLD FOUND.—In Providence, Rhode Island, last week, some laborers, who were digging a cellar, turned up a piece of gold bar about three inches in length, weighing five and a half ounces, and three or four gold coins of a denomination of about twenty dollars each, two of which bore the dates of 1798 and 1797. There were also two or three silver coins.

A TRAIN of cars on the Little Miami Railroad, containing members of the One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio regiments, was thrown from the track, three miles from Cincinnati, on last Thursday afternoon, and about fifteen of the soldiers were injured, two of them very seriously.

☞ ALCOHOL, ALCOHOL,
Alcohol, Alcohol.
Carbon Oil, Carbon Oil,
Carbon Oil, Carbon Oil,
Carbon Oil, Carbon Oil,
Turpentine and Camphine.
Turpentine and Camphine.
Turpentine and Camphine.
Burning Fluid, Burning Fluid,
Burning Fluid, Burning Fluid,
Burning Fluid, Burning Fluid.
Pure Soda Ash and Potash,
Pure Soda Ash and Potash,
Pure Soda Ash and Potash.
All of the best quality and at the lowest price, at
JOS. FLEMING'S Drug Store,
JOS. FLEMING'S Drug Store,
Corner of the Diamond and Market st.
Corner of the Diamond and Market st.
oct20

☞ 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 printed instructions, failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy, should 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 cases, with full instructions, for use, at $5, or four quantities in one for $20, 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,
447 Broome st., one door west of Broadway, N. Y., Sole Agent for United States.
sep26 2md

☞ TIGHTNESS OF THE CHEST.—We sneeze, a slight, thin, sharp, dolorous matter comes from our nose; we have heaviness of the head, great oppression of the chest, some tightness, and a little tenderness in the region of the lungs. Now, attention must be given to this state of facts, or inflammation of the lungs, or congestion may take place, and death may be with us before 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 pleurisies, pains and diarrhea, but they will be cured by the same process. The wise will have Brandreth's Pills where they can be easily laid hold of, and will by taking them by the directions, safety and health will follow.

Sold by THOMAS REDPATH, Pittsburgh, and by all respectable dealers in medicines.
sep14-lydawe

☞ 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 2mdaw

☞ SABRE CUTS, GUNSHOT WOUNDS and all other kinds of Wounds, also Sores, Ulcers and Scurvy, heal safely and quickly under the soothing influence of HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. It heals to the bone, so that the wound never opens again. Soldiers, supply yourselves! 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, 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 other persons' make. 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1.00 per box or pot. oct15-1wd

☞ NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS! says a great writer, and in the history of rare discoveries in 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 browns and blacks it imparts, are the result 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 J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.
sep14-1ydawe

☞ A FACT.

Is it a Dye.

In the year 1855 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 in 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, 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 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS.
General Agent, 12 Gold st., N. Y.
Also manufacturer of MATHEWS' AURICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. Price 25 cents. jan16-1yd

☞ DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.—Died of croup. What a 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. If 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; put 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 tonight, 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. REDPATH, Pittsburgh, and all respectable Druggists. sep3-1ydawe

☞ VENETIAN HAIR DYE, VENETIAN LINIMENT and CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE. For sale by all druggists, and sold at JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE, Cor. of the Diamond and Market st.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE
Regulates the Shoe Market, and sells
CHEAPER THAN THEM ALL.
Next Door to Express Office.
oct 11

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS
FROM
NEW YORK AUCTION SALES,
THIS WEEK,
—AT—
GARDNER & SCHLEIFER'S,
92 Market Street.
oct24

IRISH LINEN,
WHITE, ORR & CO.
No. 25 Fifth Street,
Have just received two cases of Linens
SELECTED FOR THEM IN
IRELAND.
They are of a superior quality, and will be sold at a
SMALL PROFIT.
oct24:2td

McClellan and Pendleton,
Grand Democratic Rally.
A MASS MEETING OF THE DEMOCRACY will be held in the
DIAMOND, (West Side,)
ALLEGHENY CITY,
ON MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 24th, 1864.
Samuel J. Wilson, of Beaver, and other eminent speakers are expected to be present and address the meeting.
All friends of the Union and the Constitution are invited to attend.
oct24:1t

☞ PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....W. HENDERSON.
First night of the great moral drama entitled
AZAEL, THE PRODIGAL SON.
In producing this beautiful play the management has endeavored to place it upon the stage in a manner not surpassed by any Theatre in the Union.
New Scenery, Appointments and Effects; Dresses, Marches, &c.
THIS EVENING will be presented the new moral drama entitled
AZAEL, THE PRODIGAL SON,
(With a full and complete cast,)
Major Tambour Jig.....Miss Fanny Wallis.
To conclude with
SKETCHES IN INDIA.

DR. BROWN'S REMEDIES ARE known only to himself. Will cure certain diseases when all other remedies fail. Recent cases cured without hindrance from business in a very short time. The cure is made by destroying the poisonous taint that the blood carries to the genitals, the proper remedy is specific; this is what he claims for his remedies, that they are the sure and only remedies for that foul disease, Syphilis. Office, No. 59 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.
oct24-1t

Fifth Ward McClellan Club.
THE ABOVE CLUB WILL HOLD A BUSINESS MEETING at Headquarters, Lang's Hall, MONDAY EVENING, Oct 24th, at 7½ o'clock. Let no Democrat fail to be present as there will be business of great importance before the meeting. By order,
F. FELIX, Pres.
J. A. MILLER, Sec. oct24:1td

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
October 20th, 1864.
AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 31st OF NOVEMBER NEXT, between the hours of 10 a. m., and 2 p. m. The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, the FIRST OF NOVEMBER, at 11 o'clock, a. m.
JOHN HARPER,
oct21:td&3tw Cashier.

ALLEGHENY BANK,
October 18, 1864.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on the 21st DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank will be held on the FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER, at 12 o'clock, noon.
J. W. CUOK,
oct19 Cashier.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY FOR SALE.—A first class Gallery in the thriving town of Canton, Ohio, with a good run of business, is offered for sale on good terms. The appointments are all first-class, having been recently newly fitted up. For particulars and terms call on, or address WM. LIVINGSTON, at Haworth's Stock Depot, No. 12 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Penna.
oct21:1w&3tw

OFFICE BLOOD FARM & O. PETROLEUM CO.,
PITTSBURGH, October 19, 1864.
SUBSCRIBERS TO THESE STOCKS of this Company are hereby notified to pay the amount of their subscriptions (Two Dollars per Share) forthwith, to Mr. ISAAC McKAY, the Treasurer of the Company, at his office, corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh.
ROBERT FINNEY,
oct19:1wd President.

EVENING DRAWING SCHOOL.
No. 14 Hay Street.
H. P. GENGENBRE, CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER.
Special classes in Mechanical Drawing, and in Architectural Drawing, for machinists, pattern makers, carpenters, builders, marble cutters, &c., &c. Also, a class for Ladies and Gentlemen in Artistic Drawing.
oct15

BOOTS,
SHOES,
GAITERS,
BALMORALS, and
GUM8
At the lowest prices in the city. Call and examine, at
BORLAND'S,
96 Market street
Second door from Fifth.
oct22

MERCHANTS & MANUFACTURERS BANK,
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 21st, 1864.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 31st DAY OF NOVEMBER N