ANSWER TO ARTICLE EIGHTH. And for answer to said eighth article, this respondent denies that on the 21st day of February, 1868, at Washington aforesaid or at any other time and place, he did issue and deliver to the said Thomas the said letter of authority set forth in said eighth House of Representatives.

ANSWER TO ARTICI trol the disbursement of money appropriated for the military service and for the Department of War. This respondent, prosting that there was a vacancy in said office of Secretary for the Department of War, admits that he did issue the said letter of authority, and he denies that the same was with any unlawful intent whatever, to violate the Constitution of the United States or any act of Congress. On the contrary, this respondent again affirms that his sole intent was to vindicate his authority as Presiden. of the United States, and by peaceful means to bring the ques-tions of the right of the said Stanton to continue to hold said office of Secretary of War to a final decision before the Supreme Court of the United States, as has been hereinbefore set forth, and he prays the same benefit from his-answer in the premises as if the same were here again repeated at

ANSWER TO ARTICLE NINTH. And for answer to the ninth article, the respondent states that on the 22d day of Feruary, 1868, the following note was aded to Gen. Emory by the private secretary of the respondent:
"Executive Mansion,

WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 22, 1868. \ "GENERAL: The President directs me to say that he will be pleased to have you call upon him as early as practicable.
"Respectfully and truly yours,

"WM. G. MOORE." General Emory called at, the Executive Mansion according to this request. The object of respondent was to be advised by Gen. Emory, as commander of the Department of Washington, what changes had been made in the military affairs of the Department. respondent had been informed that various changes had been made, which in no wise had been brought to his notice, or reported to him from the Department of War, or from any other quarter, and desired to ascertain the facts. After the said Emory had explained in detail the changes which had taken place, said Emory called the atten-tion of the respondent to a general order, which he referred to, and which this respondent then sent for, when it was produced. It is as follows:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, "ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
"WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14, 1867. GENERAL ORDER NO. 17.

"The following acts of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

"An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30th, 1868, and for other purposes.

"Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the headquarters of the General of the of all concerned: Army shall be at the city of Washington, and all orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War shall be issued through the General of the army, and in case of his inability, though next in rank. The General of the army shall not be removed, suspendd or relieved from command, or ass to duty elsewhere than at the said headquarters, except at his own request, without the previous approval of the Senate, and any orders or instructions relating to milli-tary operations issued contrary to the re-quirements of this section shall be null and arters, except at his own request, without void. Any officer who shall issue orders or instructions contrary to the provisions of of this section shall be guilty of misdemeanor in office, and any officer of the army who shall transmit, convey, or obey any orders or instructions so issued, contrary to the provisions of this section, knowing that such orders were so issued, shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than two years nor

"Approved March 2d, 1867.

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By order of the Secretary of War.

"E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

"Official. Assistant Adjutant General.

A. G. O., No. 17."

the fact that it was in conformity with a section contained in an appropriation act passed by Congress. This respondent, after reading the order, observed "this is not in accordance with the Constitution of the section contained in an appropriation act passed by Congress. This respondent, after reading the order, observed "this is not in accordance with the Constitution of the section contained in a property of the section accordance with the Constitution of the United States, which makes me commander-in-chief of the army and navy thereof, and the language of the commission which said occasion, and address are referred to United States, which makes me command-Gen. Emory stated that this order had met this respondent's approval. This respondent then said in substance: I to understand that the President of the United States cannot give an order but through the General-in-Chief or Gen. Gen. Gen. Emory again reiterated the statement that it had met the respondent spondent demands and insists if this hon-spondent that it had met the respondent or spondent demands and insists if this hon-spondent demands and insists if this hon-spondent demands and insists if this hon-spondent of the leading laws the opinion of said third specification thereof to contain some of the leading lawyers of the country matter cognizable by this honorable that this order was constitutional. With Court as a high misdemeanor in office, that this order was constitutional. With some further conversation respondent then inquired the name of the lawyers who had given this opinion, and he mentioned the names of two. Respondent them said that the object of the law was very evident, referring to a clause in the appropriation act upon which the order purported to be based. This, according to the respondent's recollection was the subthe respondent's recollection, was the subice of the conversation with General Emory. Respondent denies that any allegation in the said article of any instructions or declarations given to the said Emory, or at any other time, contrary or in addition to what is hereinbefore set forth, are versation with Emory he had any other in-tent than to express the opinions then given to the said Emory, nor did he then or at any time request or order the said Emory to disobey any law or order issued in con-formity with any law, or intend to offer any time request or order the said Emory to disobey any law or order issued in conformity with any law, or intend to offer any inducement to Emory to violate any law. What this respondent then said to General Emory was simply the expression of an opinion which he fully believed to be so; and that is, that by the express provisions of the Constitution this respondent, as President, is made the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, and as such he is to be respected, and that his orders, whether issued through the War. Dopartment or through the General-in-Chief, or by other channels of communication, are entitled to respect and obedience, and that is, such constitutional power cannot be taken from him by virtue of any set of Congress. such constitutional power cannot be taken from him by virtue of any act of Congress. Respondent does, therefore, deny that by the expression of such opinion he did commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in

And this respondent does further say, that

contains provisions to which I must call attention. These provisions are contained in the second section, which in certain cases virtually deprive the President of his constitutional functions as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and the sixth section, which denies to ten States of the Union

indicated.
"Washington, D. C., March 2, 1867."
Respondent, therefore, did no more than to express to the said Emory the same opinion which he had so expressed to the

ANSWER TO ARTICLE TENTH. And in answer to the tenth article and specification, thereto the respondent says that on the 14th and 15th days of August, 1866, a political Convention of delegates from all or most of the states and territories of the Union was held in the city of Philadelphia, under the name and style of National Union Convention for the convention of tional Union Convention, for the purpose of maintaining and advancing certain political views and opinions before the people of the United States, and for their support and adoption in the exercise of Constitutional suffrage in the elections of Representatives in Congress which were soon to occur in many of the states and territories, which said Convention in the course of its proceedings, and in furtherance of the objects of the same lopted a declaration of principle d an adress to the people of e United States, and appointed committee of two of its members from each state, oue from each territory and one from the District of Columbia, to

18th day of the said month of August, this committee waited upon the President of the United States, at the Executive Mansion, and was received by him in one of the rooms thereof, and by their chairman, the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, then and now a Senator of the United States, speaking in their behalf, presented a copy of the proceedings of the Convention, and addressed the President of the United States in a mostly of the Convention. speech, of which a copy, according to the published report of the same, and as the re-spondent believes substantially a correct report, is hereto annexed as a part of this answer and marked "Exhibit C;" that thereupon, in reply to the address of said committee by their chairman, this respondent addressed the same committee in one of the rooms of the Executive Mansion, and this respondent, believes the big address to will respondent believes this his address to said Committee on the occasion is referred to in the first specification of the tenth article, but this respondent does not admit the passages therein set forth, as of extracts from a speech or address of this respondent upon such occasion, correctly or justly present his speech or address upon said occasion, but, on the contrary, this respondent demands and insists that if the honorable Court shall deem the said article and the said first specification thereof to contain allegation of matter cognizable by this honorable Court as a high misdemeanor within the intent and meaning of the Constitution of the United States and cheef stitution of the United States, and shall

of April, 1000, in the large assemblage of his fellow citizens, and in deference and obedience to their call and demand he addressed them upon matters of public and political consideration, and this respondent believes that said occasion and the exercise of a lawful and accust respondent believes that said occasion and the exercise of a lawful and accust respondent believes that said occasion are to contrary each of said occasions arose upon the exercise of a lawful and accust respondent believes that said occasions arose upon the exercise of a lawful and accust respondent believes that said occasions arose upon the exercise of a lawful and accust respondent believes that said occasions arose upon the exercise of a lawful and accust respondent believes that said occasions arose upon the exercise of a lawful and accust respondent believes that said occasions arose upon the exercise of a lawful and accust respondent believes that said occasion arose upon the exercise of a lawful and accust respondent believes that said occasion and accust respondent believes that said occasion and the exercise of a lawful and accust respondent believes that said occasion and the exercise of a lawful and accust respondent believes that said occasion and the exercise of a lawful and accust respondent believes that said occasion and the exercise of a lawful and accust respondent believes that said occasions arose upon the exercise of a lawful and accust respondent believes that said occasion arose upon the exercise of a lawful and accust respondent believes that said occasion arose upon the exercise of a lawful and accust respondent believes that said occasion arose upon the exercise of a lawful and accust respondent believes that said occasion arose upon the exercise of a lawful and accust respondent believes that said occasion arose upon the exercise of a lawful and accust respondent believes that said occasion arose upon the exercise of a lawful and accust respondent respondent respondent respondent respondent respondent responde forth as of an extract from the speech of this respondent on said occasion, correctly vants an expression of their opinions, views or justly presents his speech on said occasion but, on the contrary, this respondent de-mands and insists, if this honorable Court shall deem the said article and second specification thereof to contain allegations of matter cognizable by this honorable Court as a high misdemeanor in office, within the intent and meaning of the Constitution of the United States, and shall receive or allow proof of the same, that proof shall be required to be made of the actual speech and address of this respondent on which controlled the same of the same o more than twenty years, upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdicbe required to be made of the actual speech and address of this respondent on said occasion, which this respondent denies said article and specification contains correctly or justly presents.

And the same, that proof shall and persons whatsoever engaged in or connected therewith, this respondent, as a citizen or as President of the United States, is not subject to the question of impeachment or inculpation in any form or manner and in respect of all public servants and persons whatsoever engaged in or connected therewith, this respondent, as a citizen or as President of the United States, is not subject to the question of impeachment or inculpation in any form or manner and in respect of all public servants and persons whatsoever engaged in or connected therewith, this respondent, as a citizen or as President of the United States, is not subject to the question of impeachment or inculpation in any form or manner and in respect of all public servants and persons whatsoever engaged in or connected therewith, this respondent, as a citizen or as President of the United States, is not subject to the question of impeachment or inculpation in any form or manner and in respect of all public servants and persons whatsoever engaged in or connected therewith, this respondent or inculpation in any form or manner and in respect of all public servants and persons whatsoever engaged in or connected therewith, this respondent or inculpation in any form or manner and in respect of all public servants and persons whatsoever engaged in or connected therewith, this respondent or inculpation in any form or manner and in respect of all public servants and persons whatsoever engaged in or connected therewith, the respondent or inculpation in any form or manner and in respect of all public servants and persons whatsoever engaged in or connected therewith, the respondent or inculpation in any form or manner and inculpation

he was attended by a numerous assemblage of his fellow-citizens, and in deference and obedience to their call and demand he adsaid occasion and address are referred to in the third specification of the tenth article; but this respondent does not admit the passage therein set forth as extracts from a speech of this respondent on said occasion or recedom of speech as excreised by this respondent as a citizen of the United

contains or justly presents.

The respondent, further answering the tenth article, protesting that he has net been unmindful of the high duties of his office, or of the harmony or courtesles which ought to exist and be maintained between the French and Torchards the transfer of the harmony or courtesles. tween the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government of the United States, constitutional right and duty as President of the United States, communicated to congress his views with regard to such acts or resolutions thereof as being submitted to him as President of the United States, in pursuance of the Constitution, seemed to this respondent to require such communication, and he has from time to time, in the exercise of the freedom of speech, which belongs to him as a citizen of the United States, in further answer in respect of said allegations of said belongs to him as a citizen of the United States, in further answer in respect of said allegations of said congress to propose the competency of said Congress to propose or considered, or referred to by this respondent, nor in what he did say had he any intent regarding the Senate, and he despendence of the Constitution, nor was the question of the competency of said Congress to propose or considered, or referred to by this respondent, nor in what he did say had he any intent regarding the Senate, and he despendence of the Constitution, nor was the question of the competency of said Congress to propose or considered, or referred to by this respondent, nor in what he did say had he any intent regarding the Senate, and he despendence of the Constitution, nor was the question of the competency of said Congress to propose or considered, or referred to by this respondent, nor in what he did say had he any intent regarding the Senate, and he despendence of the Constitution, nor was the question of the competency of said Congress to propose such amountments in any way mentioned or considered, or referred to by this respondent, nor in what he did say had he any intent regarding the Senate, and he despendence of the Constitution, nor was the question of the competency of said Congress to propose such amountments in any way mentioned or considered, or referred to by this respondent, nor in what he did say had he any intent regarding the Senate, and he are such as a city of the constitution.

mentioned, are not and were not intended to be other or different from those expressed by him in his communications to means to prevent the execution of an act congress that the insurantian contractions to means to prevent the execution of an act never had ceased to be States of the Union, and that they were then entitled to representation in Congress by loyal representatives and Senators as fully as the other States of the Union, and that consequently the Congress as then constituted was not in fact a Congress of all the States, but a the Congress of all the States, but a congress of only a part of the States; this respondent, always protesting against the unauthorized exclusion therefrom of the unauthorized exclusion therefrom of the states and proceedings done and taken by this respondent to and towards or in the control of the suspension or removal of said unauthorized exclusion therefrom of the said ten States, nevertheless gave his assent to all laws passed by said Congress, which did not in his opinion and judgment violate the Constitution, exercising his Constitutional authority of returning bills to said Congress with his objections when they appeared to him to be unconstitutional or inexpedient. And further, this respondent has also expressed the opinion, both in his communications with Congress and in his addresses to the neople, that the policy adopted by Congress union and the permanent disruption of the States, and that in following its said policy laws had been passed by Congress in violation of the fundamental principles of the Government, and which tended to consolidation and despotism. And such being his deliberate opinion, he would have felt himself unmindful of the high duties of his office if he had failed to express them in allege the commission of anything in said article alleged, this respondent as President of the United States did on the 21st of February, 1868, or at any other day or time, commit or was clieventh article, alleged, this respondent as President of the United States did on the 21st of February, 1868, or at any other day or time, commit or was clieventh article, alleged, this respondent as President of the United States did on the 21st of February, 1868, or at any other day or time, commit or was clieventh article alleged, this respondent as President of the United States did on the 21st of February, 1868, or at any other day or time, commit or was clieventh article alleged, this respondent as President of the United States did on the 21st of February, 1868, or at any other day or time, commit or was clieventh article alleged, this respondent as President of the United States did on the 21st of February, 1868, or at any other day or time, commit or was clieventh article alleged, this respondent as President of the United States did on the 21st of February, 1868, or at any other day or time, commit or was clieventh article alleged, this respondent as President of the United States did on the 21st of February, 1868, or at any other day or time, commit or was clieventh article alleged, this respondent as President of the United States did on the 21st of February, 1868, or at any other day or time, commit or was clieventh article alleged, this respondent as President of the United States did on the 21st of February, 1868, or at any other day or time, commit or was clieventh article alleged, the same and the same and the same and the same and the sa

And this respondent, further answering the tenth article, says that he has always claimed and insisted, and now claims and insists, that both in his personal and pri-vate capacity of a citizen of the United States, in the political relations of the President of the United States, to the people of the United States, whose servant, under the duties and responsibilities of the Constitu-tion of the United States, the President of tion of the United States, the President of the United States should always remain; this respondent had and has the full right, and in his office of President of the United States is held to the high duty of forming and on fit occasions expressing opinions of and concerning the legislation opinions of and concerning the legislation of Congress proposed, in respect of its wisdom, expedience, justice, worthiness, objects, purposes and public service, as well in Congress as otherwise, and under no other rules or limits upon this right of freedom of opinion, and of freedom of speech, or responsibility, or amenability for the actual exercise of such freedom of opinion and freedom of speech, than attend incontrolled. receive or allow proof in support of the and freedom of speech, than attend upon same, that proof should be required to be such rights and their exercise on the part of made of the actual broad address of this all other citizens of the United States and

respondent denies this article contains correctly or justly represents.

This respondent, further answering the tenth article and specifications thereof, says that at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 3d day of April, 1866, he was attended by a large assemblage of his fellow citizens and in deference and of the same of the tion, were not, any of them, sought or planned by this respondent, but on the and feelings on matters of public and politcal consideration. And this respondent claims and insists, before this honorable Court, and before all the people of the United States, that of or concerning this his right of freedom of opinion and freedom of speech, and this his exercise of such rights of all matters of public

> And this respondent says that neither the said tenth article, nor any specification thereof, nor any allegation therein contained, teaches or relates to any official act or doing of this respondent in the office of the President of the United States, or in the discharge of any of its constitutional or legal duties or responsibilities, but said arttele and the specifications and allegations States, in his personal right and canacity, and without allegation or imputation against this respondent of the violation of any law of the United States, touching or relating to freedom of speech, or its exercise by the citizens of the United States, or by this respectively and the contractions of the United States, or by this respectively as the contractions of the United States, or by this respectively as the contractions of the United States, or by this respectively as the contraction of the United States. spondent as one of said citizens, or otherwise, and he denies that, by reason of any matter in said article or specifications alloged, he has said or done anything indecent or unbecoming in the Chief Magistrate of the United States.

> ANSWER TO ARTICLE ELEVENTH. And in answer to the eleventh article this respondent denies that on the 18th day of August, 1866, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, he did by public speech or otherwise declare or affirm in substance, or at all, that the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States was not a Congress of the United States, authorized by the Constitution to exercise legislative power under the same, or that he did then power under the same, or that he did then and there declare or affirm that the said Thirty-ninth Congress was a Congress of only a part of the States, in any sense of meaning, other than that ten States of the Union were denied representation therein, or made any or either of the declarations in this behalf in the said article alleged as denying or intending to day. or made any or either of the declarations in this behalf in the said article alleged, as denying or intending to deny that the legislation of said Thirty-ninth Congress was obligatory upon this respondent saw the ent, except so far as this respondent saw fit to approve the same; and as to the allega-tion in said article that he thereby did intend or mean to be understood that; said Congress had not power to propose amend-ments to the Constitution, this respondent says that in said address he said nothing in reference to the subject of amendments of the Constitution, nor was the question of

And this respondent does further say, that this respondent to require such communication, and he has from time to time, in the whatever for the conclusions stated in said article, that the respondent, by reason of the salegation therein contained, was guilty of a high misdementor in office, in reference to the statement made by General Emory that this respondent approved said not the United States, which is upon proper occast. Emory that this respondent approved said not the United States, which is upon proper occast. States, and in the political relations as President Office of the United States, which is upon proper occast. States, which is upon proper occast. It is formal approval was given to said act, but accompanied the same by the following. The states of the contrained of the same by the following in the same points are season dental and the states of the same and the states of the people of the United States, in the same mainer, form and effect as the said act originated, and from which it came to respondent to the same offect as if he repeated the same in this approval was given to said contrained the same by the following and the efforts that in wisdom which it came to respondent to the two Houses of Congress without the support of the amy for the year ending June 30th, 1868, and for other purposes,"

And this respondent to require such communication, and the has from time to time, in the fercit of said article, therein contained and in the same in the legation to the contrary the contained and insists as in said and cleventh article, hereinbefore traversed and eleventh article, hereinbefore traversed and denied, claims and insists to of original and denied, claims and insists to of original and denied, claims and insists to original and denied, claims and insists and this fact of proposed and said in the same presents to the contrary the contained and the same presents and the same presents

gress in its legislation and proceedings should give to this political circumstance, and whatsoever he has thus communicated to Congress or addressed to his fellow-citizens, or any assemblage thereof, this respondent says was and is within and according to his right and privilege, as to all American citizens, and his high duty as President of the United States. And the respondent, not waiving or at all disparaging gard of the requirements of the Constituwhich denies to ten States of the their constitutional right to protect themselves in any emergency by means of their selves in any emergency by means of the treatment of the requirements of the Constitutions if the their secution of an act regulating the tentions if I withhold my signature from the same further and the respondent, not waiving or at all disparaging propers.

American citizens, and ms many in the resident of the Visions of the requirements of the Constitutions if the their secution of an act regulating the tentions if I within the should take care that the laws be faithfully executed, attempt to prevent the exceution of an act regulating the tentions if I within the should take care that the laws be faithfully executed, attempt to prevent the secution of an ac

Congress, that the insurrectionary States of the Union, and that they were then entitled to representation in Congress by loyal representation of the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868, and for other purposes, "approved March 2d, 1867, or to pre-tives and Senators as fully as the other vent the execution of an act entitled "an act." to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2d, 1867. And this respondent, further answering the said eleventharticle, says he has in his answer to the first article set forth in detail matter of the suspension or removal of said Edwin M. Stanton in or from the office of Secretary for the Department of War, with the time, modes, circumstances, intents, views, purposes, and opinions of official ob-ligation under and with such acts, steps and proceedings were done and taken, and he makes answer to this eleventh article of the matters in his answer to the first article with Congress and in his addresses to the people, that the policy adopted by Congress in reference to the States lately in insurrection did not tend to peace, harmony or the contrary did tend to display the contrary did tend to dis reason of anything in said article alleged, this respondent as President of the United States did on the 21st of February, 1868, or

eleventh article, says that the same and self unmindful of the high duties of his office if he had falled to express them in his communications to Congress, or in his addresses to his fellow citizens when called upon by them to express his opinion on matters there in the first of public and political consideration.

And this respondent, further answering the tenth article, says that he has always claimed and insisted, and now claims and insisted, and now claims and insisted, and now claims and insisted that health is his respondent of the United States, nor the said article, nor the matters therein contained, and relies of the United States, nor the said article, nor the matters therein contained, name, designate or define any mode of form, of attenuit, device, contribute or of form, of attempt, device, contrivance or of form of attempt at device or contrivance means of attempt at device or contrivance whereby this respondent can know or understand what act or mode or form of atmpt, device, contrivance or means, or of attempt, device, contrivance or means are imputed to or charged against this respondent in his office of President of the United States, or intended so to be, or whereby this respondent can more fully or definitely make answer unto the said article

than he hereby does.

And this respondent, in submitting to this And this respondent, in submitting to this honorable Court this, his answer to the articles of impeachment exhibited against him, respectfully reserves leave to amend and add to the same, from time to time, as may become necessary or proper, and when and as such necessity and propriety shall enviour. shall appear. [Signed,]

[Signed,] ANDREW JOHNSON.
Henry Stanbery, B. R. Curtis, Thos. A.
R. Nelson, Wm. M. Evarts, U. S. Groespeck, Counsel.

SPECIAL NOTICES

(From Dispensatory of the United States.) BUCHU LEAVES. Properties .- Their odor is strong, diffusive and omewhat aromatic, their tastes bitterish, and anal-

agous to mint. Leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs, producing diaresis, an like other similar medicines, exciting diaphoresis. They are given in comple gans, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts con-cerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy. .

Cutaneous Ancetions and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU laused by persons from the ages of 1810 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Conductment or Labor Pains; Bed Wetting in Children.

In Affections Pecualizatio Fermales the Kanad Bushi Is monactiful he any other remedy as in ract Buchu is unequalied by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfuliess or suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or White.

Diseases of the Bindder, Kidneys, Gravel
and Dropsical Swellings. This medicine increases the power of Digestlon, and excles the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery
or Calcarcous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Infam-

largements are reduced, as well as Pain and lufammation.

Helinbold's Extract Huchn has cured every
case of Diabetes in which it has been given. Irritalon of the Neek of the Bladder, and lufammation
of the Kidneys. Ulceration of the Kidneys and
Bladder, Beteulion of Unit Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel,
Brick Bust Deposit and Meust of Milky Diselarges,
and for Enfected and Indicate Constitutions, of
both sexes, attended with the following symptoms:
Indisposition to Execution, Loss of Power, Loss of
Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves,
Treinbilds, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Fair.
Vinsling of the Roder, Brythess of the Skin, Eraption on the Face, Palid Countenance, Universal
Lassitude of the Museular System, &c.

AND BLOOD-PURIFYING.

And cures all Diseases arising from Habits of Disipation, Excesses and Imprudence in Life,
impurities of the Biood, &c., superseding
Copaisa in affections for which it is
used, such as Gonorrhea, Gleets
of long standing, and Syphlitre Affections—in these
diseases used in connection with
HELMBOLD'S
ROSE WASH. SOLD AT

HELMBOLD'S

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, 594 BROADWAY. And by Druggists everywhere. ASK FOR

HELMBOLD'S. AND TAKE NO OTHER. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

MARRIAGEAND CELIBACY -An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of the DISEASES and ABUSES while eate impediments to MARRIAGE, with surgans of relief. Sent in scaled letter envelopes means of relief. Sent in scaled letter envelopes free of charge. Address D. J. SKILLIN HOUGH TON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Fenn'a 1830:k07F MALT.-500 BUSHELS

Received and for sale by MCBANE & ANJER,

141 WATER STREET.

FALL BARLEY MALT.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1868. OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER.
Pittsburgh, March 3th, 1868.
DROPERTY OWNERS

AUCTION SALES. BY PALMER & PHILLIPS.

AUCTIONEERS

DALMER & PHILLIPS,

And Commission Merchants, OPERA HOUSE AUCTION ROOMS

No. 60 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS Dry Goods and Notions,

AT PRIVATE SALE DAY AND EVENING. Consignments Solicited. Prompt Re

BY A. LEGGATE.

RECERY STOCK AND FIX-TURES AT AUCTION.—Will be sold, on WEDNESDAY, March 26th, at 10 o'clock, at J. B. Dalzell's Store. Diamond. Alleghe 7; the entire stock of superior quality of Groceries, Fixtures, Tea Canisters, Platform and Counter Scales, Scoops, Measures, &c. The particular attention of the trade is invited to the superior qualities of Teas, of which there is a considerable stock. A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer, 159 Federal street, Allegheny. mh21

HOUSE AND LOT ON SOUTH CANAL STREET, 4TH WARD, ALLE-GHENY, AT AUCTION.—Will be sold, on the premises, on THURSDAY, March 26th, at 2 o'clock, that desirable two-story Brick House and o'clock, that desirable two-story Brick House and the house contains nine. premises, on THUESDA1, and The House and O'clock, that desirable two-story Brick House and Lot, No. 115 South Canal. The house contains nine rooms, with a wide hall and a good cellar; gas, and having a pressed brick front; all in good order. The lot is 25 feet front, running back 134 feet to Carpenter's alley. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to procure a comfortable home, in a good wishing to procure a comfortable nome, wishing to procure a comfortable nome, locality, and on easy terms.

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