The Pittsburgh Post.

Volume XX. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1862. Established 1812.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE!

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION!

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

DR HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

GERMAN BITTERS

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Penna.,

Will effectually cure

Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,

Chronic, or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases Arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c, Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant imaginings of Evil, and great depression of spirits,

And will positively prevent Yellow Fever, Billious Fever, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL OR BAD WHISKY!

They will cure the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whisky, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and biz-bailed kegs, under the modest appellation of Bitters: which, instead of curing only aggravates diseases, and leave the disappointed sufferers in despair.

DO YOU WANT SOMETHING to STRENGTHEN YOU?

DO YOU WANT A GOOD APPETITE?

DO YOU WANT TO BUILD UP YOUR CONSTITUTION?

DO YOU WANT TO FEEL WELL?

DO YOU WANT TO GET RID OF NER VOUSNESS?

DO WANT ENERGY?

DO YOU WANT TO SLEEP WELL?

DO YOU WANT A BRISK AND VIGOROUS FEELING?

If you do use

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects; I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture, I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief, and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1861.

From the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicine, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system, and especially Liver Complaint it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes. Yours very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD,

Eighth below Coats street, Phila., Dec. 24th.

From the Wife of ALDERMAN WUNDER, Germantown.

GERMANTOWN, June 1, 1861.

DR. C. M. JACKSON Sir—It gave me pleasure, two years ago, to give you a certificate, testifying that the German Bitters had done for me. I am now perfectly cured of all those diseases your medicine professes to cure, viz: Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous debility, disease of the Kidneys, etc. The powerful influence it exerts upon Nervous prostration is surprising. I have been consulted frequently in reference to your Bitters, and without hesitation, have recommended it for the above complaints, and in every instance it has effectually cured. Your medicine has a great reputation in Germantown, and is sold in every Drug Store, and in most of the Grocery stores here. If any one should question what I say, let them come to Germantown, and I will prove to their satisfaction, that the Bitters have cured in this vicinity more than twenty cases of the above diseases.

Respectfully, HANNAH WUNDER.

Main street, above Rittenhouse, Germantown, penn'a.

JUST THE THING FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Will build up the constitution, and give health and strength to an overtasked and diseased health.

READ THE TESTIMONY FROM THE ARMY

PHILADELPHIA, August 12, 1862.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* While in Virginia, owing to the change of water, I was taken with a severe diarrhœa, which seemed incurable, and which greatly weakened me When we reached Martinsburg, I feared I should have to come home; but noticing some of your Bitters in the store Mr. H. H. Price, in that town, I purchased a supply, and on taking it was speedily restored to health. The diarrhœa was quickly checked, and I experienced no return of it. A number of my comrades, who suffered in the same manner and from the same cause, with whom I shared the Bitters, join me in this certificate. I expect to return to the seat of war with the Legion, and shall certainly take a supply of the Bitters in my knapsack. I would not be without it for its weight in gold, particularly on going into a limestone region.

Yours, truly, A. E. ALTEMUS,

Company H, Scott Legion.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Principal Office and Manufactory,

NO. 631 ARCH STREET,

JONES & EVANS,

(SUCCESSORS TO C. M. JACKSON & Co.)

PROPRIETORS.

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Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, Pittsburgh.

H. P. SCHWARTZ, Allegheny City.

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For sale by JOSEPH FLEMING'S corner of the Diamond and Market street.

For sale also by SIMON JOHNSTON, Corner Smithfield and Fourth streets.

DAILY POST.

The President's Appeal to the Border States.

The Representatives and Senators of the Border Slaveholding States having, by special invitation of the President, been convened at the Executive Mansion on Saturday morning last, Mr. Lincoln addressed them as follows, from a written paper held in his hands:

GENTLEMEN:—After the adjournment of Congress, now near, I shall have no opportunity of seeing you for several months. Believing that you of the Border States hold more power for good than any other equal number of members, I feel it a duty, which I cannot justifiably waive, to make this appeal to you.

I intend no reproach or complaint when I assure you that, in my opinion, if you all had voted for the resolution in the gradual emancipation message of last March, the war would now be substantially ended. And the plan therein proposed is yet one of the most potent and swift means of ending it. Let the States which are in rebellion see definitely and certainly that in no event will the States you represent ever join their proposed Confederacy, and they cannot much longer maintain the contest. But you cannot divest them of their hope to ultimately have you with them so long as you show a determination to perpetuate the institution within your own States. Beat them at elections, as you have overwhelmingly done, and, nothing daunted, they still claim you as their own. You and I know what the lever of their power is. Break that lever before their faces, and they can shake you no more forever.

Most of you have treated me with kindness and consideration, and I trust you will not now think I improperly touch what is exclusively your own, when, for the sake of the whole country, I ask, "can you, for your States, do better than to take the course I urge? Discarding *punctilio* and maxims adapted to more manageable times, and looking only to the unprecedentedly stern facts of our case, can you do better in any possible event? You prefer that the constitutional relation of the States to the nation shall be practically restored without disturbance of the institution: and if this were done, my whole duty in this respect, under the Constitution and my oath of office, would be performed. But it is not done, and we are trying to accomplish it by war. The incidents of the war cannot be avoided. If the war continues long, as it must, if the object be not sooner attained, the institution in your States will be extinguished by mere friction and abrasion—by the mere incidents of the war. It will be gone, and you will have nothing valuable in lieu of it. Much of its value is gone already. How much better for you and for your people to take the step which at once shortens the war, and secures substantial compensation for that which is sure to be wholly lost in any other event! How much better to thus save the money which else we sink forever in the war! How much better to do it while we can, lest the war ere long render us pecuniarily unable to do it! How much better for you, as seller, and the nation as buyer, to sell our and buy out that without which the war could never have been, than to sink both the things to be sold and the price of it in cutting one another's throats!

I do not speak of *emancipation at once*, but of a *decision* to emancipate *gradually*. Room in South America for colonization can be obtained cheaply, and in abundance, and when numbers shall be large enough to be company and encouragement for one another, the freed people will not be so reluctant to go.

I am pressed with a difficulty not yet mentioned—one which threatens division among those who, united, are none too strong. An instance of it is known to you. General Hunter is an honest man. He was, and I still hope is, my friend. I valued him none the less for his agreeing with me in the general wish that all men everywhere could be freed. He proclaimed all men free within certain States, and I repudiated the proclamation. He expected more good and less harm from the measure than I could believe would follow. Yet, in repudiating it, I gave dissatisfaction, if not offense, to many whose support the country cannot afford to lose. And this is not the end of it. The pressure in this direction is still upon me and is increasing. By conceding what I now ask, you can relieve me, and, much more, can relieve the country in this important point.

Upon these considerations I have again begged your attention to the message of March last. Before leaving the capital, consider and discuss it among yourselves. You are patriots and statesmen, and as such I pray you consider this proposition; and, at least, commend it to the consideration of your States and people. As you would perpetuate popular government for the best people in the world, I beseech you that you do in no wise omit this. Our common country is in great peril, demanding the loftiest views and boldest action to bring a speedy relief. Once relieved, its form of government is saved to the world; its beloved history and cherished memories are vindicated, and its happy future fully assured and rendered inconceivably grand. To you, more than to any others, the privilege is given to assure that happiness and swell that grandeur, and to link your own names therewith forever.

[At the conclusion of these remarks some conversation was had between the President and several members of the delegations from the Border States, in which it was represented that these States could not be expected to move in so great a matter as that brought to their notice in the foregoing address, while as yet, the Congress had taken no step beyond the passage of a resolution, expressive rather of a sentiment than presenting a substantial and reliable basis of action.

The President acknowledged the force of this view, and admitted that the Border States were entitled to expect a substantial pledge of pecuniary aid in the condition of taking into consideration a proposition so momentous to the interests of their social system.

It was also represented, in the conference, that the people of the Border States were interested in knowing the great importance which the President attached to the policy in question, while it was equally due to the country, to the President, and to themselves, that the representatives of the border slaveholding States should publicly announce the motives under which they were called to act, and the considerations of public policy urged upon them and their constituents by the President.

With a view to such a statement of their position, the members thus addressed met in council to deliberate on the reply they should make to the President, and, as the result of a comparison of opinions among themselves, they determined upon the adoption of a majority and a minority answer.—*National Intelligencer.*

Reply of the Majority.

The following paper was accordingly sent to the President, signed by the majority of the Representatives from the Border Slaveholding States:

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1862.

To the President:

The undersigned, Representatives of Kentucky, Virginia, Missouri, and Maryland, in the two houses of Congress, have listened to your address with the profound sensibility naturally inspired by the high source from which it emanates, the earnestness which marked its delivery, and the overwhelming importance of the subject of which it treats. We have given it a most respectful consideration, and now lay before you our response. We regret that want of time has not permitted us to make it more perfect.

We have not been wanting, Mr. President, in respect to you, and in devotion to the Constitution and the Union. We have not been indifferent to the great difficulties surrounding you, compared with which all former national troubles have been but as the summer cloud; and we have freely given you our sympathy and support. Repudiating the dangerous heresies of the secessionists, we believed, with you, that the war on their part is aggressive and wicked, and the object for which it was to be prosecuted on ours, defined by your message at the opening of the present Congress, to be such as all good men should approve, we have not hesitated to vote all supplies necessary to carry it on vigorously. We have voted all the men and money you have asked for, and even more; we have imposed onerous taxes on our people, and they are paying them with cheerfulness and alacrity; we have encouraged enlistments, and sent to the field many of our best men; and some of our number have offered their persons to the enemy as pledges of sincerity and devotion to their country. We have done all this under the most discouraging circumstances and in the face of measures most distasteful to us and injurious to the interests we represent, and in the hearing of doctrines avowed by those who claim to be your friends most abhorrent to us and our constituents. But, for all this, we have never faltered, nor shall we as long as we have a Constitution to defend and a government which protects us. And we are ready for renewed efforts, and even greater sacrifices, yea, any sacrifice, when we are satisfied it is required to preserve our admirable form of government and the priceless blessings of constitutional liberty.

A few of our number voted for the resolution recommended by your message of the 6th of March last: the greater portion of us did not, and we will briefly state the prominent reasons which influenced our action.

In the first place, it proposed a radical change of our social system, and was hurried through both Houses with undue haste, without reasonable time for consideration and debate, and with no time at all for consultation with our constituents, whose interests it deeply involved. It seemed like an interference by this Government with a question which peculiarly and exclusively belonged to our respective States, on which they had not sought advice or solicited aid. Many of us doubted the constitutional power of this Government to make appropriations of money for the object designed, and all of us thought our finances were in no condition to bear the immense outlay which its adoption and faithful execution would impose upon the National Treasury. If we pause but a moment to think of the debt its acceptance would have entailed we are appalled by its magnitude. The proposition was addressed to all the States, and embraced the whole number of slaves. According to the census of 1860 there were then very nearly four million of slaves in the country; from natural increase they exceed that number now. At even the low average of three hundred dollars, the price fixed by the emancipation act for the slaves of this District, and greatly below their real worth, their value runs up to the enormous sum of twelve hundred millions of dollars; and if to that we add the cost of deportation and colonization, at one hundred dollars each, which is but a fraction more than is actually paid by the Maryland Colonization Society, we have four hundred millions more! We are not willing to impose a tax on our people sufficient to pay the interest on that sum, in addition to the vast and daily-increasing debt already fixed upon them by the exigencies of the war; and, if we had been willing, the country could not bear it. Stated in this form the proposition is nothing less than the deportation from the country of sixteen hundred million dollars' worth of producing labor, and the substitution in its place of an interest-bearing debt of the same amount!

But, if we are told that it was expected that only the States we represent would accept the proposition, we respectfully submit that even then it involves a sum too great for the financial ability of this Government at this time. According to the census of 1860

Kentucky had	225,490 slaves.
Maryland	87,189 "
Virginia	490,865 "
Delaware	1,798 "
Missouri	114,965 "
Tennessee	275,784 "
Making in the whole	1,196,112
At the same rate of valuation these would amount to	$358,833,600
Add for deportation and colonization $100 each	119,244,533
And we have the enormous sum of	$478,078,331

We did not feel that we should be justified in voting for a measure which, if carried out, would add this vast amount to our public debt, at a moment when the treasury was reeling under the enormous expenditures of the war.

Again, it seemed to us that this resolution was but the annunciation of a sentiment which could not or was not likely to be reduced to an actual, tangible proposition. No movement was then made to provide and appropriate the funds required to carry it into effect; and we were not encouraged to believe that funds would be provided. And our belief has been fully justified by subsequent events. Not to mention other circumstances, it is quite sufficient for the purpose to bring to your notice the fact that, while the resolution was under consideration in the Senate, our colleague, the Senator from Kentucky, moved an amendment appropriating $500,000 to the object therein designated, and it was voted down with great unanimity. What confidence, then, could we reasonably feel that, if we committed ourselves to the policy it proposed, our constituents would reap the fruits of the promise held out; and on what ground could we, as fair men, approach them and challenge their support?

The right to hold slaves is a right appertaining to all the States of this Union. They have the right to cherish or abolish the institution, as their tastes or their interests may prompt, and no one is authorized to question the right or limit its enjoyment. And no one has more clearly affirmed that right than you have. Your inaugural address does you great honor in this respect, and inspired the country with confidence in your fairness and respect for the law. Our States are in the enjoyment of that right. We do not feel called on to defend the institution, or to affirm it is one which ought to be cherished; perhaps, if we were to make the attempt, we might find that we differ even among ourselves. It is enough for our purpose to know that it is a right; and, so knowing, we did not see why we should now be expected to yield it. We had contributed our full share to relieve the country at this terrible crisis; we had done as much as had been required of others in like circumstances; and we did not see why sacrifices should be expected of us from which others, no more loyal, were exempt. Nor could we see what good the nation would derive from it. Such a sacrifice, submitted to by us, would not have strengthened the arm of this Government or weakened that of the enemy. It was not necessary as a pledge of our loyalty, for that had been manifested beyond a reasonable doubt, in every form and at every place possible. There was not the remotest probability that the States we represent would join in the rebellion, nor is there now; or of their electing to go with the Southern section in the event of a recognition of the independence of any part of the disaffected region. Our States are fixed unalterably in their resolution to adhere to and support the Union; they see no safety for themselves and no hope for constitutional liberty but by its preservation. They will, under no circumstances, consent to its dissolution; and we do them no more than justice when we assure you that while the war is conducted to prevent that deplorable catastrophe they will sustain it as long as they can muster a man or command a dollar. Nor will they ever consent, in any event, to unite with the Southern Confederacy. The bitter fruits of the peculiar doctrines of that region will forever prevent them from placing their security and happiness in the custody of an association which has incorporated in its organic law the seeds of its own destruction.

We cannot admit, Mr. President, that if we had voted for the resolution in the emancipation message of March last, the war would now be substantially ended.—We are unable to see how our action in this particular has given, or could give, encouragement to the rebellion. The resolution has passed, and it there be virtue in it, it will be quite as efficacious as if we had voted for it. We have no power to bind our States in this respect by our votes here: and whether we had voted the one way or the other, they are in the same condition of freedom to accept or reject its provisions. No, sir; the war has not been prolonged or hindered by our action on this or any other measure. We must look for other causes for that lamented fact.—We think there is not much difficulty, nor much uncertainty, in pointing out others far more probable and potent in their agencies to that end.

The rebellion derives its strength from the union of all classes in the insurgent States, and while that union lasts the war will never end until they are utterly exhausted. We know that at the inception of these troubles Southern society was divided, and that a large portion, perhaps a majority, were opposed to Secession. Now the great mass of Southern people are united. To discover why they are so we must glance at Southern society, and notice the classes into which it has been divided, and which still distinguish it. They are in arms, but not for the same objects; they are moved to a common end, but by different and even inconsistent reasons. The leaders, who com rehend what was previously known as the State Rights' party, and is much the lesser class, seek to break down national independence and set up State domination. With them it is a war against nationality. The other class is fighting, as it supposes, to maintain and preserve its rights of property and domestic safety, which it has been made to believe are assailed by this Government. The latter class are not disunionists *per se*, they are so only because they have been made to believe that this Administration is inimical to their rights, and is making war on their domestic institutions. As long as these two classes act together they will never assent to peace. The policy then to be pursued is obvious. The former class will never be reconciled, but the latter may be. Remove their apprehensions; satisfy them that no harm is intended to them and their institutions; that this Government is not making war on their rights of property, but is simply defending its legitimate authority, and they will gladly return to their allegiance as soon as the pressure of military dominion imposed by the Confederate authority is removed from them.

Twelve months ago both Houses of Congress, adopting the spirit of your message, then but recently sent in, declared, with singular unanimity, the objects of the war, and the country instantly bounded to your side to assist you in carrying it on. If the spirit of that resolution had been adhered to, we are confident that we should before now have seen the end of this deplorable conflict. But what have we seen? In both Houses of Congress we have heard doctrines subversive of the principles of the Constitution, and seen measure after measure, founded in substance upon those doctrines, proposed and carried through, which can have no other effect than to distract and divide loyal men, and exasperate and drive still further from us and their duty the people of the rebellious States. Military officers, following these bad examples, have stepped beyond the just limits of their authority in the same direction, until in several instances you have felt the necessity of interfering to arrest them. And even the passage of the resolution to which you refer has been ostentatiously proclaimed as the triumph of a principle which the people of the Southern States regard as ruinous to them. The effect of these measures was foretold, and may now be seen in the indurated state of Southern feeling.

To these causes, Mr. President, and not to our omission to vote for the resolution recommended by you, we solemnly believe we are to attribute the terrible earnestness of those in arms against the Government, and the continuance of the war. Nor do we (permit us to say, Mr. President, with all respect to you,) agree that the institution of slavery is "the lever of their power," but we are of the opinion that "the lever of their power" is the apprehension that the powers of a common Government, created for common and equal protection to the interests of all, will be wielded against the institutions of the Southern States.

There is one other idea in your address we feel called on to notice. After stating the fact of your repudiation of Gen. Hunter's proclamation, you add:

"Yet, in repudiating it, I gave dissatisfaction, if not offence, to many whose support the country cannot afford to lose.—And this is not the end of it. The pressure in this direction is still upon me and is increasing. By conceding what I now ask you can relieve me, and, much more, can relieve the country in this important point."

We have anxiously looked into this passage to discover its true import, but we are yet in painful uncertainty. How can we, by conceding what you now ask, relieve you and the country from the increasing pressure to which you refer? We will not allow ourselves to think that the proposition is, that we consent to give up slavery, to the end that the Hunter proclamation may be let loose on the Southern people, for it is too well known that we would not be parties to any such measure, and we have too much respect for you to imagine you would propose it. Can it mean that by sacrificing our interest in slavery we appease the spirit that controls that pressure, cause it to be withdrawn, and rid the country of the pestilent agitation of the slavery question? We are forbidden so to think, for that spirit would not be satisfied with the liberation of seven hundred thousand slaves, and cease its agitation, while three millions remain in bondage. Can it mean that by abandoning slavery in our States we are removing the pressure from you and the country, by preparing for a separation on the line of the cotton States? We are forbidden so to think, because it is known that we are, and we believe that you are unalterably opposed to any division at all. We would prefer to think that you desire this concession as a pledge of our support, and thus enable you to withstand a pressure which weighs heavily on you and the country. Mr. President, no such sacrifice is necessary to secure our support. Confine yourself to your constitutional authority; confine your subordinates within the same limits; conduct this war solely for the purpose of restoring the Constitution to its legitimate authority; concede to each State and its loyal citizens their just rights, and we are wedded to you by indissoluble ties. Do this, Mr. President, and you touch the American heart and invigorate it with new hope.—You will, as we solemnly believe, in due time restore peace to your country, lift it from despondency to a future of glory, and preserve to your countrymen, their posterity and man, the inestimable treasure of constitutional government.

Mr. President, we have stated with frankness and candor the reasons on which we forbore to vote for the resolution you have mentioned; but you have again presented this proposition, and appealed to us, with an earnestness and eloquence which have not failed to impress us, to "consider it, and at the least to commend it to the consideration of our States and people." Thus appealed to by the Chief Magistrate of our beloved country, in the hour of its greatest peril, we cannot wholly decline. We are willing to trust every question relating to their interest and happiness to the consideration and ultimate judgment of our own people. While differing from you as to the necessity of emancipating the slaves of our States as a means of putting down the rebellion, and while protesting against the propriety of any extra territorial interference to induce the people of our States to adopt any particular line of policy on a subject which peculiarly and exclusively belongs to them, yet when you and our brethren of the loyal States sincerely believe that the retention of slavery by us is an obstacle to peace and national harmony, and are willing to contribute pecuniary aid to compensate our States and people for the inconveniences produced by such a change of system, we are not unwilling that our people shall consider the propriety of putting it aside.

But we have already said that we regarded this resolution as the utterance of a sentiment, and we had no confidence that it would assume the shape of a tangible, practical proposition, which would yield the fruits of the sacrifice it required. Our people are influenced by the same want of confidence, and will not consider the proposition in its present impalpable form. The interest they are asked to give up is to them of immense importance, and they ought not to be expected even to entertain the proposal until they are assured that when they accept it their just expectations will not be frustrated. We regard your plan as a proposition from the Nation to the States to exercise an admitted constitutional right in a particular manner and yield up a valuable interest. Before they ought to consider the proposition it should be presented in such a tangible, practical, efficient shape as to command their confidence that its fruits are contingent only upon their acceptance. We cannot trust anything to the contingencies of future legislation. If Congress, by proper and necessary legislation, shall provide sufficient funds, and place them at your disposal, to be applied by you to the payment of any of our States, or the citizens thereof, who shall adopt the abolishment of slavery, either gradual or immediate, as they may determine, and the expense of deportation and colonization of the liberated slaves, then will our States and people take the proposition into careful consideration, for such decision as in their judgment is demanded by their interest, their honor, and their duty to their whole country.

We have the honor to be, with great respect,

C. A. WICKLIFFE, Chairman.

R. WILSON,	J. J. CRITTENDEN,
JOHN S. CARLILE,	J. W. CRISFIELD,
J. S. JACKSON,	H. GRIDER,
JOHN S. PHELPS,	FRANCIS THOMAS,
CHAS. B. CALVERT,	C. L. L. LEARY,
EDWIN H. WEBSTER,	R. MALLORY,
AARON HARDING,	JAMES S. ROLLINS,
GARRETT DAVIS,	J. W. MENZIES,
THOS. L. PRICE,	G. W. DUNLAP,
WM. A. HALL.	

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For the BEST WOOD COOK NOW IN USE. The KENTUCKIAN and KANSAS Premium Stoves are unsurpassed. We call attention of DEALERS and BUILDERS to the largest stock of

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Used by all large Soap Makers and Oil Refineries, which excels 10 per cent. in strength all the make of English Soda brought to this country. Our manufacture of

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Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

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PURSUANT TO INSTRUCTIONS from the Secretary of the Treasury, a book will be opened on the 27th day of June, 1862, at the office of Hanna, Hart & Co., corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for subscriptions, under my superintendence, for U. S. Coupon or Registered Bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable in twenty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of six per centum, payable semi-annually, to be issued under the Act of February 25th, 1862.

These Bonds, dated May 1st, 1862, will be issued in sums of Fifty Dollars, One Hundred Dollars, Five Hundred Dollars, and One Thousand Dollars. No subscription for less than Fifty Dollars, nor for any fraction of that sum, can be received. Subscriptions for Fifty or One Hundred Dollars must be paid, at the time of subscribing, in the U. S. Demand Notes, and the accumulated interest from the 1st of May, 1862, in coin; subscriptions for a larger sum may, at the option of the subscriber, be paid at the time; or one-third at the time of subscribing, one-third in twenty, and one-third in forty days thereafter, Provided, that no payment shall be less than Fifty Dollars.

Certificates will be granted in duplicate to subscribers for the amounts so paid the original of which the subscriber will transmit by mail to the Secretary of the Treasury. Bonds as aforesaid, will be issued thereon to such subscriber, or his order, or to the holder thereof, carrying interest as expressed in such certificate.

Any other information desired will be promptly given on application to the subscriber, personally or by letter. JOSHUA HANNA,

Subscription Agent.

PITTSBURGH LOAN AGENCY, June 27th, 1862. je27-tf

PRIVATE DISEASES.—Dr. BROWN'S MEDICAL and SURGICAL Office, No. 54 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Dr. BROWN is an old citizen of Pittsburgh, and has been in Practice for the last twenty-five years. His business has been confined mostly to Private and Surgical Diseases.

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In need of a medical friend, should not fail to find out the sure place of relief. The Doctor is a regular graduate, and his experience in the treatment of a certain class of diseases is a sure guarantee to the sufferers of obtaining permanent relief by the use of his remedies and following his advice.

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never fail to cure the worst form of Venereal Disease, Impurities and Scrofulous Affections.—Also all diseases arising from a hereditary taint, which manifests itself in the form of tetter psoriasis, and a great many forms of skin diseases, the origin of which the patient is entirely ignorant. To persons so afflicted, Dr. Brown offers hopes of a sure and speedy recovery.

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Dr. Brown's remedies for the alarming trouble brought on often by that solitary habit of sensual gratification, which the young and weak minded often give way to, (to their own destruction,) are the only reliable remedies known in the country—they are safe, and make a speedy restoration of health.

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Dr. Brown's remedies never fail to cure this painful disease IN A FEW DAYS—he will warrant a cure. He also treats Piles, Gleet, Gonnorrhœa, Stricture, Urethal Discharges, Female Weakness, Monthly Suppressions, Diseases of the Joints, Fistula in Ano, Nervous Affections, Pains in the Back and Kidneys, Irritation of the Bladder, together with all diseases of an impure origin.

A letter describing the symptoms, containing $5, directed to DR. BROWN, No. 54 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa., will be immediately answered. Medicine sent to any address, *safely packed* and secure from observation.

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Which have never yet failed (when the directions have been strictly followed) in removing difficulties arising from

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These Pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress; at the same time they *act like a charm*, by strengthening, invigorating, and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what cause the obstructions may arise. They should, however, not be taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be the result.

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