The Pittsburgh Post.

Volume XX. | PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1862. | Established 1842.

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, Bilious 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, spurious 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, Stomachic and Bitters.

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

YOU WANT SOMETHING to STRENGTHEN YOU!

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 NERVOUSNESS!

DO WANT ENERGY!

DO YOU WANT TO SLEEP WELL!

DO YOU WANT A BRISK AND CHEERFUL 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 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 faith.

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 came 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 mestone region.

Yours, truly,

A. E. ALTEMUS,

Company H, Scott Legion.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Be sure 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.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States, and by

Dr. GEO. H. KEYSER, Pittsburgh.

H. P. SCHWARTZ, Allegheny City.

my24:ly-dood

Also for sale at JOSEPH FLEMING'S corner of the Diamond and Market street.

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

J. GRAFF.....PAUL HUGES.....WM. GRAFF

WESTERN STOVE WORKS,

245 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

GRAFF & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS

Would call the attention of the public to their

LARGE STOCK

of well selected

COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES.

ALSO, IMPROVED

Kitchen Ranges, Grate Fronts, Hollow Ware, &c., among which will found the Best Coal Cook Stoves in the State.

The Diamond, Advance, Air-Tight Eclipse, and Iron City,

Were awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair for the BEST COAL COOK STOVES. Also FIRST PREMIUM awarded to the TRUE AMERICAN, GLOBE & REPUBLIC.

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

CRATE FRONTS AND FENDERS

IN THE STATE.

N B—We line the DIAMOND and ECLIPSE Coal Cook Stoves with Soap Stone Linings, which and the fire better than iron. oc22:is

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CHURCH TRAIN

			A. M.
Leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at			9 15
do	Turtle Creek,	do do	9 26
do	Brinton's,	do do	9 35
do	Wilkinsburgh	do do	9 42
do	East Liberty,	do do	9 50
Arrive at Pittsburgh,			10 15
RETURNING TRAIN			P. M.
Leaves Pittsburgh		every Sunday at	1 00
do	East Liberty	do do	1 24
do	Wilkinsburgh	do do	1 32
do	Brinton's	do do	1 40
do	Turtle Creek	do do	1 45
Arrive at Walls,			2 00

J. STEWART, Passenger Agent.

Pittsburgh, July 9, 1862. jy11tf

ETNA STOVE WORKS.

A. BRADLEY,

NO. 30 WOOD STREET,

corner Second, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail dealer in all kinds of

Cook, Parlor, and Heating Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders, &c.

In our sample room may be found the ELEBRATED GAS BURNING COOK STOVES

EUREKA AND TROPIC,

merits of which have been fully tested by thousands, and the Stove pronounced unequaled any in this market; together with a great many other desirable patterns.

have also a very large assortment of

PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES.

embracing some of the BEST PATTERNS now offered to the public.

FANCY ENAMELED GRATE FRONTS AND FENDERS, of the newest styles. Common Kitchen Range and Jam Grates, all of which are offered at very low prices.

Special inducements offered to builders in want of GRATE FRONTS. my29tf

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT NO. 89 MARKET STREET.

LOOK AT THE PRICES:

Ladies English Lasting Heel Gaiters for $1,00 worth $1,25.

Ladies English Lasting Congress Heel Gaiters for $1,25, worth $1,75.

Ladies English Lasting Congress Heel Gaiters $1,50, worth $2,00.

Ladies Fine French Morrocco Heel Boots for $1,37, worth $1,62.

Ladies Fine Goat Congress Heel Boots for $1,37, worth $1,75.

Ladies Fine Morocco Slippers for 50c., worth 75.

Ladies Fine Kid Slippers for 75c, worth $1,12.

All other goods in proportion.

JAMES ROBB,

89 Market street, near Market House. ap24

COUNTRY HOMES.

THOSE CHOICE SITES FOR COUNTRY residences in LINDEN GROVE, Oakland, are offered for sale. A branch of the Pittsburgh and East Liberty Railway runs into the centre of the plot. The lots contain one-half acre and upwards. Terms only one-tenth cash, and one-tenth annually. Apply to

W. O. LESLIE,

At Oakland Station.

jy2-1md

HENRY W. BEAUMONT & CO.,

FORMERLY OF THE TWO-MILE HOUSE, dealers in Foreign Brandies, Wines, and Gins; also, Blackberry, Raspberry, Wild Cherry, and Ginger Brandies, Old Monongahela, Rye, and other Whiskies, Jamaica Rum, Superior Wine Bitters, &c.

No. 83 Liberty street,

Opposite Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hotels, Taverns, and Families supplied at moderate profits for cash. New Jersey Cider for family or hotel purposes. jy2-6md

CORNWELL & KERR,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS.

(At the old established Coach Factory,)

DUQUESNE WAY,

NEARST. CLAIR STREET.

Repairing done as usual. jy7

NOTICE TO OIL REFINERS AND OTHERS.

THE PENNA. SALT MANUFACTURING CO. Having completed their arrangements for the manufacture of

CONCENTRATED OIL OF VITRIOL.

Are now prepared to supply the trade therewith. Their Platinum Still having a capacity of 12,000 lbs per day, they will be enabled to fill orders in large quantities without delay.

Address GEORGE COLHOUN, Agent,

jel1-3md Office, 24 Wood st, Pittsburgh.

WANTED.

AT MOORE'S DISTILLERY,

189 FIRST STREET,

Two men to run an engine, with some experience in grinding grain. je23-tf

KENSINGTON

IRON AND NAIL WORKS.

LLOYD & BLACK,

Manufacturers of

Bar, Sheet, Boiler, Plate, Hoop, A and T Iron, Nails and Spikes;

Also, Screen, Small T Rail and Flat Bar Railroad Iron, suitable for Coal Works.

Works are adjoining the CITY GAS WORK

Warehouse, No. 88 Water street and No. 6 Market street, Bagaley's Building. ap18:6m-is

C. R. SEELY,

No. 141 FIFTH STREET, opposite Cathedral

REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENT,

DEALERS IN

NOTES, BONDS, MORTGAGES and other Securities. ap4

BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS AT the Masonic Hall Auction Room. ly8

DAILY POST.

THE ISSUES OF THE DAY.

SPEECH OF Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, OF ILLINOIS,

At the Democratic Mass Convention, held at Indianapolis, Indiana, July 30, 1862.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS—It has been my pride and pleasure frequently to allude to the greatness of our country, and the prosperity and happiness of our people. The sun of heaven never shone on a people so prosperous and happy as we were two years ago. Our people, from three millions had increased to thirty millions. From a little line of population along the Atlantic, we had grown and spread until our shores were washed by two oceans. We had stretched out our arms from the lakes of the North to the Gulf of Mexico. We embraced every quality of soil and every kind of production. The sails of our commerce whitened every sea, and the happy American tar, standing upon the deck of his vessel, looked proudly up at the stars and stripes floating gloriously above him, and felt that in that flag he had safety and protection everywhere. Around every fireside were contentment, happiness and plenty. But what is the scene that meets our eyes at the present time?—From the plow and from the anvil—from the physician's office and from the halls of justice—we are hurrying to arms.

The Union has assumed the appearance of one vast military camp. The tax-gatherer, too, will soon be upon us, to wring from us our substance. There are grave and important questions for us to decide. How can we return to that happiness and prosperity which we once enjoyed? I would answer, it can only be done by enforcing everywhere the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was. Whatever amount of power is necessary, and in whatever form, to enforce that principle, ought to be and must be employed. A rebellion embracing thousands of our former fellow-citizens now arrayed in arms against the government must be put down by force of arms. And at the same time that this is being done for the rebellion in the South, that class of our fellow-citizens in other parts of the country who are seeking by other means than those of cannon-shot and bayonets to destroy the government, must be driven out of place and power, and other men, who will acknowledge their obligations and perform their duty to the country, must be put in their places.

To accomplish that object depends upon you and upon me, but more upon you than upon me. You will have to begin the work right here. If you have already begun this work, as I trust in God you have, let me urge you to keep it up by every means in your power—for, remember, the government, the very existence of the country depends upon it.

I am aware, my fellow-citizens, that those persons who have deceived you heretofore will endeavor to do it again. They always promise what your interests seem to demand, but their performance is very poor.

Let us inquire a little into the past history of these men, and see whether they deserve to be trusted for the future. You remember that a few years ago we warned the people that the formation of sectional parties was dangerous to the Union and the Constitution. You will recollect that these men then sneeringly said to us that we were "Constitution and Union savers." They told you then that all our talk about danger to the Union and the Constitution was the merest braggadocia. They asserted that there was no danger of the South seceding—that you could not get them out of the Union—their slaves would up and murder them. Well, we did not find that exactly the case, did we? These men cheated you then, didn't they? Some of them cheated themselves; others, and by far the largest portion of the party, did not, although they cheated you.

Well, we passed along as usual, and what turned up next? When there began to be signs of trouble in the Southern country, we conservative men stepped forward and said, "Let us compromise." They replied, "No: we will never compromise with rebels in arms!" They professed the profoundest contempt for the South—said our women should go down there and drive them all together into the Southern ocean—it was a mere breakfast spell. Again they cheated you. Again they proved false prophets, and, like false prophets of old, they ought all to be stoned to death. [Cheers and laughter.] No; they would not compromise. They wanted a little blood-letting—it was absolutely necessary for the future peace. They said it would not come to much; these people down South would not fight at all. And when at length your President called for an army of seventy-five thousand men, you were told that they would make rapid work of the rebellion. It was to be annihilated at a single blow. So said these men. Well, how does the matter stand now? We have already mustered in six hundred and ninety-three thousand, and still there is room for more. [Laughter.] Ah, my friends, these men were never more mistaken in their lives than when they assumed to place such a slight value upon the strength of the rebellion and the courage of the people of the South. It is no particular credit to any American to say that he will fight; that is one quality that is common to the whole American race. They have always displayed that characteristic wherever they have been. These men, therefore, when they told you that Southern people would not fight, either did not exactly understand the subject, or they willfully misled you.

Well, what next? They come now, after they have found out that the Southern soldiers will fight, they come to you again and cry, "We have been mistaken this time, but we have it now—just arm the negroes, and the work will be finished in short order." Fellow-citizens, as often as I hear a man talk in that way, I come to the conclusion that he wants to find some excuse for changing the issue so as to get some one else to do the fighting.—He don't want to volunteer. [Laughter.] No man of common intelligence can be induced to believe that the negro, naturally an inferior race, and debased by ignorance as he is, can ever compete with the white man upon the battle field, any more than he can anywhere else. Set them against each other, three to one, and the white man will be all the time the victor.

In Mexico where our soldiers fought a mixed race, they were victorious on every battle-field, although outnumbered in the ratio of five to one. Now, if the African is afraid of anything on this earth, it is gunpowder. In what estimation can you hold that man who tells you that the liberty, independence and constitutional government of the country depend upon a few miserable, ignorant, cowardly negroes? We have a population of twenty millions of white people, and immense wealth; properly directed, we are capable of beating any army the world ever saw or ever will see, and he who has the effrontery to say that we cannot maintain our government without the help of negroes utters a libel upon the American nation.

It is false that slavery is the cause of the present unfortunate condition of things. The cause does not lie there; it lies in another place. The mischievous legislation of these abolitionists in Congress is the cause and the only cause. I speak plainly, but I speak precisely what I think. Now, one thing:

When we met one year ago in Congress, both branches pledged themselves that the war should be prosecuted for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, and for that alone. All of these abolitionists either voted for the resolution which was adopted embodying that sentiment, or ran out of the House to avoid voting at all. Well, the resolution was adopted. The President issued his call for volunteers, and I six hundred and ninety-three thousand rushed to arms, upon the faith of the solemn pledge which Congress had given to the people. Time rolled on, and success seemed to smile upon our efforts. Our Western armies had won great and glorious victories. The Southern people were still divided. Just at this juncture Congress meets. The dominant party goes immediately to work to undo all the wise legislation of the called session. Every proposition that is brought forward is for the negro. It soon became apparent that the majority in Congress was no longer bound by the Constitution. Instead of coming forward with measures of peace and conciliation, they come with confiscation, fire and sword, and by these measures they at once fired and united the hearts of the Southern people.

Thus far we conservative men had gone hand in hand with these hypocrites, in good faith; but here we left them. We parted from them with great sorrow and pain. Then it was that I became satisfied that the majority controlling Congress meditated the destruction of the government—that they preferred a divided government, with the chances of power and plunder.

History is full of examples that go to show that governments are never destroyed by means of either rebellion or foreign foes without some fault upon the part of their own rulers. You may turn to the Scriptures and you will find numerous instances in point. The children of Israel were not, nor could they have been, divided by the wickedness of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, who rebelled against the government: but it required the mad folly of Rehoboam, their rightful sovereign, to divide them.

When the wise men who had been for many years the faithful advisers of his father came to Rehoboam and endeavored to persuade him to respect the rights of all his subjects and administer the government without partiality to any, his answer was: "My father lashed you with whips, but I will lash you with scorpions, and my little finger shall be thicker than my father's thigh." From that day forward Israel was a divided kingdom, shorn of its glory and of its power. This last Congress has done for us, as far as was in their power, the very same thing that Rehoboam did for the Kingdom of Israel.

As I have said before, one year ago there was a large Union sentiment in the South. In view of this fact, what should have been our policy? Should we not have endeavored to convince these people that beneath the flag of their country all their right of property were secure? I do not know how you are going to reconstruct this Union without some basis to place it upon. Such basis we might have had in this strong Union element at the South. Who does not know that two-thirds of the seceded States were carried into the wickedness of secession absolutely without the consent of the people and against their will?

The hearts of these people were for the old government, in which they had always trusted, and the old constitution, which they had always revered. Suppose our policy had been to foster and encourage instead of driving off that Union sentiment. There would have been no army in the field to day. But, in lieu of that policy of conciliation which would have been our salvation, we adopted the policy of meeting them all with fire and sword, and the fatal consequences are not yet all told.

Now, I agree that it is right and proper in every government that, where you put down rebellion like this, you should punish the leaders, but no government ever adopted the policy in relation to the people themselves that ours has. A few years ago the Hungarians rebelled against Austria. That is one of the most despotic governments on the face of the globe.—The government succeeded in overthrowing the rebellion—how? They executed a few of the leaders, sent the remainder into exile, and passed amnesty to the residue who were not leaders in the rebellion. There never was a government that has not uniformly let the burden fall upon the leaders, while the great mass of the people were permitted to return and resume their allegiance to the government. And I will venture to assert that if, after the battle of Fort Donelson, the government had adopted this policy of conciliation, there would have been no rebel army in the field to-day. But instead of that being the case, they are at this moment confronting us with an army more numerous and superior to our own, and we are compelled to call for more volunteers. Now, the volunteering now going on, in view of the doubt already cast upon the subject, stands fair; but it is evident that our people are not rushing to arms with the spirit and in such numbers as they did when the former call was made, when there was a hope that the war was to be conducted upon more humane and conservative principles. In this State and in Illinois we shall probably succeed after a while in raising our quota of volunteers, but in many of the States they will be forced to draft. The Congressional legislation of late has been fatal to us in every way.

I hear a good deal said now and then about the "statesmen" of this Republican party, but I have never been able to put my finger upon any of their statesmanship. I have served along with them in Congress, and I have found it invariably the case that, whenever any man called by their name begins to rise to the position of a true statesman, they crowd him out of the ranks. Take Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, as an example. They hate that man worse, and denounce him more bitterly even than they do me; for they say Richardson is an old sinner anyhow, and they do not expect much of him.

I am afraid that when the future historian comes to write of our times, as he will do, he will group these men, with respect to statesmanship, and will say, "Here is a set of one-idea fools, who permitted the government handed down to them by their forefathers to fall to the ground rather than give up an absurd notion which could never be realized or carried out."

You cannot administer government successfully with one idea, and let me tell you that these men, when, in the pursuit of their one idea, they come to make the negro do everything and have everything, dwindle down, down, down, until they become totally incapable of anything like true statesmanship. Last winter when I saw my venerable friend here from Kentucky, together with Mr. Crittenden—men who had been associated in days gone by with Clay and Webster and Benton—occupying seats upon the floor of Congress amongst these intellectual pigmies and one-idea men, the poetry of Moore suggested itself very forcibly to my mind as peculiarly applicable to their situation:

"I feel like one who treads alone,
Some banquet hall deserted,
Whose lights are gone, whose guests are fled,
And all but he departed."

When we pass into the page of history, as we soon shall, I fear that not one of all the representatives of the republican party now in Congress will ever have been found to have produced a paper—to have been guilty of a thought—that is worthy of the great cause and the great interests that are committed to their charge.

Now, if you send these men back to Congress, the history of the Republic is written. Our days are numbered, and we are numbered with the past. Inlamously, ingloriously, without a struggle, we passed away, and became "a school-boy's tale—the wonder of an hour."

I have heard a good deal said about the "conservative Republicans in Congress." These so-called conservatives are excellent men, judging them by what they say; indeed, they *talk* the best to vote so badly of any set of men I ever saw. We did think at first that your Representative from this Congressional district would vote with us all the time, but we were sadly disappointed when the time for talking passed by and he was called upon to vote. That is the way with all these men. For a time they would make good Union speeches, talking tolerably conservative all the time, and voting just exactly like Lovejoy and his friends.

I came to the same conclusion about those "conservative" Republicans that a Yankee once came to in regard to the Siamese twins. The Siamese twins had come to Boston, and the old Yankee had paid his money and went into the show. He examined the ligaments that bound the young men together, and, as soon as he had satisfied himself that it was a real thing, and no humbug, he said, "Well, I rather guess them fellows are brothers." Just so, my fellow-citizens, I have been compelled to conclude that these "conservative" Republicans and abolitionists are brothers. [Cheers and laughter.] One is about as bad as the other, or, if there is any difference, it is in favor of the abolitionists. Lovejoy avowed his principles. I like a bold man. If he is wrong in principle, I can at least admire the courage which enables him to avow himself. I always could understand Lovejoy, but I never could understand your Representative from this Congressional district. [Laughter.] If, during the last Presidential election, these "conservative" Republicans had avowed the sentiments they expressed by their votes, the country would not have been in the condition it is at present. Now, let me urge you, if you are going to send Republicans to Congress at all, let us have the full-blooded fellows, and none of these men who talk one way and vote another. I know Lovejoy will not cheat me. I begin to be cheated, and I would rather have the full-blooded abolitionists to deal with. I understand their position. The danger of the country arises not from these men, because you can strip them; but it arises from these "conservatives," falsely so called.

There is a class of men who are always very busy—who go about the country denouncing every man who does not agree with them as a traitor to the country. You talk to one of these men, and ask him what he is for, and he will tell you, if he tells the truth, that he is for diverting this war from its legitimate object, so as to make it a war of emancipation. Ask him then—"Are you for the Constitution?" He will answer, "Oh, no; the Constitution is played out; the South has overthrown the Constitution." Sir, that man is no more nor less than a traitor, and whenever it becomes his interest, no matter where he may be, North or South, East or West, he will betray the country. Such men occupy a double relation. In the first place they are cowards, for they will not enlist in defense of their principles; and, secondly, they are traitors to the Constitution of their country, for they declare it is no longer binding upon them.

Now, it's plain that we can't wait for such fellows as these and for the negroes to put down the rebellion, we will all die before it is done. When this rebellion is put down, it will be put down by men who are devoted to the Constitution and the Union.

One thing is certain—if these Republicans maintain the power in Congress, our government, with constitutional liberty, is gone forever. If you return to the next Congress conservative men, who are anxious only to preserve the constitution, we are safe, and the old ship of state will land in a safe harbor, where we can find protection.

The stake we are playing for now is infinitely greater than we ever played for before. If the Republican party is retained in power in Congress, we are gone. If we send a different class of men, they can but lose all, and they may save all.

This much I will say for Illinois—we intend to maintain our ground in that State. We shall advance our line somewhat; and I think that when we shall come to present these great issues to our people, duty to the dead, duty to ourselves, and duty to those who are to come after us, will rally around us men enough to drive most of these men from Congress in the State of Illinois.

One thing I know will be done—*the issue will be presented.* It will be presented in no cowardly, truckling spirit. It will be presented by men who are not afraid to speak their true sentiments, with the panoply of American citizens around them.

My fellow-citizens, I can hardly express to you my feelings when I have seen these terrible disasters coming upon my country, and when I reflect that her free institutions are all the heritage I have to bestow upon my children. I have seen more of the good results that have flowed from our institutions—more of prosperity and happiness among my fellow-citizens—than many men of my day. And now, in the decline of life, with a sun tending towards the twilight, no longer with a vigorous arm to defend or assail, I shall endeavor cheerfully to accept whatever the Almighty may place upon me. But, if it is in the providence of God that he is to punish us with afflictions, to destroy our government, then I care not how soon the summons may come to go hence. I would not desire to live longer. Hence it is that I say that in the discharge of the duty before our people, there is no power on earth that shall prevent me from telling plainly and candidly what I think ought to be done for the welfare of our beloved country.

But not only does every consideration of patriotism urge us to the vigorous prosecution of this war, if restricted to its legitimate objects, but every consideration of interest also.

As for me, I feel that all that I hold dear is at stake—all is involved in the safety of my country, and I would be willing even now to close my eyes forever if I knew that I was bequeathing to my children, unimpaired, the civil liberties which I have enjoyed under the constitution. I desire to live long enough to see peace restored all over the land, from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. I desire to see all my countrymen worshipping once more at the same alter, and all united in an effort to transmit to posterity unimpaired the glorious privileges won for us by the blood of our patriotic ancestors. [Loud cheers.]

Public Sale of Orizaba Iron Works, Sophia Furnace, Etc.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ALIAS ORDER issued out of the District Court of Allegheny County, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to No. 3 of November Term, 1861, I will expose to public sale, at the Merchants' Exchange on Fourth street, in the City of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the 27th day of August, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., or at such time and place to which said sale may be then and there adjourned, all the following described property, to wit:

The lands and tenements comprising and appurtenant to Orizaba Works and Sophia Furnace, situate in Pollock Township, adjoining and adjacent to the borough of Newcastle, in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:

A piece of land bounded, north by Neshannock creek, east by the Pennsylvania canal, south by other land of said trust, and west by Neshannock creek, containing one acre, more or less, on which are erected a blast furnace, known by the name of Sophia, 30 feet square and 45 feet high, casting house, tuyer house, cinder house, sock house, boiler house, engine house, engine and blast, with three boilers in the boiler house, and fire extra boilers set and complete, and large brick stack.

A piece of land, beginning at north-east corner of Rollinx Mill lot, on Neshannock creek, running thence north 47¾° west 192 feet, north 47¾° east 151 feet, thence along said mill lot 249½ feet to the place of beginning; on which is a brick office and a blacksmith shop.

A piece of land of one acre and 81 perches, more or less, beginning at a post near Lock No. 2 on Pennsylvania canal, running south 23½° west 399 feet to a post on said canal; thence south 23¾° east 249½ feet to a post on Neshannock creek; thence south 46¾° west 300 feet by said creek to a post; thence south 20½° east 249¾ feet to the place of beginning; on which is erected a rolling mill, the main building 155 by 212 feet, with sheds attached, in which are 16 boiling furnaces, 5 heating furnaces, boilers and engine sufficient to drive all the machinery in said mill, bar rolls, small rolls, nail plate and muck rolls, squeezers, shears, etc., 25 nail machines and one wrought spike machine, and a brick warehouse, 60 by 20 feet.

A piece of land beginning at the north-west corner of mill lot, and running south 23½° west 156 feet along said canal, thence south 60½° east 50 feet by land of J. A. J. C. White, thence south 2° east 151 feet by street, thence west 24 feet to a post, thence south 2° east 150 feet by an alley, thence 13 feet by J. & J. C. White, to mill lot, thence along said lot to the place of beginning; containing one-half acre, more or less, on which is a nail and stave factory, 46 by 112 feet, engine and boiler house, with engine sufficient to drive machinery for 24 nail machines, one spike machine, one stave machine, circular saws, &c., therein contained; one clay house, 53 by 31 feet, with machinery for grinding and tempering clay to make fire brick.

A lot of ground, No. 8, in White's addition to New Castle, bounded, on the north and east by streets south by lot No. 7, and west by Jefferson street; 50 feet front by 160 feet; on which is a brick cooper shop, 35 by 40 feet, and carpenter shop 12 feet square.

A piece of land in the borough of New Castle, beginning at the north-west corner of School House on east side of Jefferson street, near the bridge over Neshannock creek; thence north 88° east 130 feet to said creek; thence north 35½° west to 33 feet; thence south 62½° west 25 feet to Jefferson street; thence south 2° east 125 feet, to the place of beginning, containing one acre, more or less.

A lot of ground bounded, north by other lands of said trust, east by A. L. & M. W. Crawford, south by White's heirs, and west by Jefferson street, on which is erected a brick dwelling house.

The above described property will be sold together as a whole. Also in separate parcels, as described.

The undivided half of 400 acres of land, more or less, in Neshannock township, bounded north by Crawford, east by Pearson, Pyle and others, south by Thomas Falls, and west by Maitland and Crawford, abounding with coal, about 250 acres cleared, coal banks opened, a number of frame houses, barns, sheds, stables, coke ovens, &c., erected thereon.

A piece of land in Neshannock township, bounded by lands of William Alexander, James Boyle, and John McGee, containing 29 acres and 130 perches, on which is erected a plank house, a log house, a frame stable; about 20 acres cleared; also a good spring of water.

Three contiguous lots of ground, in Pollock township, bounded on the north by Cunningham and others, south by street, east by Vogan and others, and west by ——, on which are erected dwelling houses, out houses, &c.

A piece of land in Neshannock township, lying south of Eastbrook road, containing 3¾ acres, more or less, being part of the Hampson tract, purchased by P. McCormick from Diana Hampson, situate about 1½ miles from New Castle, on the Eastbrook road.

A lot of ground 50 feet front by 160 in depth, in the borough of New Castle bounded north by street, east by alley, south by Jacob Lint, and west by Jefferson street, on which is erected a frame stable.

A lot of ground in Pollock township, in White's addition to New Castle, beginning on Mill street, at corner of lot number 2; thence south 2° east by said street 50 feet; thence south 88° west by lot No. 2, 150 feet; thence north 2° west by alley 50 feet to south-west corner of lot No. 1; thence north 88° east by lot No. 2, 150 feet, to the place of beginning.

A frame house and lot in Pollock township, bounded north by Neshannock creek, east by Jefferson street, west by ——, east by ——.

A lot of ground in said township, bounded north by Wallace, east by an alley, south by Dickson, and west by Croton road, being 50 feet in front by 150 feet in depth.

Also, a tract of land of about 428 acres, in Sugar Creek township, Venango county, Pennsylvania, known as the Saw Mill tract, being the same described in a deed from Pollard McCormick, dated 23d August, 1855.

Also, a lot of ground in the City of Detroit and State of Michigan, bounded on the east half and strip off the west half of five feet in width, running the entire length thereof, of lot number 3 of block No. 47 of the Cass Farm.

A more full and accurate description of the property to be sold will be furnished from the deeds at the time of sale.

Terms—One-fourth of the purchase in hand, upon execution of the deed or deeds, and the residue in three consecutive annual instalments thereafter, with interest from the date of the acknowledgment of the deed before the Court. Said deferred payments to be secured by bonds and mortgage upon the property. Twenty-five per cent of the hand money when the property is struck down.

WM. G. POWER,

jy 29-4w Receiver.

S. B. & C. P. MARKLE,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

BOOK, CAP LETTER,

and all kinds of

WRAPPING PAPER, have removed from

No. 27 Wood street to

NO. 33 SMITHFIELD STREET,

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Wholesale Grocers,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

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Dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures.

No. 251 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH

FARMERS, TAKE NOTICE.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER U. S. ARMY, Pittsburgh, Pa., June 14, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL PURCHASE good

SOUND OATS.

Delivered in quantities not less than five hundred bushels. Payment made on delivery, at No. 340 Liberty street, or on Levee.

ALEX. MONTGOMERY,

je23-dtf Maj. and Quartermaster U. S. A

FAMILY COAL DEPOT.

WM. M. STEWART,

DEALER IN COAL,

Corner SOUTH COMMON & SANDUSKY STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY.

Families supplied with coal at low rates on short notice. mh5:3m

CHANCE FOR BARGAINS.

The Subscriber wishing to close out his summer

BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS,

To make room for Fall Goods, will offer them at a slight advance on cost. You must call at the

CHEAP CASH STORE,

OF JOS. C. BOBLANDT,

98 Market street, 2d door from Fifth.

NATIONAL LOAN.

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 gold or 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 of subscribing, 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 above 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. jo27-tf

PRIVATE DISEASES.—DR. BROWN'S MEDICAL and SURGICAL Office, No. 84 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.

CITIZENS AND STRANGERS

In need of a medical friend, should not fail to find out the sure place of relief. The Doctor is a regular