The Pittsburgh Post.

JAMES P. BARR, Editor and Proprietor. TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15, 1863. ESTABLISHED 1842.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE

Hernia or Rupture cured.
Hernia or Rupture cured.
Hernia or Rupture cured.
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Hernia or Rupture cured.
Hernia or Rupture cured.
Hernia or Rupture cured.
Rupture or Hernia cured.
Rupture or Hernia cured.
Rupture or Hernia cured.
Rupture or Hernia cured.
Rupture or Hernia cured.
Rupture or Hernia cured.
Rupture or Hernia cured.
Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.
Ritter's Patent Truss.
Fitch's Supporter Truss.
Self-Adjusting Truss.

Dr. Banning's Lace or Body Brace, for the cure of Prolapsus Uteri, Piles, Abdominal and Spinal Weaknesses.

Dr. S. S. Fitch's Silver Plated Supporter.

Pile Drops, for the support and cure of Piles.

Elastic Stockings, for weak and varicose veins.

Elastic Knee Caps, for weak knee joints.

Ankle Supporters, for weak knee joints.

Suspensory Bandages.

Self Injecting Syringes; also every kind of Syringes.

Dr. KEYSER has also a Truss which will radically cure Hernia or Rupture.

☞ Office at his Dand Store, No 140 WOOD STREET, sign of the golden Mortar. Persons writing for Trusses should send the number of inches around the body immediately over the rupture.

DR. KEYSER will give his personal attention to the application of Trusses to adults and children, and he is satisfied that, with an experience of twenty years, he will be enabled to give satisfaction.

Self-Injecting Syringes.
Self-Injecting Syringes.
Self-Injecting Syringes.
Self-Injecting Syringes.
Of every kind.

Sold at DR. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood st.

Suspensory Bandages,
Suspensory Bandages.
Suspensory Bandages.
Suspensory Bandages,
A dozen different kinds,
A dozen different kinds,
A dozen different kinds,
A dozen different kinds,

At DR. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street.
no10-1yd&w

DR. KEYSER'S

PECTORAL SYRUP

CURES CONSUMPTION,
CURES BRONCHITIS,
CURES COLDS,
CURES ASTHMA,
CURES ALL DISEASES
OF THE LUNGS.

I invite attention to some of the most extraordinary cures by my

PECTORAL SYRUP.

They are at home, and any one who has doubts can inquire of the persons who have been cured by it.

DR. KEYSER IS PREPARED AT ANY TIME TO EXAMINE LUNGS, WITHOUT CHARGE, FOR ALL THOSE WHO NEED HIS MEDICINES.

ATTEND TO YOUR COLDS.—A case of five years' standing cured by DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP:

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 11, 1860.

DR. KEYSER: My wife has been afflicted with a bad cough and difficulty of breathing for five years, which for several years back had gradually increased in violence. The complaint has been hereditary, and she had been treated by several physicians without any relief. In this state of her case, I procured some of your Pectoral Cough Syrup. I bought the first three a fifty cent bottle, which relieved her very much; I then called and got a dollar bottle, which cured her entirely, and she has now no trace of the former disease, except weakness. I would also state that I used the medicine myself to a cold and cough; the medicine cured me by taking one dose. I express my entire satisfaction with the medicine, and you are at liberty to publish this if you desire to do so.

WM. WILSON
Alderman, Fifth Ward.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 18, 1858.

DR. KEYSER: I have been, more or less, in my life, affected with the severest of colds and horseness. At times my throat would become so closed as to prevent my speaking above a whisper, and by taking a few doses of the above syrup it would relieve me entirely.

In recommending this medicine, I must unhesitatingly say that it is the best remedy I ever found, purporting to cure the above, nor should any family be without this remedy for diseases so prevalent.

Yours, most respectfully,
EDWARD J. JONES,
Cashier Citizens' Deposit Bank.

COL. PRATT AND DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP.

DR. KEYSER—Dear Sir: Excuse the delay in my acknowledging the excellence of your Pectoral Cough Syrup sooner. It was great pleasure in saying that it is all you say it is. It cracked the nose out of my cough and the worst one I was ever afflicted with. I have not used more than one-half of the bottle, and I can and do wish that all who are afflicted would give it as fair a trial as I have done, and they will be proud to say, "It is no quack medicine." I would not suffer another such an attack for any consideration, or at any cost. I am confident I can breathe more freely than I ever did. I shall always acknowledge a debt of gratitude for inventing so excellent a remedy. You are at liberty to use my name in this regard as you think proper.

E. F. PRATT,
Messenger Common Council, Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh, May, 11 1859.

N. B.—I am no stranger to my fellow citizens, and all who entertain doubts can consult me personally. E. F. P.

PITTSBURGH, April 25, 1857.

READ THE TRUTH.—DR. KEYSER: I have a daughter who has taken several medicines for a bad cough, without benefit—at last I gave her Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I purchased from you a bottle of your PECTORAL SYRUP, and before she used half a bottle she was relieved. The second bottle cured her entirely of her cough.

JOHN DARIN,
Robinson street, Allegheny.

DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP

Is prepared and sold by

DR. GEORGE R. KEYSER
140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
no10-1yd&w

Medical.

Great Discovery.

KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON,

FOR THE CURE OF

Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Disease of the Nervous System, Constipation, Acidity of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a Tonic.

THIS WINE INCLUDES THE MOST agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess: Citrate of Magnetic Oxide combined with the more energetic of vegetable tonics, Yellow Peruvian Bark. The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite, and general prostration, of an efficient Salt of Iron, combined with our valuable Nerve Tonic, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes of muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

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 nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, try

KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

This truly valuable Tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now deemed indispensible as a Tonic Medicine. If good, but little, gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. We now only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Counterfeits.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS—AS KUNKLE'S BITTER WINE OF IRON is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of *Dyspepsia and Debility*, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, we would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by S. A. KUNKEL, and has his stamp on the top of the cork of every bottle. The fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth, and speaks volumes in its favor.

The BITTER WINE OF IRON is put up in

75 CENT and $1,00 BOTTLES,

And sold by all respectable Druggists throughout the country. Be particular that every bottle bears the *fac-simile* of the proprietor's signature.

GENERAL DEPOT
No. 118 Market st., Harrisburg, Pa.
For sale by Dr. KEYSER, Agent.
140 WOOD STREET.
oct6-6md

MEDICAL CARD

F. X. DEROLETTE, M. D.,

From the Medical Faculty of Paris, France, late Interne (Resident Physician) of the Hotel Dieu, Charity Hospitals, &c. Date of Diploma, 1828.

Ladies Diseases, result of nervousness and debility, &c., such as pain in the back, headache, menstrual) attended with complete success.

OFFICE 57 GRANT STREET, 8d door from Nicholas Building.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ESPECIALLY THE IGNORANT AND and easily misled of all denominations.

Treat Secret and Delicate Disorders, Self-Abuse,

And Diseases or matters common and incident to youths of both sexes and adults, single or married, because Dr. BRANSTRUP publishes the fact of his doing so, the ignorant and falsely modest are dreadfully shocked, and think it a great sin to be immortal and for contamination and corruption among their wives, promiscuous and illegitimate offspring, to keep them in ignorance that they do the same as Dr. BRANSTRUP, (except publishing) lest a lucrative practice might be lost to them among unbelieving, falsely modest and presumptious fanatics, born and raised in ignorance, strutting up and down rooms and who compose society, to all intents, asses, &c., at dollars and cents mysteriously measly or illegitimate. It is to publicity, however, that numerous parents and guardians are thankful that their sons, daughters and wards, previously feeble, sickly and of delicate condition and appearance have been restored to health and vigor by DR. BRANSTRUP, besides many before and after marriage through him have been saved much suffering, anxiety, mortification &c., spermatorrhoea or nocturnal emissions, are completely cured in a very short space of time by his new remedies which are peculiarly his own. They are compounds from the Vegetable Kingdom, having been the failure of the mercurial treatment, he has abandoned it and substituted the vegetable. Female diseases are treated with marked success—having had over forty years experience in their treatment in hospitals of both the Old World and in the United States, leads him to say—to all wish a fair trial, health and happiness will again bloom on the now-pale cheek. Title no humbug with no nostrums and quacks, but come and be cured. Consumption and all its kindred diseases, of which so many annually fill our countries, can now be relieved, providing they attend to it in time. Full particulars can be had of my treatment by procuring a copy of the Medical Adviser, which is given gratis to all that apply. Having the advantage of over forty years experience and observation, consequently, he has superior skill in the treatment of special diseases, and who is daily consulted by the profession, as well as recommended by respectable citizens, publishers, proprietors of hotels, &c. Office, 85 Smithfield street, near Diamond street. Private communications from all parts of the Union strictly attended to. Direct to BOX 759, Pittsburgh Post Office.

de8-1y

10,000,000 SAVED

GLEASON'S KEROSENE CRATER

WILL WARM FOOD FOR THE BABY, heat water or steep herbs, &c., for the sick, make warm water for shaving or toilet, cook a few oysters, boil or fry eggs, make tea and coffee, toast bread, &c., &c., in less time and expense than by any other means known. Used on any lamp without obscuring the light. Price 25 cents; by mail postage paid, 50 cents.

☞ Also a Patent Lighter for lighting lamps without removing the chimney. For sale wholesale and retail by

WELDON & KELLY,
oct5 146 Wood st., agents for the manufacturers.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MINES.

—AND—

SMELTING WORKS.

Park, M'Curdy & Co.,

Manufacturers of
Sheath, Pranzers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder, &c. Also importers and dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.

☞ Constantly on hand, Tinners' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. fe26:1ydw

BARGAINS

IN

CARPETS.

JUST OPENED AT

M'CALLUM'S

87 FOURTH STREET.

A large assortment, which will be sold at a very great reduction from late prices. au10

TO BUILDERS & CONTRACTORS.

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING a superior article of

LIME,

Which we are prepared to deliver from our COAL YARD, 509 LIBERTY STREET, Best quality of

FAMILY COAL,

Always on hand as usual.

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.
m997

BOBLAND'S PRICES—Men's Calf Double Sole and Double Upper Boots, $4; do do Dress Boots, $3; Men's Double Sole heavy Balmorals, $1 90; Men's Double Sole Congress Gaiters, $2 25; Men's Brogans of all kinds from $1 50 to $2 50; Women's Morocco Heel Boots, $1 50; Women's Double Sole sewed Balmorals, $1 25; Women's Morocco sewed heel Boots, $2; Women's Congress Gaiters, 90c. Also a very large assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes at low prices, at

NO. 98 MARKET STREET,
2d door from 5th street.

25 BOXES OSWEGO CORN STARCH—Just received and for sale by

GEO. A. KELLY,
no16 69 Federal st., Allegheny.

Medical.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

"GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY."

HARVEY'S CHRONO THERMAL FEMALE PILLS

HAVE NEVER YET FAILED (WHEN the directions have been strictly followed,) in removing difficulties arising from

OBSTRUCTION, OR STOPPAGE OF NATURE

Or in restoring the system to perfect health when suffering from Spinal Affections, Prolapsus Uteri, the Whites, or other weakness of the Uterine Organs. The Pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate females without causing distress; at the same time

THEY ACT AS 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 obstruction may arise. They should, however, NOT be taken the first three or four months of pregnancy though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be the result.

Each box contains 60 Pills. PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

☞ DR. HARVEY'S TREATISE

On Diseases of Females, Pregnancy, Miscarriage, Barrenness, Sterility, Reproduction, and Abuses of Nature, and emphatically the LADIES' PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER, a pamphlet of 70 pages, sent free to any address. Six cents required to pay postage.

☞ The Pills and Book will be sent by mail, confidentially when desired, SECURELY SEALED, and prepaid, on receipt of money by

J. HOLLAND, M. D., General Agent,
No. 76 Cedar street, New York.

☞ Sold by all the principal Druggists.

Joseph Fleming, Druggist, Corner of the Diamond and Market st., Agent for Pittsburgh.
oct20-1ydw

MANHOOD;

HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!

Just Published, in a sealed envelope. Price 6 cts.

A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, treatment and radical cure of Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-abuse, &c., by ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the *Green Book*, &c.

A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope to any address, post paid, on receipt of 6 cents or two postage stamps by DR. CHAS. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box; 4586.
se16 3m-d&w

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, &c., insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25c. and $1 boxes, bottles and flasks; $2 and $3 flasks for Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poison."
"Not Dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold wholesale in all large cities.

☞ Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

☞ Shopkeepers of all worthless imitations.

☞ See that "Costar" is on the name in each box, bottle and flask before you buy.

Address, HENRY R. COSTAR,
Principal Depot, 482 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Sold by R. E. SELLERS & CO., and B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Wholesale Agents, Pittsburgh.
sep30-1ydw&w

Banking Houses.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington City, Aug. 5th, 1863.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, in the County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "an Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25th, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking.

NOW THEREFORE, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of August, 1863.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

The First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.,

LATE PITTSBURGH TRUST COMPANY.

Capital $400,000, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange &c., receive money on deposit and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will we believe be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers, throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and directors.

DIRECTORS:

James Laughlin, Jno. K. Ewing,
Robert S. Hays, Alexander Speer,
Thomas Bell, Francis G. Bailey,
Thos. Wightman, Alex. Bradley,
Samuel Rea.

JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
August 5th, 1863.d&wtf.

W. J. KOUNTZ ..... F. R. MERTZ

KOUNTZ & MERTZ,

BANKERS,

No. 116 Wood St., Second door above Fifth street,

DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND Exchange, Gold, Bank Notes, and Government Securities. Collections promptly attended to.

GOLD, SILVER, DEMAND NOTES and Certificates. Interest allowed on Certificates.

7 3-10 Bonds and Coupons,

and all other government securities bought and sold by

W. H. WILLIAMS & CO.
mh8:d ... corner of Third.

AMERICAN HOUSE

BOSTON.

IS THE LARGEST AND BEST ARranged Hotel in the New England States, in route of travel. It contains all the modern improvements, and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the traveling public. The sleeping rooms are large and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and all completely furnished for families and large traveling parties, and the bar will continue to be kept as a first-class Hotel in every respect.

Telegraph in the house to all parts of the country.

HENRY RICE, Proprietor.
Boston, Sept. 1863. se12-6md

GROVER & BAKER'S

Premium Sewing Machines,

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL

Ever Awarded to Sewing Machines in Illinois.

These machines were awarded the Highest Premium, *over all competitors, for the Best Family Sewing Machines, the Best Manufacturing Machines*, and the *Best Machine Work*, at the following STATE FAIRS of 1863:

New York State Fair.
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for double thread machine.
First Premium for machine work.

Vermont State Fair.
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
First Premium for machine work.

Iowa State Fair.
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
First Premium for machine work.

Michigan State Fair.
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
First Premium for machine work.

Indiana State Fair.
First Premium for machine for all purposes.
First Premium for machine work.

Illinois State Fair.
First Premium for machine for all purposes.
First Premium for machine work.

Kentucky State Fair.
First Premium for machine for all purposes.
First Premium for machine work.

Pennsylvania State Fair.
First Premium for manufacturing machine
First Premium for beautiful machine work.

Ohio State Fair.
First Premium for machine work.

And at the following County Fairs:

Chittenden Co., (Vt.) Agricultural Society.
First Premium for family sewing machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
First Premium for machine work.

Champlain Valley (Vt.) Agricultural Society.
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.
First Premium for machine work.

Hampden Co., (Mass.) Agricultural Society.
Diploma for family machine.
Diploma for machine work.

Franklin Co. (N. Y.) Fair.
First Premium for family machine.
First Premium for manufacturing machine.

Queen's Co. (N. Y.) Agricultural Society.
First Premium for family machine.

Washington Co. (N. Y.) Fair.
First Premium for family machine.

Saratoga Co. (N. Y.) Fair.
First Premium for family machine

Mechanics Institute (Pa.) Fair.
First Premium for machine for all purposes.
First Premium for machine work.

The above comprises all the Fairs at which the GROVER & BAKER MACHINES were exhibited this year. At nearly all of them the leading Sewing Machines were in competition.

The work made upon the Grover & Baker Sewing machine has received the First Premium at every State Fair in the United States where it has been exhibited to this date.

Sales Rooms, No. 18 FIFTH ST. Pittsburg, Pa.
oct29:2md&w A. F. CHATONEY, Agent.

A LARGE STOCK OF

NEW SHOES

AT DIFFENBACHER'S,

NO. 15 FIFTH STREET,

Embracing Gent's, Ladies, Misses and Children's wear in great variety. sell

JUST RECEIVED—

Laird's Bloom of Youth for the complexion and skin.
Drake's genuine Plantation Bitters.
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Sarsaparilla.
Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.
Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial.
Hagan's Magnolia Balm.
Searling Amoreola for the Hair.
Holloway's Family Medicines.
Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher.
All of Dr. Jayne's family Medicines.
Pure Glycerine and Honey Soaps.
Glycerine Cream and Cold Cream, for chapped hands, face, &c., at

GEO. A. KELLY'S
Wholesale and Retail Drug Store,
oc24 No. 69 Federal st., Allegheny.

REMOVAL OF LIVERY STABLE. The undersigned having removed his Livery Stable from the rear of the Scott House, to near the corner of First and Smithfield street, W. O. Conn's old stand, is prepared to furnish carriages, buggies, and saddle horses upon the shortest notice. Also horses kept at livery at reasonable rates. Undertaking and all arrangements for funerals will receive his special attention.

NEAL BRICKLAND.

STEAM WAGON WORK.

ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER

WAGONS,
CARTS,
WHEELBARROWS,
STORE TRUCKS,
HAY AND STRAW CUTTERS.

C. COLEMAN.
Marion Avenue, Allegheny City.

J. DUNLEVY,

NO 4 DIAMOND,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

MASTIC CEMENT.

S. S. WATSON,

MASTIC WORKER,

Is prepared to contract for the exterior of buildings with improved Mastic Cement, cheaper and superior to any done heretofore. This cement has no equal; it forms a solid and durable adhesiveness to any surface, imperishable by water or frost, and equal in appearance to stone.

The undersigned is the only reliable and practical workman in this cement in this city.

I have applied this Cement for the following gentlemen, whom the public are at liberty to refer to:

J. Bissell, residence, Penna. road	finished	5 yrs
Jas. McCandless, Allegheny	do	5 yrs
J. H. Shoenberger, Lawrenceville,	do	5 yrs
J. D. McCord, Penn street,	do	4 yrs
A. Hoeveler, Lawr. ville,	do	3 yrs
Girard House Pittsburgh,	do	5 yrs
St. Charles do	do	5 yrs

Address Washington Hotel Box 1306,
Pittsburgh P. O. feb20:1yd

WALL PAPER.

FOR AUTUMN OF 1863,

A complete assortment of beautiful

PAPER HANGINGS

Of all styles, at prices lower than can be again offered. For sale during the season by

W. P. MARSHALL,
o1 87 Wood Street.

SAVE YOUR GAS BY USING GLEASON'S Anti-flickering, American and Imperial Gas Burners, a sure saving of twenty-five per cent. The Anti-Flickering is just the thing for the Office. Call and see them burn at the Gas Fitting and Plumbing Establishment of

WELDON & KELLY,
no4 164 Wood street.

BUTTER—
3 bbls prime Roll Butter,
1 bbl " Fresh Packed Butter,
1 keg " "
Just received and for sale by

FETZER & ARMSTRONG,
no30-1 corner of Market and First streets.

DAILY POST.

DAILY POST—ADVANCED RATES.

One year, by mail	$8 00
Six months "	4 25
Three " "	2 15
One " "	70
One week, delivered in the city	18
Single copies	3
To agents per hundred	2 00

MESSAGE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Review of the Progress of the War—Foreign Relations—Europe and the Confederacy—The Policy of England Denounced—Mexico and the South—The Confederate Army to be Increased—Exchange of Prisoners—Concluding Remarks.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

The necessity for legislative action, arising out of the important events that have marked the interval since your adjournment, and my desire to have the aid of your counsel on other matters of grave public interest, render your presence at this time more than ordinarily welcome. Indeed, but for serious obstacles to convoking you in extraordinary session, and the necessity for my own temporary absence from the Seat of Government, I would have invited you to an earlier meeting than that fixed at the date of your adjournment.

Progress of the War.

Grave reverses befell our arms soon after your departure from Richmond. Early in July our strongholds at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, together with their entire garrisons, capitulated to the combined land and naval forces of the enemy. The important interior position of Jackson next fell into their temporary possession. Our unsuccessful assault on the post at Helena was followed at a later period by the invasion of Arkansas, and the retreat of our army from Little Rock gave to the enemy the control of the important valley in which it is situated.

The resolute spirit of the people soon rose superior to the temporary despondency naturally resulting from these reverses. The gallant troops, who ably commanded in the States beyond the Mississippi, inflicted repeated defeats on the invading armies in Louisiana and on the coast of Texas. Detachments of troops and active bodies of partizans kept up so effective a war on the Mississippi river as practically to destroy its value as an avenue of commerce.

The determined and successful defense of Charleston against the joint land and naval operations of the enemy afforded and inspiring example of our ability to repel the attack even of the iron clad fleet on which they chiefly rely, which on the Northern frontier our success was still more marked.

The able commander who conducted the campaign in Virginia determined to meet the threatened advance on Richmond, for which the enemy had made long and costly preparations, by forcing their armies to cross the Potomac and fight in defense of their own capital and homes. Transferring the battle field to their own soil, he succeeded in compelling their hard fought battle of Gettysburg and their rapid retreat from Virginia, and in the hard fought battle of Gettysburg and the consequent retreat of the invading army, he succeeded in compelling them to retire with his whole army to a position some twenty or thirty miles to the rear. It is believed that if the troops who yielded to the assault had fought with the valor which they had displayed on previous occasions, and which was manifested in this battle on the other parts of the line, the enemy would have been repulsed with very great slaughter, and our country would have escaped the misfortune, and the army the mortifications, of the first defeat that has resulted from misconduct by the troops. In the meantime the army of General Burnside was driven from all its field positions in Eastern Tennessee, and forced to retreat into its entrenchments at Knoxville, where, for some weeks, it was threatened with capture by the forces under Gen. Longstreet. No information has reached me of the final result of the operations of our commander, though intelligence has arrived of his withdrawal from that place.

While, therefore, our success in driving the enemy from our soil has not equalled the expectations confidently entertained at the commencement of the campaign, his further progress has been checked. If we are forced to regret losses in Tennessee and Arkansas, we are not without ground for congratulation on success in Louisiana and Texas. On the sea coast he is exhausted by vain efforts to capture our ports, while on the northern frontier he has in turn felt the pressure, and dreads the renewal of invasion. The indomitable courage and perseverance of the people in the defense of their homes have been nobly attested by the unanimity with which the Legislatures of Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia have recently given expression to the popular sentiment; and like manifestations may be anticipated from all the States. Whatever obstinacy may be displayed by the enemy in his desperate sacrifice of money, life and liberty, in the hope of enslaving us, the experience of mankind has too conclusively shown the superior endurance of those who fight for home, liberty and independence, to permit any doubt of the result.

Foreign Relations.

I regret to inform you that there has been no improvement in the state of our relations with foreign countries since my message in January last. On the contrary, there has been a still greater divergence in the conduct of European nations from that practical impartiality which alone deserves the name of neutrality, and their action, in some cases, has assumed a character positively unfriendly.

You have heretofore been informed that, by common understanding, the initiative in all action touching the contest on this continent had been left by foreign powers to the two great maritime nations of Western Europe, and that the governments of these two nations had agreed to take no measures without previous concert. The result of these arrangements has, therefore, placed it in the power of either France or England to obstruct at pleasure the recognition to which the Confederacy is justly entitled, or even to prolong the continuance of hostilities on this side of the Atlantic if the policy of either could be promoted by the postponement of peace. Each, too, thus became possessed of great influence in so shaping the general exercise of neutral rights in Europe as to render them subservient to the purpose of aiding one of the belligerents to the detriment of the other.

[Here the message enters into a long review of the course pursued by foreign neutrals, especially Great Britain. It then continues:]

For nearly three years this Government has exercised unquestioned jurisdiction over many millions of willing and united people. It has met and defeated vast armies of invaders, who have in vain sought its subversion. Supported by the confidence and affection of its citizens, the Confederacy has lacked no element which distinguishes an independent nation according to the principles of public law. Its legislative, executive and judicial departments, each in its sphere, have performed their appropriate functions with a regularity as undisturbed as in time of profound peace, and the whole energies of the people have been developed in the organization of vast armies, while their rights and liberties have rested secure under the protection of the courts of justice. This Confederacy is either independent, or it is a dependency of the United States, for no other earthly power claims the right to govern it. Without one historic fact on which the pretension can rest, without one line or word of treaty or covenant which can give color to title, the United States have asserted, and the British Government has chosen to condescend to maintain, the relation of superior and dependencies of the Government which is administered in Washington.

Great Britain has accordingly entertained with that Government the closest and most intimate relations, whilst refusing on its demand ordinary amicable intercourse with us, and has, under arrangments made with the other nations of Europe, not only denied our just claim of admission into the family of nations, but interposed a passive, though effectual, bar to the acknowledgement of our rights by other powers. So soon as it had become apparent, by the declarations of the British Ministers in the debates of the British Parliament, in July last, that her Majesty's Government was determined to persist indefinitely in a course of policy which, under professions of neutrality, had become subservient to the designs of our enemy, I felt it my duty to recall the commissioner formerly accredited to that court, and the correspondence on the subject is submitted to you.

It is due to you and to our country that this full statement should be made of the just grounds which exist for dissatisfaction with the conduct of the British Government. I am well aware that we are, unfortunately, without adequate remedy for the injustice under which we have suffered at the hands of a powerful nation, at a juncture when our entire resources are absorbed in the defense of our lives, liberties and independence against an enemy possessed of greatly superior numbers and material resources. Claiming no favor, desiring no aid, conscious of our own ability to defend our own rights against the utmost efforts of an infuriated foe, we had thought it not extravagant to expect that assistance would be withheld from our enemies, and that the conduct of foreign nations would be marked by a genuine impartiality between the belligerents. It was not supposed that a professed neutrality would be so conducted as to justify the Foriegn Secretary of the British station in explaining, in correspondence with our enemies, how "the impartial observance of neutral obligations by Her Majesty's Government has thus been exceedingly advantageous to the cause of the more powerful of the two contending parties." The British Government may deem this war a favorable occasion for establishing, by the temporary sacrifice of their neutral rights, a precedent which shall justify the future exercise of those extreme belligerent pretensions that their naval power renders so formidable. The opportunity for obtaining the tacit assent of European Governments to a line of conduct which ignores the obligations of the declaration of Paris, and treats that instrument rather as a theoretical exposition of principles than a binding agreement, may be considered by the British Ministry as justifying them in seeking a great advantage for their own country at the expense of ours. But we cannot permit without protest, the regard as "impartial neutrality" conduct avowed to be "exceedingly advantageous" to one of the belligerents.

I have stated that we are without adequate remedy, against the injustice under which we suffer. There are but two measures that seem applicable to the present condition of our relations with neutral powers. One is, to imitate the wrong of which we complain, to retaliate by the declaration of a paper blockade of the coast of the United States, and to capture all neutral vessels trading with their ports that our cruisers can intercept on the high seas. This measure I cannot recommend. It is true that in so doing we should but follow the precedents set by Great Britain and France in the Berlin and Milan decrees, and the British orders in council at the beginning of the present century. But it must be remembered that we, ourselves, protested against those law of nations, and declared the attempts to excuse them, on the ground of their being retaliatory, utterly insufficient. Those blockades are now quoted by writers on public law as a standing reproach to the good name of the nations who were betrayed by temporary exasperations into wrong doing, and ought to be regarded rather as errors to be avoided than as examples to be followed.

The other measure is not open to this objection. The second article of the declaration of Paris which provides "that the neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war," was a new concession by belligerents in favor of neutrals, and not simply the enunciation of an acknowledged pre-existing rule like the fourth article, which referred to blockades. To this concession we bound ourselves by the convention with Great Britain and France, which took the shape of the resolutions adopted by your predecessors on the 15th of August, 1861. The consideration tendered us for that concession has been withheld. We have, therefore, the undeniable right to refuse longer to remain bound by a compact which the other party refuses to fulfill. But we should not forget that war is but temporary, and that we desire that peace shall be permanent. The future policy of the Confederacy must ever be to uphold neutral rights to their full extent. The principles of the declarations of Paris commend themselves to our judgment as more just, more humane, and more consonant with modern civilization than those belligerent pretensions which great naval powers have heretofore sought to introduce into the maritime code. To forego our undeniable right to the exercise of those pretensions in a policy higher, worthier of us and our cause than to revoke our adhesion to principles that we approve. Let our hope for redress rest rather on a returning sense of justice which cannot fail to awaken a great people to the consciousness that the war in which we are engaged ought rather to be made a reason for forbearance of advantage, than an occasion for the unfriendly conduct of which we make just complaint.

The events of the last year have produced important changes in the condition of our northern neighbor. The occupation of the capital of Mexico by the French army, and the establishment of a provisional government, followed by a radical change in the constitution of the country, have excited lively interest. Although preferring our own Government and institutions to those of other countries, we can have no disposition to contest the exercise by them of the same right of self government which we assert for ourselves. If the Mexican people prefer a monarchy to a republic, it is our plain duty cheerfully to acquiesce in their decision, and to evince a sincere and friendly interest in their prosperity. If, however, the Mexicans prefer maintaining their former institutions, we have no reason to apprehend any obstacle to the free exercise of their choice. The Emperor of the French has solemnly disclaimed any purpose to impose on Mexico a form of Government not acceptable to the nation; and the eminent personage to whom the throne has been tendered declines its acceptance unless the offer be sanctioned by the suffrages of the people. In either event, therefore, we may confidently expect the continuance of those peaceful relations which have been maintained on the frontier, and even a large development of the commerce, already existing to the mutual advantage of the two countries.

The Finances.

The message calls serious attention to the financial condition of the Confederacy, and enters into a long review of past legislation on the subject. The issues of treasury notes have been increased to carry on the war until the currency in circulation amounts to more than six hundred millions of dollars, or more than three fold the amount required by the business of the country. This policy is condemned, and the imposition of a uniform direct tax urgently recommended. Various other suggestions are made with the view of improving the finances.

The Postoffice Department.

Receipts for the fiscal year, $3,387,853—leaving a balance of $675,048, instead of a deficiency of more than a million dollars, as was the case in the preceding year.

The Army.

The message declares that the Confederate army is believed to be in better condition than at any other period of the war. In view, however, of the large conscription ordered by the Federals, and their call for volunteers, it is recommended that the Confederate army be largely increased as promptly as possible. To do this all absentees must be made to report for duty; all substitutes abolished; the exemption law modified, those employed as wagoners, nurses, cooks and other employees, if able-bodied, placed in the ranks, and negroes be placed to act as wagoners, &c., in their stead. Numerous other changes are suggested with a view of improving the efficiency of the army.

Exchange of Prisoners.

I regret to inform you that the enemy have returned to the barbarous policy with which they inaugurated the war, and that the exchange of prisoners has been for some time suspended. The correspondence of the Commissioners of Exchange is submitted to you by the Secretary of War, and it has already been published for the information of all now suffering useless imprisonment. The conduct of the authorities of the United States has been consistently perfidious on this subject. An agreement for exchange in the incipiency of the war had just been concluded when the fall of Fort Donelson revered the previous state of things, and gave them an excess of prisoners. The agreement was immediately repudiated by them, and so remained till the fortune of war again placed us in possession of the larger number. A new cartel was then made, and under it, for many months, we restored to them many thousands of prisoners in excess of those whom they held for exchange, and encampments of surplus paroled prisoners delivered up by us were established in the United States, where the men were able to receive the comforts and solace of constant communication with their homes and families.

In July last the fortunes of war again favored the enemy, and they were enabled to exchange for duty the men previously delivered to them, against those captured and paroled at Vicksburg and Port Hudson. The prisoners taken at Gettysburg, however, remained in their hands, and should have been at once returned to our lines on parole, to await exchange. Instead of executing a duty imposed by the plainest dictates of justice and good faith, pretexts were instantly sought for holding them in permanent captivity. General orders rapidly succeeded each other from the bureaus at Washington, placing new constructions on an agreement which had given rise to no dispute while we retained the advantage in the number of prisoners. With a disregard of honorable obligations almost unexampled, the enemy did not hesitate, in addition to retaining the prisoners captured by them, to declare null the paroles given by the prisoners captured by us in the same series of engagements, and liberated on condition of not again serving until exchanged. They have since openly insisted on treating the paroles given by their own soldiers as invalid, and those of our soldiers, given under precisely similar circumstances, as binding. A succession of similar unjust pre-