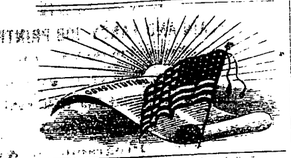
The Daily Post.



PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1864.

THE WEEKLY POST.

This week's *Weekly Post* contains the whole proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, Mr. Cox's able defence of General McCLELLAN, besides a large amount of general intelligence, the whole making up a large sheet with about twenty-six columns of reading matter. Subscription price, $1,50; single copies five cents—to be had at the office.

ARE WE PROSPEROUS?

One of the greatest delusions, under which the Abolitionists are so fatally laboring, is, that our present inflated monetary condition is a real evidence of financial prosperity. Money is certainly very plenty among certain people, but it is no more abundant than it is in the South. True, our greenbacks are of more value to us than the Confederacy's issues are to them; but how long will it remain so? if we go on in civil war; which is costing us over two millons a day?

Extravagant issues of paper money are no evidences of a nation's prosperity; and, if extravagant prices for the necessaries and comforts of life be demanded in order to secure them, then the Southern Confederacy is unquestionably the most prosperous region on the globe. But this is a fallacy. A second handed umbrella commanding seventy-five dollars in Richmond, merely proves that the Confederate money is almost worthless, and prices, with us, having advanced from one to three hundred per cent., should admonish us that our condition is anything but prosperous.

HUNT'S *Merchant's Magazine* for last month has a capital article upon this subject, which is, however, too long to copy entirely. It demonstrates that the prosperity of the North is by no means real, and we are quite silly in flattering ourselves that it is. It further demonstrates that the impression that the people are prospering tends to prolong the war—that apparent prosperity generally precedes disaster—that real prosperity consists in the productive employment of labor—that fighting is not productive employment, but the contrary—that government consumption, unless upon international improvements, is destructive of capital, and that a government loan is not a call for money, but for commodities to destroy.

The same article demonstrates that our national debt is an almost complete annihilation of capital, nearly its whole amount having been withdrawn from productive employment; and that it stands to-day a mortgage upon the property of the people, the interest on which must be met by taxes paid by the people. It is also shown that if the hundreds of millions of capital destroyed and debt created by this war had been spent in improving rivers and harbors, the construction of railroads, the widening of canals, the advancement of learning and the encouragement of science—all of which would have been a productive expenditure of capital; then, indeed, would we have been able to rejoice in our prosperity as a people, and in the brilliant position we should have attained among the nations of the earth.

WHO CAUSED THE WAR!

The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, yesterday, in reply to our statement that the leading Abolitionists and leading fire-eaters were alike guilty of producing our present troubles, quotes an extract from a speech of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, in which he implores his State not to withdraw from the Union. This may appear to the *Gazette* a triumphant answer to our statement, but, with all due respect to our neighbor's profundity, we cannot see it. We never justified the South in resorting to rebellion. We never took issue with Mr. STEPHENS in his efforts to keep his State in the Union, and the *Gazette* quoting his speech to weaken our argument, is about as revilent as if it had quoted a passage from scripture.

As regards the Peace Convention which assembled in Washington in 1861, it is notorious that the leading Abolitionists transferred to it their tactics from the U. S. Senate, in order to defeat any measure likely to avert rebellion. The bloody and brutal Senator CHANDLER, of Michigan, exposed the Abolition programme, when he declared that "blood letting would do us good." He and we now have had blood to our hearts content. Not desiring to misify the reader, by garbling extracts from the proceedings of either the Peace Convention or of Congress, we desire to sum up the conduct of the Abolition members of the Senate, in the briefest manner.

Senator DOUGLASS, after exhausting his great powers, in laboring to effect some compromise, at last, on the 3d of March, 1861, remarked. We quote these brief passages in order to give the lie, the loud lie to the impudent assertion of the *Gazette* that its party since LINCOLN'S election was ever in favor of anything but civil war. Said Mr. DOUGLASS:

"If you of the Republican side are not willing to accept this nor the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky, pray tell us what you will do? I address the inquiry to the Republicans alone, for the reason that in the Committee of Thirteen, a few days ago, EVERY MEMBER FROM THE SOUTH, including those from the Cotton States, (Messrs. DAVIS and TOOMBS) *expressed their readiness to accept the propositions of my venerable friend from Kentucky as a final settlement of the controversy*, if tendered and sustained by the Republican members. Hence the sole responsibility of our disagreement, and the only difficulty in the way of an amicable adjustment, is with the Republican party."

Senator PUGH here observed:

"Before the Senators from the State of Mississippi (Jeff. DAVIS being one of them) left this Chamber, I asked one of them, who assumes, at least, to be President of the Southern Confederacy, provided he succeeds, and to sustain the Union, if that proposition could secure the vote it ought to receive from the other side of this Chamber."

Mr. DOUGLAS, at the same time, said in reply:

I can confirm the Senator's declaration that Senator DAVIS himself, when on the Committee of Thirteen, was ready, at all times to compromise on the CRITTENDEN proposition. I will go further and say that Mr. TOOMBS, also was ready to do so.

CAPTIOUSNESS SAVORING OF TREASON.

WILKES' (New York) *Spirit of the Times*, in a long article of the date of the 26th, administers a terrible philippic to Gen. GRANT, who is scornfully spoken of as "the man on horseback," and for whom and the Generals he has called around him it can find no more complimentary synonym than mediocrity. It says "it was misfortune enough, that men who do not represent the ardor or resolution of the people, should be at the helm of the civil government; but it is deplorable indeed, nay utterly alarming, that the great issues of the impending conflict should be confided to Generals of feeble natures and inferior ability." And again: "In counterpart to a conservative Executive, supported by Messrs. SEWARD, BLAIR and BATES, we find first our voiceless chieftain and a run of generals, who do not represent four per cent. of military quality." After "accepting GRANT without question," it supposes that "doubtful of his own superiority, he determined to surround himself only with military inferiorities, by whom he is sure not to be outdazzled," it then asks: "What shall we say of a string of viceroys and marshals such as SHERMAN, MEADE, BALDY SMITH, SEDGEWICK, FRANKLIN, SYKES, NEWTON, SCHOFIELD, FRENCH, *id genus omnes*, and reverting back again, what can we hope for from the feeble, if not the perverse Administration which sustains them?" The honesty of the President is attacked for recommending "BALDY SMITH" to the Senate for the two stars, and his cheek, it says, ought to have blushed crimson when he thought of THOMAS, the victor of Chickamauga.

After getting through with the tirade against the distinguished functionaries of the Government and the army, this eminent Republican authority then discourses upon the state of the country and the probable results of the new policy. Such language as is used was once treason, but perhaps it is not so now—particularly as it comes from a big light of Republicanism. The following are the concluding paragraphs of the article:

"It is the observation of these things, the reflection on their gross injustice, and the fear, that if the mediocrity which perpetrates such outrages should fail again this spring to administer a decisive blow to the rebellion, the resolution of the country may die out—that makes us almost tremble to look forward. Never before have we felt a depression equal to that which assails us at this moment. Three years have now elapsed since the commencement of the war. A debt of sixteen hundred millions stares us in the face; and nearly a half million of our soldiers have been utterly used up. The elastic hope which buoyed the earlier stages of the struggle has largely faded out, while, so far as the Confederates are concerned, they are better off to-day, to sustain three years more of contest, than at any previous period of the war. The manufactories they at first required are now constructed; agriculture and the science of subsistence have taken settled shape; and the sufferings and sacrifices which are necessary to season a people to exploit have been endured. Moreover, they feel that the period of probation which foreign powers limit for struggling populations to earn the stamp of nationality, is very nearly up. In fine, therefore, painful, nay, alarming, that, at such a crisis, mediocrity and doubtful purpose should wield the entire sway! Yet such is the case; and as we dwell upon it, we are almost driven to believe that God, not only is not with us but against us. He has confounded our judgments, divided our councils, and delivered our fate into the hands of the feeble, the faint-hearted and the blind.

And why should he be with us, base, groveling and corrupted as we are? We are not with him! We are a godless, conscienceless, religionless people. There is no honor, no virtue, no devotion, except among the masses, while ninety per cent. of all who range above thousand dollar incomes are mere lynx-eyed sharpers, who are watching every neighbor with suspicion, and who subordinate every sentiment to self. Debauched by an extravagant prosperity, and spared mercifully from all sacrifice, we have ungratefully forgotten to due reliance upon Heaven; and, with the single exception of that, except in the case of the simple, virtuous laboring people, we have practically become a community of Atheists. There is no conscience attached to the intelligence and wealth of the community; and laymen as we are, and of the world, we may say unto you, fellow-countrymen, that there can be no lasting Government without public virtue; no enduring nationality without a universal sense of God. Handled as our country has been in the field, and stupefied as it is by the tricksters of the Cabinet, it would seem that we are only to arrive at the stage when we may be permitted to rebuild, by suffering and sacrifices, and perhaps through a preliminary chaos which it is dreadful to anticipate. This mournful destiny would seem to be foreshadowed in the fact, That, impatient of our folly, He has allowed us to put our nation in the hands of men who have attempted to guide it through this fiery hour without the inspiration of a single moral principle, and whose cold, grovelling natures never rise about the attitude of circulation. Thus managed, if He permit us to escape without preliminary ruin, it will only be through a miracle of grace, and for the sake alone of those more virtuous populations which are looking toward us for their enfranchisement across the seas.

Let us, therefore, watch eagerly the spring campaign, and if perchance, we do not acquire a sound success, let us secure it to the nation by naming firm hands to reap the harvest, but, if, as we dread the old conservative troublers of the army corps to betray us again to the enemy, let us be ready to rally in the chaos, and prevent at least West Point Pretorian division of the empire.

When a nation is without faith, and has turned its face from God, "the man on horseback" is always a fearful figure."

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, in speaking of the final draft of the Emancipation Proclamation, says that Mr. CHASE objected to the dry phrases of the document and to the concluding paragraph, which stated that the liberated slaves would be received into the armed service of the United States. He therefore suggested the following sentence:

"And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

Mr. LINCOLN adopted the sentence, only adding, after the word "Constitution," the words, "upon military necessity." He originally intended to issue the proclamation in the summer of 1862, because, as he expressed it, everything was going wrong; we seemed to have put forth our utmost effort, and he really did not know what more to do unless he did this. Upon calling the Cabinet together Mr. BLAIR was startled, and exclaimed: "If you issue that proclamation, Mr. President, you will lose every one of the fall elections."

Mr. SEWARD said:

"I approve of it, Mr. President, just as it stands. I approve it in principle, and I approve the policy of issuing it; I only object to the time. Send it out now, on the heels of our late disasters, and it will be construed as the convulsive struggle of a drowning man. To give it proper weight you should reserve it till after some victory."

Mr. LINCOLN assented to Mr. SEWARD'S view, and it was withheld till the fall, when it was issued almost precisely as originally prepared.

QUEEN VICTORIA, it appears, has literary tastes. In 1864, when she was but sixteen years old, a small volume of her poems was published in pamphlet form, for distribution exclusively in the royal family circle. The Coburg *Gazette* now announces that Queen Victoria is engaged in writing her Life and Times; and that this work accounts for her prolonged seclusion, since Prince Albert's death.

THE HUB OF THE UNIVERSE.

It would seem that all the darkness and cruelty prevailing in the land must not be considered as having an abiding place south of the mythical line of Messrs. Mason and Dixon. There is an enlightened region somewhat nearer the sun's rising than even this, where the human reform business is carried on with a briskness fully equalling the manufacture of notions, but which, strange to say, is lacking in some of the essentials to a millennial condition. Upon this subject the New York *World* remarks:

As the people of Massachusetts do not scruple to wash their dirty linen in the face of the nation, they must expect to be severely criticised by all who are not of their way of thinking. The Boston *Commonwealth* not long since stated that there was a township not far from Plymouth Rock the inhabitants of which were so supremely ignorant that they did not know the name of the Pope except as a curse; the Boston public institutions, inspectors, charged conduct on the part of the officers who had the care of the prisoners and paupers which would have disgraced the Hottentots, and now it appears by the report of another commission that the lunatics in Mass. are treated with persistent and most shameful cruelty. There are over one thousand insane persons held in confinement by the public authorities of that State who are yet without the slightest benefit of hospital treatment. Dr. HITCHCOCK and SAMUEL and JOSIAH QUINCY were the commissioners who have laid the facts connected with this disgraceful matter before the Legislature. Among the instances of cruelty they cite is the following:

Under the inclined roof of an out-building connected with a poor-house, a situation where the inmates must have suffered intensely from cold in winter and heat in summer, the commissioners found a man and woman confined in what were in fact cages, on the opposite side of a narrow passage-way that led to a small window in the gable-end of the building. There was no ventilation, and the walls and ceiling were foul with excrement. The commissioners were informed that these poor creatures have been kept there for years, with only the variety of being transferred from one cage to another, when it was necessary, in the language of their keeper, to clean them out.

Just think of this condition of things in a state which has the hub of the universe for its chief city.

A Sketch of Persia.

Mr. Eastwick's book on Persia is reviewed in the London *Athenæum*. It is a journal of a diplomatic residence in that country, of which the writer says: Of ancient empires, not one was so splendid as the ancient Persian. Greece, Rome and Palestine excepted, no ancient country fills so many pages in history as Persia—yet who knows and who cares an iota about Persia as it really is? A region three times as large as *la belle* France, with ten millions of the prettiest, handsomest, most agreeable people in the world for its inhabitants, ought to be more in the market than this. He thus describes the Shah:

Naisur'd din Shah, the present ruler of Persia, is thirty-two years of age, five feet six inches high, well and rather strongly made, with black and long moustaches, but no beard, hazel eyes, and a mild, good humored expression. He stood to receive the foreign envoys. Round his neck were six strings of pearls and emeralds, each gem of which might have been an Earl's ransom, and he wore a diamond aigrette in his lamb skin cap that would have been a dowry for an Empress. The scabbard of his sword was studded so thickly with diamonds from hilt to point, that a ray of light could not have entered between them, and was worth, they said, a quarter of a million sterling. In face of that blaze of jewels, our policemen's coats and gold lace looked utterly mean.

The Russian Minister, who was our *doyen*, now said a few words in French by way of congratulation to the Shah, and the Russian head dragoman, whose name appropriately signifies "sturgeon," interpreted them. In return, the Shah asked each of the foreign envoys, *Aheral i shuma khoob est*, "are you well" and painful, nay, alarming, that, at such a crisis, mediocrity and doubtful purpose should wield the entire sway! Yet such is the case; and as we dwell upon it, we are almost driven to believe that God, not only is not with us but against us. He has confounded our judgments, divided our councils, and delivered our fate into the hands of the feeble, the faint-hearted and the blind.

Generals McClellan and Fremont.

—The idea prevails to some extent, says the *Herald*, that there, is under General Grant, a prospect of an early restoration of General McClellan and General Fremont to active service in the field. We fear, on the contrary, whatever may be the views of General Grant in regard to McClellan or Fremont that President Lincoln and his board of political advisers at Washington have made up their minds to keep these two officers in the background. We fear that Honest Old Abe lacks both the magnanimity and the rascality to give either Fremont or McClellan a chance to gain any new laurels. Each has a position among the people which is distrusted and feared at Washington, and neither, therefore, has any thing to hope for from Old Abe.

But two Great Parties.

—The Louisville *Journal* very truly remarks: There are but two great parties in the country, namely, the Conservative party, and the Radical party. The basis of the Radical party is universal and immediate emancipation by the general government, and the prosecution of the war until the accomplishment of this end is secured. The basis of the Conservative party is the Constitution, and the prosecution of the war until the supremacy of the constitution is acknowledged. The latter is a Constitutional party. The former is a revolutionary party. The Conservative party would maintain the government as our fathers made it. The Radical party would subvert the Government and construct a new one according to the radical vagaries. Such are the respective basis of the two great parties of the country.

Fleecing the Black Recruits.

—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* writes: "Some of the colored men who were induced to go from Washington to Rhode Island to enlist in a regiment being formed there, under promis of large bounties, write back that they have been scandalously treated. It is even intimated that the State officials have connived at the frauds and extortions by which these sable recruits have been fleeced out of the greater portion of their bounties. The officers of the regiments endorse the statement of the men that they have been pillaged, but cannot or will not see that redress is obtained. Rhode Island should at once see that this is cleared up, and that no blot stains her glorious war record, which dates back to the very commencement of the struggle.

INVESTIGATIONS into New York Custom-house affairs by the Committee of the House, develop the fact that a trade of such magnitude has been conducted between parties in the North and rebels on the Rio Grande, that the rebel agent at Matamoras has pocketed out of it over a million dollars as his share of the profits. Who the guilty parties in the Custom-house are, of course is not known, publicly at least, but the arrest of an employee, on Saturday last, directly by the committee, it is strongly believed, will lead to further arrests.

News and General Items.

THE young son of the Prince of Wales was baptized with water from the River Jordan.

SPURGEON, the sensation preacher of London, is coming to this country in May.

THE receipts for duties at New York on the 29th inst., were $252,000, of which $38,000 were in the new gold certificate.

THE Boston *Post* has detected philosopher Greeley in a flirtation. The object of his ardent attachment is to Miss C. G. Nation.

SNOW to the depth of twelve inches fell at Petersburg, Va., on the 23d instant, which was enjoyed by the chivalry at the rate of $20 an hour for sleighs.

A GANG of horse contractors has been broken up by placing of several in the Old Capital prison. They had formed a combination to put up the price of horses.

THE measure to unite Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, under one government and one Legislature, passed the House of Assembla last evening unanimously.

THE New York *Tribune* says it has always advocated the one-term principle, in the Presidential office—and that the Republicans "*will make a grave mistake, if they ignore its application now.*"

THE Swiss Embassy at Yokohama has officially informed the Federal Council of Switzerland, that the Japanese government will send fresh ambassadors to Europe, for the purpose of determining the Powers to modify the treaties.

AN expedition composed of Federal troops which lately went to Pilatka, Florida, a town containing before the war some five hundred inhabitants, found but four or five families—all the rest having vacated.

PROGRESS OF CONTRABANDS.—Mrs. Frances D. Gage, who has been laboring with the South Carolina contrabands, says that in 1862 they neither swore nor got drunk, but now they drink whisky and swear just like white folks.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* says: I noticed a slight mistake in the *Evening Post's* edition of one of old Abe's jokes. He is said to have remarked to Seward, on seeing a sign lettered "T. R Strong," "Yes, T. R Strong, but coffee are stronger." The words that fell from the lips of the big joker were, "Coffee are stronger."

THE express train which left Louisville Monday morning for Lebanon, was captured by ten guerillas, and the two passenger cars of the train burned. A guard of seventeen Federal soldiers on the train surrendered without firing a gun. This guard had been ordered to Louisville under arrest.

A LITTLE drummer boy named Orion P. Howe, of the Fifty-fifth Illinois Regiment, who was wounded at Vicksburg while carrying ammunition, has been "adopted" by the Board of Trade of Chicago, and Mr. Lincoln, recognizing his merits and bravery, has given him a vacancy in the Naval School at Newport.

THE Chattanooga *Gazette* says the rebels claim to have fifty thousand men at Dalton and vicinity, and that they will capture Chattanooga and occupy Tennessee when Longstreet moves into Kentucky, which they say he will do forthwith, with twenty six thousand men. All the heavy artillery is being removed from Kingston to Altoona.

ON the 10th of March the pump at Spuntlewell Ironstone Pits, near Chesterfield, England, broke, and before the men could be extricated at least fourteen were drowned. The water has risen for a considerable hight up the shaft. The loss of life is believed to be greater than here stated. There were about seventy-one men and boys employed in the pits.

THE London *Times* says—It is hardly probable that a unanimous decision will be obtained from the House of Lords in the Alexandra case; but there is a possibility that the House may decline jurisdiction, and this disgraceful result would be owing to the slovenly manner in which our acts of Parliament are drawn and modified in committee.

At the Cork, Ireland, Assizes on the 14th of March, six men were brought up under an indictment charging them with an infringement of the Foreign Enlistment act, in having agreed to enter the service of the United States as sailors on board the Kearsarge, at Queenstown. The prisoners all pleaded guilty, and, on entering into their own securities to appear for judgement when called on, were released from custody.

THE Secretary of the Treasury, it is stated, has determined to send Mr. Chirk, Clerk of the Internal Revenue Bureau on a visit to European countries to make observations and gather facts in relation to the raising of revenue through taxation. We had always thought that the systems there in vogue were some of the main features of European tyranny and rottenness, and the cause of so large an immigration to less tax-ridden lands.

A LATE debate in the British Parliament elicited the fact that, since 1837, the population of Ireland has increased three millions, to which, if the natural increase be added, the whole forms a total of six or seven millions. It will not take many years, at this rate, to accomplish all that the Fenian society is laboring for; Irishmen will be free, but Ireland will be depopulated.

AN investigation has been instituted by Provost-Marshal-Gen. Hall, of the Department of the South, into the burning of numerous buildings at Jacksonville, Fla., and the depredations committed at that place by the Union troops, at the time of the expedition last year. It is understood that the parties proved to be implicated in firing the buildings and taking away property, will be tried for arson and theft.

FROM Port au Prince, Hayti, the files of the *Moniteur Nationale* and the *Feuille du Commerce* contain full accounts of the capture, trial and execution of several African ruffians and murderers, who brutally assassinated, and, like cannibals, as they were, devoured the remains of a poor child called Chircine. The uncle, aunt and other relatives of the deceased were concerned in the plot for taking her young life, and the ties of humanity and consanguinity were of little avail when the spirit of "Sheah" and superstition led the way. The trial of the accused parties at Port au Prince occupied several days, and is reported at length in the columns of the Haytien *Moniteur*.

A SOLDIER in the army writes to the Washington *Chronicle* as follows, under the head of "What the soldiers think:—A learned Senator has said that we did not desire an increase of pay, but rather the punctual payment of our claims when due. I can only say the gentleman was mistaken. The pay is *not* sufficient, nor has it been since the patriotic money dealers in the great cities of the North have made it their business to depreciate Treasury notes to one-half their value. Does the patriotic Senator imagine our wives can make thirteen dollars in Treasury notes do the duty which it formerly took forty golden dollars to perform? If so, he would confer a national favor by informing us by what arithmetical rule he arrives at that conclusion. How *can* we be satisfied whilst our wives and families are suffering?

THE official returns of the election on the question of amending the Constitution of the State of New York so as to allow soldiers to vote have been published. The result is as follows:

For the amendment	256,795
Against the amendment	45,079
Majority	210,716

☞ PURE LIQUORS FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES, at

JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

Corner Market street and the Diamond,

Fine Old Cognac Brandy,
Fine Old Port Wine,
Fine Old Whisky,
Fine Old Cherry Wine,
Pure Old Madiera Wine,
Pure Holland Gin,
Pure Jamaica Rum,
Still Sparkling Catawba Wine.

These liquors have been purchased exclusively for medicinal purposes, and those having use for them can rely on their purity. Also on hand, Congress and Saratoga Water, Blue Lick, etc., Prime Potash and Soda Ash, Fine and Course Sponges, Hard and Soft Rubber Goods of all kinds, and an extensive assortment of Drugs and Patent Medicines.

Joseph Fleming's Drug Store,

Cor. of the Diamond and Market st.

mh21-m&t

☞ ATTENTION, VOLUNTEERS!—For the derangements of the system incidental to the change of diet, Wounds, Eruptions and Exposures which every volunteer is liable to there are no remedies so safe, convenient and reliable as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 38 cents, and $1,40 per box or pot. mh28-1we

☞ TO RESTORE THE SICK TO HEALTH.—The blood must be purified and all medicines are useless which do not possess the quality of Stimulating the blood to discharge its impurities into the bowels. BRANDRETH'S PILLS possess this quality in a high degree, and should be in every family. They are equally useful for children and adults; adapted to both sexes, and are as innocent as bread, yet most effective as a medicine.

The Hon. Jacob Beyers of Springville, Ind., writes to Dr. Brandreth under date of May 11th, 1861:

"I have used your Invaluable Vegetable Universal Pills in my family since 1838; they have always cured, even when other medicines were of no avail. I have been the means of my neighbors using hundreds of dollars' worth and I am satisfied they have received a thousand per cent. in blessed health through their use. They are used in this region for Bilious and Liver Diseases, Fever and Ague, and in all rheumatic cases with the most perfect success. In fact they are the great reliance in sickness, and I trust your venerable life may be long spared to prepare so excellent a medicine for the use of man. Please send me your lowest price by the gross."

Sold by THOMAS REDPATH, Pittsburgh, and by all respectable dealers in medicines. mh17-1yd&wc

☞ THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery.

By inclosing a postpaid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.

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All work warranted
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CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
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(near the Bridge,)
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☞ WE HAVE LEARNED NOT TO be astonished at anything. Years of experience and a correspondence extending throughout all the nationalities of the habitable globe have turned their theories into facts and established a basis from which we need not err. We are not surprised at such facts as the following—although the persons who write them are. We know the persons and circumstances, hence feel at liberty to indorse their statements:

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 24, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet, nervousness and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicines failed to relieve me. While visiting some friends New York who were using Plantation Bitters they prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wineglassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I had not done for years. I feel like another being. My appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters.

Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSEL.

READSBURY, Wis., Sept. 16, 1863.

* * * I have been in the army hospital for fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * * Three bottles restored my speech and cured me. * * * C. A. FLAUTE."

The following is from the Manager of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:

HAVEMEYER MANSION, 57TH ST.,
New York, Aug. 2, 1863.

DR. DRAKE:—"Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weakly things with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

Respectfully, MRS. O. M. DEVOE."

* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.
REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

* * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use. Thy friend,
ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

* * * It is understood that the parties proved to be implicated in firing the buildings and taking away property, will be tried for arson and theft.

* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon Preaching. * * Plantation Bitters have cured me.
REV. J. S. CARTHEN, Rochester, N. Y."

FROM Port au Prince, Hayti, the files of the *Moniteur Nationale* and the *Feuille du Commerce* contain full accounts of the capture, trial and execution of several African ruffians and murderers, who brutally assassinated, and, like cannibals, as they were, devoured the remains of a poor child called Chircine. The uncle, aunt and other relatives of the deceased were concerned in the plot for taking her young life, and the ties of humanity and consanguinity were of little avail when the spirit of "Sheah" and superstition led the way. The trial of the accused parties at Port au Prince occupied several days, and is reported at length in the columns of the Haytien *Monitteur*.

* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect
G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldier's Home, Cin., O."

* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of Liver Complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate, and had to abandon my business.
H. B. KINSLEY, Cleveland, O."

* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and Urinary Organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm. C. C. MOORE,
No. 354 Broadway."
&c., &c., &c., &c.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits, troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure and harmless.

NOTICE.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is a swindler and imposter. It is put up only in our log cabin bottle. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States stamp over the cork *unmutilated*, and our signature on steel-plate side label. Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.

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DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.—The genuine article sold by
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cor. Smithfield and 4th sts.
feb27&md&w-eod

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Our present location on Fifth street having, of late become more and more undesirable for us, business, we beg to announce that we will remove our MUSIC STORE, on the 1ST OF APRIL next, to

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STEINWAY'S PIANOS

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Drugs, Drugs,
Medicines, Medicines,
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Oils, Oils,
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French, English and American Perfumery and Toilet Articles, Brushes, Trusses, Patent Medicines and all Druggists articles. Strictly pure articles at low prices.

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Manager Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

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In its effect—instantaneous.
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In its beautifying results—enduring.
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Is pronounced both by the World of Science and the world of Fashion, the finest preparation ever invented by art to rectify the short comings of Nature.

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The VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.

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Invite the attention of

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To their large stock of

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ap1-2t

MASS MEETING.—THE CITIZENS and enrolled men of the Borough of Lawrenceville are earnestly requested to attend at ROBINSON'S HALL, on SATURDAY EVENING, April 2d, at 7 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of considering the best method of raising sufficient money to pay volunteers to fill the quota of the Borough. Punctual attendance of committees