

Latest by the Inland Telegraph.

Grant Within Five Miles of Richmond.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 4 P. M. The steamer Powell has just arrived from Bermuda Hundred. All was quiet with Butler's forces. A portion of Grant's forces had arrived at Mechanicsville yesterday morning, and had not encountered the enemy. Sheridan had several skirmishes with the enemy and completely routed him. Heavy cannonading was heard yesterday in the direction of Mechanicsville. [Mechanicsville is five miles from Richmond.]

THE EXAMINATION OF DRAFTED MEN in this District, is held at Chambersburg from the 6th to the 11th of June; at Gettysburg from the 13th to the 17th of June; at McConnellsburg from the 20th to the 22d of June; at Bedford from the 24th of June to the 8th of July; at Somerset from the 11th to the 15th of July.

NOTICE TO DRAFTED MEN.

All who are drafted will receive a notice of it, through the Enrolling Officers. They should be careful to bring their notice with them, when they report for examination. The Board of Enrollment begins its sessions in this County, as will be seen elsewhere, on the 14th of June, and continues until the 8th of July. The Board will go into session at 7 o'clock in the morning. Examinations at Gettysburg, McConnellsburg, Bedford and Somerset, will be held at the Court Houses in those places. Drafted Men ordered to report at those points, and who fail to attend on their day, will lose the benefit of an examination near home, and be obliged to appear afterwards at Chambersburg.

PHILADELPHIA EVENING TELEGRAPH.

We are sure we shall do our readers a service in calling their attention to his excellent paper. We are glad to know that the enterprise and ability shown in the management of the Evening Telegraph are making friends everywhere. We think it much better than the Evening Bulletin in everything that makes a Newspaper the exponent of the times. Of course we always get later news in the Telegraph than in the morning city papers. If our readers want an evening paper from Philadelphia we are certain they can do better than to take the Telegraph.

DEATH OF JUDGE NILL.

Hon. JAMES NILL, President Judge of this district, died at his residence in Chambersburg, Friday the 27th of May. Judge Nill had not been in good health for some months. He was in Bedford a few weeks ago and held the May term of court. His debilitated appearance was remarked at the time. His age at the time of his death was probably something about sixty years. Judge Nill was a member of the legislature for two or three terms. He was a delegate, we believe, to the Charleston National Democratic convention four years ago, and in the campaign following the nomination acted with the Douglas Democrats. Since the beginning of the war he has been a firm adherent of the Government. The Judge was most highly esteemed where he was best known. The bar held him in very high respect for his legal attainments. His reading was not limited alone to his profession. His general information, acquired from various readings, was extensive. His memory quick to recall what he had read. He was an honest man and a just Judge.

Rebel Spy Shot and Captured.

On Friday last, Mr. Latslaw, the enrolling officer for Franklin township, Adams county, met a suspicious looking character on the road, and questioned him as to his residence. He answered that he resided in that township, but when interrogated as to the names of his neighbors, he found that Mr. Latslaw was likely to detect him and he said he had made a mistake—that he resided beyond Mercersburg. From his confused and unsatisfactory statements, Mr. Latslaw felt it his duty to arrest him, and he did so. The prisoner made no resistance, but proposed to walk back to New Salem; but on the way he took the first favorable opportunity to jump the fence and run away. The officer pursued and was joined by the people of the neighborhood; and after a chase of about three hours, he was recaptured without being injured. Officer Latslaw then bound his feet together, and started for Chambersburg to deliver the prisoner to Capt. Eyster, the Provost Marshal. Latslaw and the prisoner were in a single seated buggy, and Mr. Slonaker rode behind on horseback. When in the South Mountain, the prisoner managed quietly to get his feet loose, and when opposite a dense thicket of laurel, he sprang from the buggy into the bushes. Mr. Slonaker fired at him and lodged a ball in his shoulder, making a slight wound, but it did not arrest the prisoner. Latslaw immediately jumped from the buggy and rushed into the thicket after him, and called to him twice to halt or he would fire; but the prisoner continued to run. Mr. Slonaker fired and struck him in the hip, shattering the bone badly, and of course arresting his progress. He at once called out that he was mortally wounded. Mr. Slonaker went up to him, while Latslaw pursued his horse, and the prisoner told him that he was fatally injured; that he could not live long, and at once admitted that he was a rebel spy, and had met a just fate. He gave his name as John, and stated that he had been in this section making observations for the benefit of the rebels.

He is a man of about forty years of age, stoutly built, with dark hair and goatee, is quite intelligent, and has evidently not been a laboring man. It is more than probable that he is a rebel spy. On his person was found a belt with nearly \$100 of gold, and he had Chattanooga and Virginia rebel money, and a little Pennsylvania currency. He represents himself as a native of Leo county, Virginia, but says that he has lived in Missouri for some years, and was about to return to Leo county. He had a letter, with the date and place where it was written torn off, which refers to a journey to be undertaken, and certain information to be conveyed; but it furnishes no clue to parties in complicity with him. He had also a Cincinnati paper of the 23rd ult. in his pocket, from which we think it probable that he passed through that place several weeks ago. He was in this town a few days before he was arrested; tried to sell some gold at the Bank, and very carefully examined a map of the county hanging in the Bank.

His thigh wound is very serious, but not necessarily mortal, and his recovery is altogether probable. Had his wound been less dangerous, it might have been difficult to gather sufficient evidence to warrant holding him as a spy, but when he was shot he supposed he was about to die, and he admitted his purpose and business frankly. He is now in the Hospital in this place, in the custody of Gen. Conner, and will, we learn, be sent to Fort Mifflin as soon as he recovers sufficiently to be moved. Great credit is due Officer Latslaw and Mr. Slonaker for his arrest and delivery to the authorities at this place. We presume that Lloyd came into our lines through the Cumberland mountains, came East by the way Cincinnati, and meant to escape through the Shenandoah Valley. —Chambersburg Repository.

DEATH OF HARTHOORN, THE AUTHOR.—Nathaniel Hawthorne, the author, died on Thursday, the 19th of May, at Plymouth, N. H. while on a journey in company with Ex-President Pierce. He had been suffering with great debility for some time, but retired at night as usual. In the morning he was found dead in his bed by Ex-President Pierce.

The entire Bar of Chambersburg, and all the officers of the Court residing here, united, on Monday last, in a recommendation to Gov. Curtin for the appointment of Hon. ALEXANDER KING, of Bedford, as President Judge of this District, in place of Judge Nill, deceased. We presume that Mr. King will be without a competitor for the position, and his appointment may be regarded as settled. It is a compliment of no common order thus to be recommended with such unanimity for a position demanding eminent legal attainments and blameless character, and the highest endorsement we can give, is to say that Mr. King in all respects merits the confidence manifested by his brethren of the district. He will doubtless be appointed in a very few days. —Chambersburg Repository.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETINS.

Grant's March.—The Rebels driven across the North Anna—Our army safely on the South side—Lee falling back on Richmond.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 24, 10 P. M.

To Major General Dix: A despatch from Gen. Grant, dated at 11 o'clock last night, states that the army moved its position to the North Anna, following closely to Lee's army. The Fifth and Sixth Corps marched by way of Harris' Store to Jericks' Ford, and the fifth Corps succeeded in effecting a crossing, and getting into position without much opposition. Shortly after, however, they were violently attacked, and handsomely repulsed the assault without much loss to us. We captured some prisoners. Everything looks exceedingly favorable to us.

Another despatch, giving in detail the movements of our corps, and speaking of the rebel assault on Warren's position, says: "He was attacked with great vehemence. I have never heard more rapid or massing firing either of artillery or musketry. The attack resulted in a destructive repulse of the enemy. At the position attacked by Hancock, the rebels were entrenched, and in considerable force between the creek he had crossed and the river, and made a pertinacious resistance to his onset; but before dark he had forced them from their works, and driven them across the stream.

It is also said that in these engagements the slaughter of the enemy was very great.—Our losses were inconsiderable. The rebels charged against our artillery, and suffered especially from canister.

A despatch from Gen. Grant, dated at 8 o'clock this morning, has also been received. It states that the enemy have fallen back from the North Anna, and are in pursuit.

Negroes who have come in say that Lee is falling back to Richmond.

Other official dispatches from headquarters say that Warren, Burnside and Hancock are pushing forward after the retreating army.—Warren captured a good number of prisoners last evening, but had not time to count or ascertain his loss.

Hancock is storming the rifle pits this side of the river. Last evening he also took between one and two hundred prisoners, and drove many rebels into the river, where they were drowned. Warren also captured some official papers, amongst them an order calling out all boys, seventeen years of age, to garrison Richmond. Ambulance men and musicians are also ordered to the ranks.

Sheridan was this morning, at Dunkirk, and will beat Millford to-night.

No despatches have been received to-day, from Gen. Sherman, and none are expected for several days.

Despatches from Gen. Butler have been received, to-day, relating briefly to the operations of the rebels to Richmond.

Admiral Lee, in a telegram, dated the 22d, to the Secretary of the Navy, states that last night (Saturday night) the enemy attacked the army and were handsomely repulsed.

A despatch from Maj.-Gen. Canby, dated the 18th, at the mouth of the Red River, states that Gen. Canby's troops had arrived at Sumner's post yesterday, and will reach Morgantia to-day.

The army is in better condition than was expected, and will soon be ready to resume offensive operations.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Grant still successful.—News from Gen. Butler.—Rebel cavalry repulsed by Negro Troops.

WASHINGTON, May 25—9 P. M.

To Major Gen. Dix: The latest date from Gen. Grant's headquarters, received by this department, is dated at Mount Connel Church, 1 P. M. yesterday. The dispatch says everything is going well. Warren has four hundred prisoners, Hancock some three hundred, and Wright has picked up some. The whole number resulting from yesterday's operations will not fall short of a thousand. Warren's loss is over three hundred, killed and wounded.

The prisoners captured are, in a great part, North Carolinians, are much discouraged, and say that Lee has deceived them.

The pursuit is delayed by the great fatigue of the Fifth and Sixth Corps, and by the fact that the South Anna is nightfall.

Gen. Butler, in a despatch, dated at headquarters in the field at seven o'clock this morning, reports that "Major-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, lately promoted, made with cavalry, infantry, and artillery, an attack upon my post at Wilson's Wharf, north side of James River, below the Powhatan, garrisoned by two regiments, all negro troops. Brig.-Gen. Wild commending, and was handsomely repulsed. Before the attack Lee sent a flag, stating that he had force enough to take the place, demanded its surrender, and in that case the garrison would be turned over to the authorities at Richmond, and he would not be answerable for the consequences when he took the place." Gen. Wild replied: "We will try that." Reinforcements were at once sent, but the fight was over before their arrival. Our loss is not yet reported.

No other reports of military operations have been received by the department since my telegram of 9:30 last evening.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Secretary Stanton to Gen. Dix.—Lee strongly posted between the North and South Anna Rivers.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1864.

General Dix, New York: Despatches from Gen. Grant, received this morning, informed the Department that the rebels still hold a strong position between the North and South Anna, where their forces appear to be concentrated.

It will probably require two or three days, to develop his operations, which are not now proper subjects for publication.

The 9th Corps has been incorporated into the Army of the Potomac.

No despatches have been received from any other field of operations.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Official Reports Received from Banks.

WAR DEPARTMENT, (WASHINGTON.)

To Major Gen. Dix.—A despatch from Maj. Gen. Banks, dated May 21, on the Mississippi river, was received to-day. It details the brilliant engineering achievement of Col. Bailey in constructing a dam across the falls of Red river for the relief of the gunboat fleet, the particulars of which have already been made public.

The army, in moving from Alexandria to the Mississippi, had two engagements with the enemy—one at Mansura and one at Yellow Bayou. In both, the Rebels were beaten. Gen. Banks states that "no prisoners, guns, wagons, or other material of the army, have been captured by the enemy except that abandoned by him in the unexpected engagement at Sabine Cross Roads on the morning of the 8th of April, and with the expectation of the losses sustained there, the material of the army is completed."

A dispatch has been received from Gen. Butler, but no mention is made of a conflict since the defeat of Fitz Hugh Lee's Wharf by the colored brigade of Gen. Wild.

No intelligence has been received since my last telegram from Gen. Grant or Gen. Sherman.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—To Major-General J. A. Dix.—An official despatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, at Mechanicsville, ten miles from Hanoverton, dated yesterday afternoon at 5 P. M., has just been received. It states that our army was withdrawn to the north side of the North Anna, on Thursday night and moved towards Hanoverton, the place designated for the crossing of the Potomac.

At 9 o'clock yesterday (Friday) Sheridan, with the First and Second Divisions of Cavalry, took possession of Hanover Ferry, finding there only a rebel vidette.

The First Division of the Sixth Corps arrived at 10 o'clock A. M., and he now holds the place with a sufficient force of Cavalry, infantry and artillery to resist any attack likely to be made upon him.

The remainder of the corps are pressing forward with rapidity. The weather is fine, and the roads perfect.

A later despatch, dated at 7 o'clock this morning (the 28th), from the headquarters at Mechanicsville, says that everything goes on finely. The weather is clear and cool. The troops come forward rapidly and in great spirit, and the army will be beyond the Pamunkey by noon.

Breckinridge is at Hanover Court House with a force variously estimated at 3000 to 10,000. Wickham and Lomax's brigades of cavalry are also there, and are expected to turn out after seizing Hanover Ferry, yesterday, General Sheridan captured seventy-five cavalry, including six officers; that the Rebel cavalry is exceedingly demoralized, and flees before us on every occasion.

A despatch from General Sherman, dated May 25th, 6 A. M., near Dallas, reports that the enemy dispersed to the north, turn Altoona, moved to meet our forces at Dallas.

Our columns met the enemy about one mile east of the Point on Vine Creek, and we pushed them back about three miles, to the point where the roads fork to Atlanta and Marietta.

Here Johnson has chosen a strong line, and made a general display of musketry and earth. Gen. Sherman's troops, however, were in the center about three miles north. The county is densely wooded and broken. There are no roads of any consequence. We have had many sharp encounters, but nothing decisive. No despatches from any other field of operations have been received to-day.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 30—10 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix, New York: No intelligence later than has heretofore been transmitted to you has been received by this Department from General Grant or Sherman.

A portion of General Butler forces at Bermuda Hundred, not required for defensive operations here, has been transferred, under command of General Smedley, to the respective Departments, and is supposed by this time to have formed a junction.

No changes in the command of the Department of Virginia has been made. General Butler remains in full command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and continues at the head of his forces in the field. Despatches from General Canby have been received to-day. He is actively engaged in re-supplying the troops brought back by General Steele and General Banks, and organizing the forces of the West Mississippi Division, which now comprehends the Departments of Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana. General Rosecrans, Steeles and Banks remain in command of the respective Departments, under the order of General Canby, as division commander, his military relation being the same as that formerly exercised by General Sherman in the Departments of Ohio, the Cumberland and Tennessee.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 31—3:15, P. M.

To Major General Dix, New York: We have despatches from Gen. Grant dated to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

These seemed (the despatch says) to be some prospect of making a stand North of the Chickahominy; his forces were on the Mechanicsville road, south of the Topotomany creek and between that stream and Hanes' shop, his right resting on Sandy Grove, and his positions for an attack were being made by Gen. Sherman.

Wilson's cavalry had been ordered to destroy the railroad bridges over the Little river and South Anna, and break up both roads from those rivers to two miles southwest of Hanes' shop, where the headquarters of our army were established on the 4th of April. No telegraphic lines of communication with General Sherman, dated yesterday, May 30, 11 A. M., reports changes in the positions of the armies. Some slight engagements had occurred subsequent to the affair of Saturday.

No intelligence from any other quarter has been received by this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Is Lee Going to Richmond?—Rebel Theory of the Campaign.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1864.

The retreat of Gen. Lee, across the North Anna has led many journalists, and the people in general, to believe that he intends to fall back as often as pressed by our forces, until inside the fortifications of Richmond. I regret that I cannot share in this opinion for I am confident that if he retired within the defenses of the city, with a view of attacking it, he would be met by our forces, and would soon fall into our hands.

My reasons for believing that the great Rebel Captain does not intend to fall back to his capital, or, if obliged to do so, does not intend to remain there, are manifold. In the first place, the city besieged by our forces, it would be impossible for Lee to hold it, inasmuch as there are for any considerable time.

Secondly, the extensive fortifications around the city render its capture next to impossible except by a siege; and forty thousand troops, with plenty of laborers, can defend it as successfully—and more so, as they could not be starved out so soon as they could be driven out.

Thirdly, it is firmly believed by prominent Rebel officers and civil functionaries in Richmond, usually well informed in regard to the plans of their Generals, that Lee is still determined and able to transfer the seat of war to the North. The evening before Mr. Harris left Richmond he was at the Spotswood Hotel, where there were quite a number of officers who were slightly wounded at the battles between Lee and Grant, in conversation with eminent citizens, and the opinion was freely expressed that Lee was "getting Grant just where he wants him." It was stated to be Lee's plan to lead Grant on, and then near the South Anna make a determination to make a stand, and quietly and suddenly slip away, and turn up where least expected. It was further stated that he would throw his entire army to Staunton, and by forced marches up the Shenandoah Valley compel Grant to fall back to cover Washington, where Lee would push his force into Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Whether this is really the plan of Gen. Lee, or whether the parties who represented it to be such were indulging in speculation and conjecture, remains to be seen. It is, however, certain that for several days prior to Mr. Harris's leaving Richmond, an immense number of cars and locomotives were sent from there over the Central road to Frederickshall, a station on that road, and Gordonsville; and that a great number more were sent to the same points from the South by way of Lynchburg and Charlottesville. At Gordonsville and Frederickshall, temporary tracks had been constructed, and a room for the hundreds of cars and locomotives until they should be required for use. Whether they are intended to cover Lee's army suddenly to Staunton pursuant to the supposed plan I have mentioned, or to some point further south, we shall see in a few days. But of this I am perfectly satisfied now, that Lee will not fall back to Richmond, or, if he does, will not attempt to remain there.

THE ATTACK ON SENATOR CHANDLER.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 26. From the New-York Times.

The following is a strictly accurate account of the disgraceful assault which, on Saturday, CHANDLER, in the public dining hall of the National Hotel, CHANDLER, with Dr. CLARK, of Detroit, and a lady with two children, were taking dinner at a side table. In course of conversation on political matters, he denounced in very strong terms the Government in general, and especially those of the Western States, of Indiana, who was sitting at another table nearby, in company with HANNING, also of Indiana, and from his seat, approached CHANDLER in an excited manner, demanding whether he referred to him, to which CHANDLER replied, "Who are you, Sir; I don't know you," at the same time rising from his chair. VOORHIES, and snuffing his cigar to the word, struck CHANDLER on the side of the face. The two then closed, and the Senator was rapidly getting the better of VOORHIES, when HANNING came to the latter's assistance with a heavy milk-pitcher, snatched from the table, which he broke to pieces over CHANDLER'S head, and the contents of the pitcher splashed over the whole company. CHANDLER was stunned by the blow, and did not fully recover himself, when HANNING dealt him a second blow with a chair. At this juncture parties present interfered, and the belligerents were separated. CHANDLER'S head was slightly cut by the blow, and he was taken to the hospital, where he is recovering. VOORHIES is quite as able a man as CHANDLER, probably a little heavier. Persons stated at the table are positive that CHANDLER made no mention of VOORHIES'S name, and no reference whatever to him personally.

Botter's Convention.

CLEVELAND, May 31. An informal gathering of German delegates, radicals and War Democrats, took place last evening. General Cochrane made a lengthy radical speech, animadverting quite strongly upon the administration, and denouncing the suppression of newspapers, and that even a censorship was an unjustifiable outrage upon the rights of the citizen.

Ex-Governor Johnson followed, maintaining that only the most radical measures can save the Union.

General McKinstry offered resolutions declaring that the duty of a truly American Administration is to restore the protected rights of citizenship, freedom of the press and speech, protection against arbitrary arrests and seizures of property, the Monroe doctrine, and urges fraternally to the struggling republics of the Old and New World.

A platform was submitted and referred to a committee, of which Parker J. Pillsbury is chairman.

The late Judge Nill, who died childless, by a will executed some years ago, made a liberal bequest to a relative who is a native of this county and still resides in the State; but by his will directed that the property should be sold, and the proceeds to be paid to the State, which concludes with a resolution that the latter is entitled to retain his seat as the Representative of the 11th Congressional District of Kentucky. Without action the House adjourned till Monday.

New Advertisements.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

THESE Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 31st 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption Five Per Cent. interest will be Paid in Coin, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded in the Books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only to the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to order, and are more convenient for commercial use.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent for premium, and receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit. As these Bonds are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation.

their value is increased from one to three per cent per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

OVER EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST.

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent and profitable investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to holders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith and ability of private parties or various companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, or the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is held to secure the payment of both principle and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from \$50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total funded debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 31st day of March, 1864, was \$765,975,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be \$45,507,125, while the interest on revenue for the current fiscal year ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over \$100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gross revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the cost of the war. The Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to \$150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Bank acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than Ten Millions a week. Subscriptions will be received by

All National Banks

which are depositaries of Public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks,) will furnish further information on application, and will AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS. May 13, 1864.

BANNVART'S TROCHES.

For the Cure of Hoarseness, Throat Diseases, &c., and persons whose vocation calls them to speak in public.

Read the following TESTIMONIALS.

From some of our Eminent Clergymen.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 5th, 1864.

C. A. BANNVART—Dear Sir: I have used Brown's Bronchial Troche, Wistar's Lozenges and other preparations for hoarseness and Throat Troubles, and in comparison with them all can distinctly commend your own as a most admirable specific for public speakers and singers, in cases of Hoarseness, coughs and colds. I have found them serving in time of need most effectually.

Yours truly, T. H. ROBINSON, Pastor N. S. Presbyterian Church.

I agree with Mr. Robinson as to the value of Bannvart's Troche. C. A. CATTELL, Late Pastor of the O. S. Presbyterian Church.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY C. A. BANNVART & CO., HARRISBURG, PA.

To whom all orders should be addressed. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

April 29th, 1864.

PHILON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CERUSE—A delicate and fragrant perfume distilled from the rose and scented flower from which it takes its name.

For sale at the Bargain Store of G. R. & W. OSTLER.

DYSPEPSIA, AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

ARE CURED BY HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC.

These Bitters have performed more Cures! GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION! HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

Have more respectable people to vouch for them Than any other article in the market.

We defy any one to contradict this Assertion, AND WILL PAY \$1000 To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms! Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Burbling, Singing or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Headache and Dizziness, Flatulency, or Passing of Wind, or Suffering Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dizziness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Inspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Back, Chest, Limbs, or Sudden Flushings of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER, THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC, CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY, AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS.

But is the best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO: FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, FROM THE HON. THOMAS H. FLORENCE, FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

Washington, January 1, 1864. Gentlemen.—Having stated verbally to you, I have no hesitation in writing the fact, that I received no benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties pressed upon me. A kind friend suggested the use of the Hoofland's German Bitters. I tried it, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged, if they desire to be. Truly yours, THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

From John B. Wickerman, Esq., of Wickerman & Hutcheon, the celebrated Manufacturers of Faery Iron Works, 259 Canal St. I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating diseases that the human family can be afflicted with, Chronic Dyspepsia. During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. One day I read in a paper, that I had been induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of this valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated. I often have been asked, what a valuable specific and, whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability. Truly yours, JOHN B. WICKERMAN, New York, Feb. 2, 1864.

From Julius Lee, Esq., of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. February 8th, 1864. Messrs Jones & Evans—Gentlemen.—My mother-in-law has long been afflicted by your Hoofland's German Bitters. I concluded to try it, and I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and an unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form for several years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed. Yours truly, JULIUS LEE.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM, Philadelphia, Oct