

THE WAR.

Grant's Victory at Chattanooga

MEADE'S ARMY MOVING

BURNSIDE VICTORIOUS at Knoxville

The Age of Nov. 28th, says: The plan of General Grant, by which Burnside is to be relieved, is at length thoroughly developed. Grant has sent no aid to Burnside, but hoping he may be able to hold out against his besiegers at Knoxville, has advanced against Bragg at Chattanooga. He trusts to be able to push the Confederate there so severely, as to render the recall of Longstreet a necessity. Bragg, at Chattanooga, has fifty-four thousand men, and the advantage of position. Grant has eighty-five thousand, including Gen. Sherman's force, which has joined him and took part in Tuesday's battle. Burnside, at Knoxville, has fifteen thousand, and Longstreet thirty-six thousand. Immediately in front of Chattanooga the Tennessee river runs from northeast to southwest. The town is on its southern bank. East of the town, beginning at the river's edge and running south-south west, is a high ridge known as Mission Ridge; west of the town, also beginning at the river and running parallel to Mission ridge, is another, almost similar, called Lookout Mountain. The tops of the two are about five miles apart, and the valley between is filled with wooded spurs of both. West of Lookout, running along its base, and falling into the Tennessee river, is Lookout creek. East of Mission Ridge, running along its base and also into the river, is the Chickamauga. We then have a valley, with a ridge on each side, and a stream on the outside of each ridge, all running parallel from north east to southwest. Chattanooga is at the upper end of the valley.

The Confederates have heretofore held the northern ends of both the ridges, and the Federal soldiers have occupied a thin strip of land between Lookout creek and the south bank of the Tennessee. The bulk of their army has been upon the north bank. Before the late operations began, Gen. Hooker confronted the enemy on Lookout Mountain, and Gen. Sherman opposed the garrison upon the Mission Ridge. On Monday Gen. Hooker began the fight by crossing from the narrow neck of land to the south side of Lookout creek and driving the enemy's pickets before him over some comparatively low lands, until he had captured the ground up to the base of Lookout Mountain. Here he rested for the night, having lost one hundred men and captured 108 of the enemy. On Tuesday he again advanced upon the slope of Lookout Mountain, having about 18,000 men in his column. He fought strenuously all day, gradually moving up the side of the mountain, and at six in the evening had carried the front pretty well up, and part of one of the side slopes. He captured about 1,900 prisoners, but his loss was severe. Gen. Sherman, on the east side of the town, also advanced on Tuesday morning upon Mission Ridge. He crossed to the south bank of the Tennessee with 25,000 men, and by evening had carried the northern end of this mountain. He does not appear to have captured many prisoners, and his loss is not reported. Both columns rested on their arms on Tuesday evening. The Confederates seem to have fought hard, disputing every inch of ground, and at nightfall were still on higher ground, up which the Federal army would have to fight the next day.

Yesterday the battle was again renewed. During the night the Confederates evacuated Lookout Mountain and retired across the intervening valley to Mission Ridge. General Hooker advanced early in the day and occupied the yielded ground. General Sherman also advanced to capture the remaining works on Mission Ridge. He had to pass across a valley to attack the enemy, and fought by far the most severe contest of all. The enemy poured their shot and shell upon his storming parties and drove them back after severe struggles. In the afternoon Sherman was preparing to make his third assault, when General Grant aided him with the reserve of the army. This body marched out of Chattanooga, and after going a short distance up the valley between the ridges turned to the left, and ascended the slope of Mission Ridge. At the same time, Sherman attacked in front. After a fierce battle the crest of the hill thus attacked on both sides was yielded, and the Confederates retired southward, down the slopes of the ridge. One column halted at Rossville, five miles south of Chattanooga, and another stopped on the eastern side of the Chickamauga. Thus they rested last night.

The Confederates have, in all, been driven about three miles, and now confront Grant in a new position. Their left is upon the centre of Mission Ridge. Their right upon Chickamauga. They extend around to the southeastward of Chattanooga, covering the railroad communication with Longstreet. The losses on both sides appear to have been very heavy. The Federal army claims to have taken 5,000 prisoners. To-day will very likely witness another contest as fierce as yesterday's.

Gen. Burnside, whilst all this is transacting at Chattanooga, is still shut up at Knoxville. His communication with Cumberland Gap is cut, and we hear nothing definite from him. Longstreet still seems to besiege him closely. Longstreet is but eighty miles from Bragg's camp, and has a railroad all the way. The direction of the attack on Chattanooga gives no indication that a Federal force has gone to attack Longstreet's rear.

Saturday's Age continues: In the Age of Thursday morning we brought the history of the battle of Chattanooga down to Wednesday evening last. At that time, Gen. Sherman, with the Federal left, and Gen. Thomas, with the centre, had captured the northern end of Mission Ridge, and the enemy were in full retreat down the eastern slope and across the Chickamauga.

During the night the Federal force bivouacked, and Gen. Hooker, with the right wing, marched forward from Look-out Mountain, across the intervening valley, and reached Mission Ridge at Rossville, six miles south of Chattanooga. At midnight General Thomas telegraphed to Washington that up to that time five prisoners of artillery, and two thousand prisoners were captured. At dawn, on Thursday it was discovered that the enemy had abandoned the line of the Chickamauga and those portions of the Ridge they held the preceding evening, and were in full retreat eastward towards Taylor's Ridge, some five miles distant. Pursuit was at once commenced, the Federal army advancing in three columns, led by Sherman, Thomas and Hooker. These columns all moved eastward, and picked up abandoned wagons, caissons and small arms, with here and there a cannon, as they marched. Sherman crossed the stream at Chickamauga station, Hooker six miles southward on the road to Ringgold, and Thomas on another road half way between. The enemy's rear guard did not halt or fight, but marched to Taylor's Ridge. Hooker reached Ringgold, at the foot of its western slope, at dark, and halted there. Sherman and Thomas also halted as soon as darkness overtook them. At one o'clock yesterday morning General Grant telegraphed that he thought he had captured about sixty cannon, but could make no estimate of the losses or prisoners. The pursuit, he said, would recommence at daylight yesterday morning.

From Taylor's Ridge, as one goes eastward, the country is very abrupt and rough until the Chattanooga Ridge, about seven miles distant, is reached. East of this, and parallel to it, is a railroad, running southward to Dalton, and northward to Knoxville. The enemy evidently intended to garrison this hill, and defend their railroad. Red Clay, toward which Grant said they were going, is on this hill at the point where the State line between Tennessee and Georgia crosses it. Bragg will no doubt make a stand and fight on this hill, which is some fifteen miles east of Chattanooga. Communication with Longstreet on the north and Atlanta on the south will be maintained, unless this hill is yielded.

Gen. Grant has gained a great victory, though the moderate losses seem astonishing. The estimate of Federal killed and wounded is placed at from 3,500 to 6,000. Different numbers of prisoners are reported captured, the amounts ranging from 3,000 to 7,000. Bragg's loss in cannon is enormous. Grant, thus far, has kept up his pursuit much better than has been done by any victorious Federal General heretofore; but until he can drive the enemy from Chattanooga ridge, (or John's Mountain, as some maps have it,) he will not have reaped all the fruits of his victory.

Various indications give color to the idea that the siege of Knoxville was raised on Tuesday or Wednesday, and that Longstreet is by time back at Bragg's camp, on Chatanooga Ridge. Having a railroad all the way, in good working order, he could readily move the greater portion of his army over the intervening sixty miles in three days. If he be with Bragg, the Confederates ought to be able to defend their railroad without much trouble. On Monday last heavy cannonading was heard at Knoxville, and up to that time several hundred Federal prisoners had been captured. The absence of any reports of firing heard since seems to indicate that hostilities have ceased. The Richmond Examiner of Monday said, significantly, "There is a rumor that Longstreet has been stopped short in high career by the failure of expected co-operation from Confederate forces in East Tennessee." The troops from Virginia are unable to penetrate Bull's Gap, and attack Knoxville from the east. All is still involved in gloom, however, and at present no decided opinion can be given. Nothing has been heard from Burnside since Nov. 19th, but vague irresponsible rumors.

We have advices from Charleston to Sunday, 22d. On Friday morning, at 1 o'clock, an attempt was made to land a storming party, in boats, upon Fort Sumter. The party fired several volleys of musketry into the fort, but the enemy's shore batteries opened fire, and they withdrew. On Friday, ten shells were thrown into Charleston; on Saturday none; and on Sunday morning, between 12 and 2 o'clock, eighteen. Several buildings were struck, but no one was injured. The bombardment of Sumter continued without intermission. The enemy's fire in return was spirited.

General Meade has begun a movement against the enemy never before, we think, practiced in this war. He has gathered together rations sufficient to last fifteen or twenty days; and after disposing his forces so as to cover front, flanks and rear, has boldly advanced into the enemy's country, abandoning the ground to them as he marches over it. By this movement he renders a base of supplies unnecessary, and can attack the enemy whenever he wishes, being only careful to secure a new base as soon as his supplies become exhausted.

The Orange Railroad, over which all his food has been carried, is given up. The road between Culpeper and the Rappahannock has been completely destroyed. The iron being sent to Alexandria to save it from the enemy's clutches. Having crossed the Rapidan, it is very likely that numerous squads of guerrillas have already occupied the country just abandoned, and we are thus cut off from all communication with the coast.

He is in the same position that McClellan was when he evacuated the Chesapeake Bay. Until the movement is concluded, therefore, we can have no information of its object or results. Rumors, of course, will reach us, but they will be baseless. Our knowledge of Meade's position closes at noon on Saturday. At that time a messenger, whose business describes every praise, left the bivouac beyond the Rapidan, and rode for thirty-six miles through the country, eluding the guerrilla parties, and being mistaken by his friends for a guerrilla, until he reached the railroad bridge across the Rapidan. Thence he came north with the letters of army correspondents which were published yesterday.

When he left the Federal army was bivouacked in three columns, with cavalry in advance and on either flank; it faced southwest and was about 12 miles beyond the Rapidan fords. The front presented to the enemy was about six miles in length. Large parties of Confederates hovered on all sides—their sharpshooters picking off stragglers, and their cavalry capturing prisoners and wagons. No organized mass of the enemy, intending to give battle, had then been discovered. On Saturday morning rain had fallen, but not enough to interfere much with their movements. The ground is covered with thick scrub-oak timber, and is more level than the country north of the Rapidan. The line of march appeared to be directed to the Virginia Central Railroad, east of Gordonsville; and the movement, perhaps, is to cut this road, get in the enemy's rear, and give battle on a comparatively new theatre. The furthest outposts of the defences of Washington is now Rappahannock Station, and this is held by a division of troops.

There was brisk and often serious skirmishing in the movement. Large numbers of prisoners had changed hands, and the killed and wounded on both sides would evidently amount to six or seven hundred. The enemy's line of battle had not been found at noon on Saturday, but as the messenger rode northward he heard a cannonade much more rapid and continuous than that of the early morning or previous day, indicating severe fighting. At midnight on Monday night we had received no intelligence from General Meade's army.

From Chattanooga we have news to Monday. No advance has been made by Gen. Grant's army since last Thursday. For two days past there has been no fighting. The result of the battle of Chattanooga is given, 6,000 prisoners, 48 cannon and 2,000 stand of arms were captured. The number of Federal killed and wounded is not accurately known, but it is thought will not exceed 4,000. The Federal position extends from Ringgold northward. The announcement that Cleveland is occupied is evidently a mistake, as the cavalry force sent in that direction was repulsed by a superior body of the enemy. Bragg's army is between Dalton and Ringgold, at a place called Tunnel Hill, and extends northward on the west side of the Knoxville Railroad. The campaign in Northern Georgia seems to be at an end this season. Both armies will have to recuperate.

General Burnside has defeated Longstreet near Knoxville, and taken 5,000 prisoners.

A man came into a printing office to beg a paper. "Because," he said, "we like to read the newspapers very much, but our neighbors are all too stingy to take one."

The Erie, Pa., publishers have entered into an agreement to increase the subscription price of their respective papers, and demand payment invariably in advance.

Some Postmasters do not appear to be aware of the fact that subscribers who fail through their carelessness to receive papers have the right of action against them for a penalty of fifty collars.

Never take a paper without paying the printer, or at least sending a luck of your hair to let him know that you are about.

It not infrequently happens that clergymen, in marrying a couple, omit to give a certificate of marriage, or to make any registration of it. Such evidence is rendered especially important just now, as in case of a death of a soldier, the widow must have a certificate of marriage before she can receive a pension.

The Lycoming Gazette says: Among a long list, published, of men who were drafted in Lycoming county, but failed to report, and are liable to be arrested as deserters, is the name of James Haffing. If anybody wants to arrest him as a deserter, they will find him in his grave, at Clear Spring, Maryland, where he died while in the military service of the government.

The Henry R. Chamberlain who was arrested in Hartford for adultery with Mrs. Nancy W. Bradley, of Ansonia, was President of the Loyal League of his town! The papers say she was a very handsome woman—but the public would like to know if she is a loyal!

Eighty condemned army horses that had cost the Government \$130 a head, were sold in New York on Monday at prices varying from seventy-five cents to fifty-three dollars, averaging \$13.50. Of the lot twenty were sold under four dollars.



A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

Thursday, Dec. 3d, 1863.

A Mistake.—A rumor prevailed in town for several days last week that Peter Walsh, Esq., one of the representatives of this county in the legislature, had been killed on the railroad somewhere near Elmira, N. Y. We are glad of the opportunity to state that such is not the fact. We saw a brother of Mr. Walsh on Friday, who informed us that Peter, in stepping from the wrong side of the car at Athena, was considerably hurt, but that he was in a fair way of recovering. We hope, therefore, not only to see Mr. Walsh in a short time fully restored to health, but that he will be enabled to discharge his duties the coming Winter as efficiently as ever. —Lucerne Union.

The greatest folly of my life was the issuing of the emancipation proclamation. Such were the words of President Lincoln to Wendell Phillips last January, according to the testimony of the latter in a speech he made at Music Hall in New Haven. Before the issuing of that document, President Lincoln gave it as his opinion that it would be of no more effect than the "Pop's bull against the comet," and after he had given it to the world he regards it as "the greatest folly of his life," and did not scruple to so inform one of the most influential leaders of the fanatic faction who had forced him into the objectionable measure.

The radical papers exult over the defeat of "Tuttle, the Copperhead," who was the Democratic candidate for Governor in Iowa. As Mr. Tuttle is a brigadier general under Grant, winning victories for the Union, the justice of this epithet is not apparent. If plain language, its use in such a connection is infamously false.

Gen. John H. Morgan, the noted rebel guerrilla who led the raid into Ohio last Summer, escaped from the Columbus Penitentiary with six of his Captains, on the night of the 27th, by cutting a hole in the floor of the cell into a sewer, and then scaling the outer wall. A telegram from Toronto says he arrived there on the 30th by railroad, would go to Halifax to take a steamer for Nassau.

The radical Republicans have a good deal to say about prosecuting the war for the Union, while at the same time they protest against the restoration of the Union as it was framed by the Fathers. They talk, too, about "the armed defence of the Constitution," and yet they repudiate all constitutional obligations.

The Catskill Recorder says that the Independent, Tilton's paper, is out with a suggestion to increase the salary of the President. Another paper suggests that if the family income needs to be increased, it can be accomplished by Mr. Lincoln's son taking the bounties and enlisting in the army!

A soldier, gaining his knowledge of military phrases entirely from his own experience, gives the following definition of "Pickets": "These are chaps that are sent out to borry terbacker of the enemy, and see if the rebels has gott a pass."

Curran said of the liberty of the press "That great sentinel of the State, that grand detector of public imposture; guard it, because when it sinks, there sinks with it, in one common grave, the liberty of the subject, and the security of the crown."

An order issued on the 16th, inst, relieves Gen. Burnside from the command of the Army of the Ohio and places Gen. Foster in command. Gen. Burnside is ordered to report to the Adjutant Gen. in Washington.

The Commissioners of Worcester Co., Mass., have received a notification from the United States Marshal to hold themselves in readiness to receive and keep in close custody, at the jail in Fitchburg, ten or twelve female secession spies, now held by our Government as prisoners.

Lincoln's Secretary of State, William H. Seward has publicly declared that if the opponents of Mr. Lincoln should succeed in electing a President in 1864 against the majority, who elected Abraham Lincoln in 1860, that majority will not acquiesce "without bloodshed!"

Mr. D. S. Dickinson on abolitionism in 1860.—"If Satan had been commissioned to scourge mankind, he could not have better fulfilled his mission than by turning Abolition, disunionism; and preaching the doctrines, they preach. They are desperate men, from all parties—the lame, the frail, and the blind gathered together, and what are they going to do? Going to help freedom! Freedom for whom? Their every effort jeopardizes freedom; and if only their efforts prevailed, we would not have a free government!"

Among the prisoners captured at Chattanooga were a large number of Pemberton's men, paroled at Vicksburg. Gen. Grant has telegraphed to Washington to ascertain what disposition he shall make of them.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.

The Philadelphia North American gives some excellent advice to those who wish to invest money. It is well for those who have money to heed the counsel: "Though money has been temporarily scarce, capital continues abundant; and the recent tumble in the stock market has brought capitalists to a realizing sense of the unreliable character of many of the securities dealt in. It is greatly to the credit of the Government that its forms of all the securities daily dealt in on the market have maintained their integrity of price better than almost anything else. Its Five-Twenty-year six per cent. loan, the interest on which is promptly paid in GOLD, has been subscribed, to all through the present in the money market, at an average of more than two millions a day. And what is not the least gratifying fact in connection with the daily large subscriptions to this popular loan, scarcely any of it is returned to the market for sale. It is taken for investment, and is held with unflinching confidence in its reliability. And why should it not be? It is seen that the Government now, after 2 years of the most gigantic war that the world has ever known, experiences no difficulty in commanding the necessary means to prosecute it, or in paying regularly the interest in Gold as it falls due. If this can be done while the war is waged, who can anticipate any difficulty in readily accomplishing it when the war shall be ended? What better investment then, for capital, than the "Five-Twenty" Government loan? But if any doubt, let him refer to the statistics furnished by the census tables of the various nations of the world. The facts which they present will prove the most satisfactory mode of dispelling the numberless gloomy apprehensions which are being continually conjured up by those who are disposed to exaggerate the extent of the calamity occasioned by our rebellion. A reference to the state of most of the prosperous nations of the old world clearly disproves such a position, and shows that the highest conditions of national advancement have not been materially affected by the extended wars in which those nations have been immemorably engaged, and that a heavy national indebtedness has not proved an unmitigated evil."

For instance, Great Britain, France and the Netherlands will undoubtedly be conceded to represent the highest prosperity that has been attained by any of the European nations. And yet no nations have been called upon to endure fiercer or more prolonged wars, domestic and foreign, than they. The effect has been, unquestionably, to incur an enormous national indebtedness; but neither their wars nor their indebtedness have had the effect to destroy their elasticity, nor to check the progress of their general prosperity. The result would have been different, probably, if these nations had been falling into decay, instead of being, as they really were, in a state of development; and in this respect their case resembles our own, with enormous advantages in our favor. These nations, while undergoing the trials of war, were oppressed by the evils of an immense exodus of their people, caused by the density of their population, the impossibility to provide occupation for them, the low price of labor, and the scarcity of territory. Compared with our own country, they possessed slight room for future development; they were settled in every part, and no vast territory lay invitingly open to encourage enterprise and settlement. Their great problem has ever been what to do with their surplus population, which in its turn, has sought new fields for adventure and self support in countries like our own, where an illimitable territory waits to be developed, and where incalculable resources invite industry and energy. The encouragement to be derived from these facts and comparisons of circumstances is very great, and to the mind of any dispassionate reasoner is conclusive that the course of this great country is onward and upward, and that its credit will live unimpaired to the end!"

The price of subscription of the Greensburg papers has been increased, as has been the case with many other newspapers, and some will send their papers only to those who pay in advance. This advance in subscription is rendered necessary by the rise in paper, ink and the expense of living.

One swindling contractor has got his deserts. John B. Steller (or Stetter), who undertook to furnish pure coffee for army use, failed in furnishing the stipulated quantity, and adulterated that which he did furnish. He was tried by Court Martial, and is sentenced to five years in State Prison.

On the 1st of January, 1864, the subscription price of the Wayne County Herald will be advanced to Two Dollars per annum. Our readers will at once see the necessity of this change, when we tell them that the paper upon which this is printed, costs us more than double to-day what it did two years since, and that all printing stock is still rapidly advancing. The greatly enhanced cost of living, also tends to necessitate this step. We could buy fifty per cent. more of the necessities of life with a dollar and a half, in 1861, than we can with the same money now.

Whilst a hundred of our unfortunate soldiers, prisoners in Richmond, are starving to death, millions of dollars are being expended by the authorities in Washington to get up balls and parties, which are nightly attended by civil and military officers; to the utter disgrace of the nation.

Is the past history of the United States a record of shame, of cruelty and oppression? Is the Constitution a league with death and a covenant with hell? Is the flag a "saucy lie"? Abolitionists answer in the affirmative.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS!

VICTORY! WILL SOON BE WON!

Winter Shawls, Dress Goods, Silk and Cloth Cloaks, Delaines, Serges, Ladies' Cloth, Lawns, Gingham, Velvets, Silks, Bombazines, White Alpaca, &c., &c.

BONNETS! In every variety of style, color, and price, from 50 cents upwards.

Domestics, Prints, MILLINERY GOODS, EXCEEDINGLY LOW FIGURES, CLOTHING and Furnishing Goods, REASONABLE TERMS.

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The reasoning which confounds the administration with the government is just that which would confound the captain of a steamboat with the steamboat. Upon the application of the Governor an order has been made for the transfer of the sick and wounded Pennsylvania soldiers in the hospital at David's Island, New York, to Philadelphia.

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