THE HON. ANDREW JOHNSON.

HIS RECEPTION IN CINCINNATI.

A Great Speech from the Patriot.

The Hon. Andrew Johnson arrived in Cincinnati on Wednesday. The coming was unheralded and the people were therefore taken by surprise. After the news of his arrival had been noised abroad a large mass of people congregated about the hotel, where, in response to their calls, he made a short speech to them, saying that the stars and stripes must be defended to the last extremity. In the afternoon a committee from the Chamber of Commerce and another from the citizens waited upon him, offering him the freedom of the city, &c. In response to addresses of welcome he made the following speech:

Fellow Citizens and Countrymen:

In response to the welcome which has just been tendered to me by the chosen organ of this city, I have not language to express my gratitude. On the present occasion I am here without expectation of any such reception as is this which has welcomed me. Neither have I any desire, so far as I am myself concerned, for any such thing, and I might conclude the remarks which I shall make on the present occasion, by endorsing and responding to every sentiment which has been uttered by your chosen speaker. I feel that while I am a citizen of the Southern States, as they are called, I am a citizen of the United States, and most cordially do I respond to what has been said in reference to maintaining the Union of these States. The Constitution laye down a basis on which the Union may and can be preserved, and for one, I am willing to live under, abide by, and sustain the flag which Washington carried throughout the Revolution.

I repeat that I have no language to express, no words to utter; rather I have words which will not give utterance to my feelings of heartfelt and sincere gratitude, and at the same time express my devotion to that flag. Much has been said about the South and the North. I am glad to hear the language expressed by your organ to day, that the pending difficulties or existing war does not grow out of any animosity to any local institution, but from a devotion to our common country; and, as far as possible, to bring back those individuals or States, if you please, which have taken upon themselves to proclaim the odious doctrine of secession. I characterize secession as an odious doctrine, a heresy, a political absurdity. It is an odious and abominable doctrine, and I look upon it as contrary to all government, and as a heresy which should be crushed out. Where it is admitted, no government, political, moral, or religious, can stand. It is disintegrating in its nature, and a kind of universal solvent. I speak it not profanely, but it is hell-formed, hell-bound, and, if permitted to go on, it will drag everything in its train thither.

In response to what has been said, I am proud that I can lay my hand on my breast and say that I am willing to guaranty every right, every single right, which belongs either to the North, South, East, or West. I am gratified to carry your sentiments to the people of whom I am one: that there is no disposition to make war upon any institution, whether of slavery or otherwise, and your determination to leave the disposition of slavery to time and those circumstances by which it is surrounded, and over which no political legislation can exert any control.

I hope that it may not be deemed out of place if I make any allusion to myself or of my own position. My position in the Congress of the United States is familiar to most if not all of you. Those doctrines I there laid down are still mine. I still believe that without the power of enforcing the laws and maintaining itself, there can be no Government. And I believe that we have reached the time when it is time to show the world, Pagan and Christian, whether we have a Government or no. It is time that the world should know that the Government framed in 1789 was not a dream, and that it has neither been frittered away nor faded from our sight. It is time that the whole civilized world should know that the doctrine of secession is a heresy, and that neither States nor individuals are not the Government as yet.

These are substantially the doctrines I cited and maintained in 1833, and from that down to the present time. Let us look at the last struggle for the Presidency. The friends of Senator Douglas presented him as the best Union man. The friends of Mr. Breckinridge, of whom I was one, regarded him as the best representative of the Union sentiment. Others presented Hon. John Bell as the best Union candidate, and the Republicans, so far as I am informed, have always been for the Union. Thus we had four candidates, the only question between whose advocates was, Who was entitled to pre-eminence for their efforts in preserving the Union? We have now laid aside all questions of political difference, all disputes about the division of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands, about tariffs, about banks and no banks, and gathering around the stars and stripes in one fraternal hug over our devotion to it, the flag of our country. So far as I am concerned, I am proud of that flag borne by Washington and his compeers, over the bloody battle fields and frozen marshes of a seven years' war. I am proud of that flag, the emblem of our liberties.

You are all familiar with the events which have taken place in Tennessee. In Tennessee last, at a special session of the Legislature, a bill calling a Convention was submitted to the people, who voted it down by a majority of 64,000. Then another special session was called, and, in secret session, the people of East Tennessee were sold, like sheep in the shambles, to the Southern Confederacy. While the officers of that Confederacy knew about all that was going on, my people were not suffered to put an ear to the keyhole, or peep through a crevice, while they were being transferred to the Southern Confederacy.

Only a little more than thirty days were allowed in which to ratify or reject the ordinance of secession. Fifty-five hundred dollars were voted by the Governor by which to arm men, who should overawe and intimidate the Union men. Even a slave has usually the privilege of selecting his master, but here are we, the people of a sovereign State, told without having a voice in the choice of a master. By the same bill three thousand officers were created and distributed over the State to overawe and intimidate the Union votes. Thus domineered, hectored, and browbeaten, a large proportion of Union men were kept from the polls; yet, with all this, over thirty counties in East Tennessee, where we had an opportunity to canvass, gave a majority of from 20 to 25,000 against secession. My own county gave a majority of 2,007 against it. We of East Tennessee are resolved still to stand by the State and the Union. If an earthquake or a tornado should sweep the other portion of the State from existence, we of East Tennessee should still claim to be the State, and will make the same claim should the same result be obtained by any other cause. All that we ask is that there shall be no invasion from the South, or from other portions of the State. We ask that we may have means to defend ourselves, under that clause of the Constitution which provides that every citizen shall have the right to keep and bear arms. We have asked the Governor for our fair proportion of those arms which were distributed for the protection of the State, and have been answered that we shall have them, provided we will form into companies and brigades, to be transferred to Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy. We will form no such companies; we will receive no arms on these conditions. We will appeal to the General Government for aid, and being provided with arms, we will protect and defend our homes, our firesides, and our Government from all invasion.

We have been taunted—told that we were traitors—that the hemp was growing for us—that the day of our execution was fixed. We have stood all this, and more, face to face, toe to toe, and answered that the Constitution defines treason to be adhering to the enemies of the United States, and giving them aid and comfort; and we have told them that the time will come when the judiciary will dare to decide according to the law, and then we will see for whom the day of execution is fixed, and for whose neck the hemp is growing.

The stars and stripes should be preserved, if for nothing else, as a memento, as an emblem of the best and purest Government upon which the sun ever shone. And I invoke the bitterest curses upon the head of him who would trail it in the dust. I know that rewards have been offered for my head, and that it is even said that warrants have been issued for Etheridge, myself, and other Union men. But, my friends, I am no fugitive, much less am I a fugitive from justice. I am not flying from my home. I am on my way to execute a holy mission. I am willing to place every particle of property I possess at the disposal of the Government, if she needs it, in this strife, and if this is not enough, I am willing to pour out my life blood a libation on the altar of my country. If I fall in this strife, all I ask is, that my corpse shall be carried to my home in Tennessee, wrapped in the stars and stripes, and that I shall be buried among her mountains. And if the Union should fall with me, all that I ask is, that, wrapped in the flag which is her emblem, I shall be buried in the same common grave. I ask no greater glory.

Treachery of the Missouri State Troops.

THEY FIRE ON A FLAG OF TRUCE AND KILL FIVE OF THEIR OWN OFFICERS.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

On Thursday, the 13th instant, Captain Stanley, with a company of two hundred United States cavalry, left Camp Union, near Kansas City, on a mission of inquiry, merely to ascertain the intent and purposes of the State troops' encampment at Rock Spring, ten miles from Kansas City. On approaching the State troops he raised a white flag, and halting his command about eighty yards distant, proceeded to hold a conference with the commander of the State troops, to ascertain the object of their being in that neighborhood.

Major Farrar, of this city, opened the parley by an inquiry of their object, to which an equivocal and unsatisfactory reply was given. Major Farrar then returned to his line, and Captain Stanley, in an entirely peaceful object, commanding his men under no circumstances to fire, proceeded to Col. Holloway with an earnest endeavor to prevent a collision and avoid a future engagement.

While he was holding a conference, he noticed movement among the State troops, forming in hostile array, to which he called the attention of Col. Holloway, saying he saw his troops were not respecting his flag of truce and immediately retired, and thus summarily ending the conference. The State troops immediately opened a fire upon them from artillery and muskets, killing Col. D. B. Holloway, who had recently resigned from the U. S. service, (where he had made an ample fortune,) J. B. McGlanahan, Samuel Rolson, Henry Stone Street, and Mr. Harbaugh, and mortally wounding another, and wounding one other—all their own men, and wounding one of the United States soldiers.

Thus ended the treacherous business, the U. S. troops returning to their camp without firing a shot.

Comment is unnecessary on such dastardly conduct

On Friday, the 14th inst., a force consisting of about 700 Federal troops left Camp Union for the encampment of the State troops in the vicinity of Independence. Upon the approach of the Federal troops the rebel forces of about 900 men fled, leaving behind them a large amount of camp equipage, baggage, and some 25 to 30 horses.

The Federal troops pushed on to Independence, marched around the public square, hoisted the American flag, the band playing Hail Columbia, Star Spangled Banner, &c., and returned to the camp previously occupied by the rebels. The rights of private parties were respected, and such as was thought to be private in material and horses left upon the ground. The following day the Federal troops returned to their own camp.

The telegraph operator at Independence had been impressed into service by the State troops, and despatches in the office entirely destroyed.

This is the true version of the whole matter, about which so many rumors and absurd reports have been made.

Gov. ELLIS, of North Carolina, writes that the coast defences of that State are such as to defy the whole power of the United States navy.

NOTES ON THE REBELLION.

NEWSPAPER FACTS AND OPINIONS.

MISREPRESENTATION OF THE NORTH.

The following from the Richmond correspondence of the New Orleans *Picayune* furnishes another illustration of the gross misrepresentations about the North which are circulated among the Southern people:

Much that is curious reaches us from the North. One of our own most prominent citizens has just returned from a trip through the whole country. He was in the train which was fired into between Harper's Ferry and Baltimore, and from the latter city was in company with the New York Seventh Regiment, and others from that State, returning home. They were loud in their expressions of indignation, not at their personal treatment at the Federal capital, but at the degradation of the Government, which seemed lost to all sense of constitutional obligation, and even of personal honor. A perfect tyranny reigned at the capital. There was not even an outward respect for the laws. No civil process was respected. It was a perfect military despotism. Even the most sacred engagements were regarded only so long as it was for their interest to regard them. For instance, it was understood from the beginning that the Seventh should never be called upon to pass the Potomac—all of their feelings revolted at the idea of invading the South—and yet, almost at a moment's notice, they were ordered directly across to Alexandria. This was "the hair which broke the camel's back," and in utter disgust at what they had seen and suffered, every man of them revolted and returned home. And their story is the story of thousands of others. It is doubtful, indeed, if another regiment of citizen soldiery can ever be induced to come on from New York, whatever be the pretext. The Lincolnites must hereafter rely upon their mercenaries. Nor is there any evidence that the masses of the Northern people are going, in any substantial manner, to support the war There is no alacrity in enlistment, at all events. From Baltimore to the Canada line, there is to be seen no movement of troops, except like a crab—backwards; nor is there any disposition among men of substance to contribute of their means. They talk largely and threaten hugely, but all ends in talk and threats.

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

The Richmond papers of Thursday have the following items of Southern news:

On Monday last the Fourth regiment of South Carolina volunteers, one thousand strong, under Colonel Gist, arrived at Richmond, and on Wednesday the Third regiment, from the same State, also one thousand strong, under Colonel Williams, arrived there. Two more regiments, one from Georgia, arrived at Richmond on Wednesday.

On Tuesday evening President Davis was serenaded in Richmond, by the New Orleans Washington Artillery. They were handsomely entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Davis. This company has a history of six-pounders, twelve-pound howitzers, and rifled cannon.

The battalion of Louisiana volunteers, five hundred and eighty-five strong, left Richmond on Wednesday, via the York River Railroad, for active service.

R. M. Parker, a volunteer of one of the Vermont regiments, who had been taken prisoner near Fortress Monroe, left Richmond on Wednesday, for Yorktown, to be exchanged for a Confederate prisoner held by General Butler. He says he was handsomely and kindly treated while a prisoner in Richmond.

AFFAIRS AT PORTSMOUTH AND NORFOLK.

The Richmond *Examiner* has a letter dated Portsmouth, June 19, from which we take the following:

Arrests of spies continue to be made. Yesterday three men—Williams, claiming to be from Smithfield; Howell, a Hamptonite, and a man, name unknown, were arrested a few miles from the former place, by members of the Fourth North Carolina Regiment, who were on a scouting tour. These are unquestionably the same men who were pursued by Pryor's men, a few days since, in the neighborhood of Burwell's Bay. The trio are in jail in Norfolk. They had a pass from General Butler.

If these men are not lying for effect, the Bethel affair was one of terrible import. Howell and Williams report that the slaughter of the Federalists was absolutely appalling—no warm, no, they escaped never intending to return. According to their statement or estimate, not less than seven hundred were killed and more than an equal number lost arms, legs, or were in some manner wounded.

Hon. Howell Cobb has been in Norfolk since Monday, having two sons in the Columbus City Guards as privates. One of them has been in feeble health, and hence this visit.

THE CONFEDERATE CABINET.

The Richmond *Whig*, of June 4, says:

"The first meeting of the Cabinet of the Confederate States of America took place yesterday, at an apartment in the custom house."

MILITARY MOVEMENTS AT RICHMOND.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, writing under date of June 7, says:

At no time since the commencement of the war has Richmond witnessed such a busy spectacle as during the past week. Troops are arriving here by thousands. The streets are filled with men from every State of the Southern Confederacy, and with every style of uniform which it is possible to conceive. Several regiments have come from Pensacola. Among these the most notable are the famous New Orleans Zouaves—six hundred and thirty strong—the most picturesque, romantic, ugly, undescribable-looking set of dare-devils who ever shouldered a musket. Most of them are Frenchmen, though there is a strong infusion of Anglo-Saxon and German, and in their harum scarum style of doing things, the absence of all restraint, and their unquestionably fierce aspect, they are calculated to produce a sensation, both morally and at the point of the bayonet, wherever they go. Possessing all the *élan* of the regular French "Zou-Zou," they add to it a superb physique, which will make them a tower of strength to their enemies.

Smart, wiry, active as squirrels, brown as Malays, and full of aqua-fortis, they are certainly the most dangerous looking set of individuals who have yet been brought into the field. Their dress is the native and material of the regular French Zouaves—embroidered blue jackets, red baggy trowsers, black leather leggins and white gaiters, the whole surmounted by a red fez skull-cap, which rests jaunty upon the back of their almost shaven heads, and ends in a blue tassel dangling between the shoulder blades.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Convention of North Carolina, on the 18th inst., elected the following delegates to the Confederate Congress: For the State at large—R. W. Avery and George Davis; *1st district*, W. N. H. Smith; *2d*, Thomas Ruffin; *3d*, T. D. McDowell; *4th*, A. W. Venable; *5th*, John M. Morehead; *6th*, R. C. Puryear; *7th*, Burton Craige; *8th*, A. *D. Davidson*.

The Convention, on the 17th inst., authorized the first regiment of North Carolina volunteers, who took no active a part in the affair at Bethel, to inscribe on their colors the word "Bethel."

FROM FLORIDA.

Catherine Murat, grand-daughter of Napoleon's great marshal, volunteers her aid in any way that it can be employed for the benefit of the Florida troops.

VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

An ordinance to the following effect is pending before this body:

That any citizen of Virginia holding office under the Government of the United States shall, after the first day of July next, be forever banished from the State, and is declared an alien enemy, and shall be considered as such in all the courts of Virginia.

Any citizen of Virginia who shall hereafter undertake to represent the State of Virginia in the Congress of the United States shall, in addition to the penalties of the preceding section, be deemed guilty of treason, and his property shall, on information of the Attorney General, in any court of this Commonwealth, be confiscated to the uses of the State.

The first section shall not be deemed applicable to any officer of the United States or of the Confederate States until after the last day of January next.

An ordinance has been passed adopting the Constitution of the Confederate States.

A proposition is pending suggesting the propriety of setting aside all the debts due by Virginia, or the citizens, or any corporation thereof, to the citizens of any Northern State now engaged in invading the soil of Virginia.

SHERRARD CLEMENS FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "It has been slanderously reported that Hon. Sherrard Clemens, late member of Congress from the Wheeling (Va.) district, was disaffected towards the great cause. This is entirely false. Mr. Clemens has been compelled, by disease, to a long confinement at his home, near Wheeling. He has never recovered from the severe wound received in his duel with O. Jennings Wise. We see, however, by the Wheeling *Intelligencer* of June 18, that Mr. Clemens was present at the excursion of the Wheeling Convention to the camp at Bellaire, O. That paper says:

The Hon. Sherrard Clemens was then introduced, and was received with cheers. Mr. C. spoke with a great deal of energy, and his remarks, brief as they were, strongly tested his physical strength. He told the soldiers that they came as deliverers, and would be welcomed by every loyal heart in the State. In speaking of the rebellion in the eastern part of the State, he said the people over there were like potatoes, the best part under ground. He struck old Wise with a great deal of bitterness, and was most loudly applauded.

A UNION CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

We learn that Mr. C. H. Foster, of this State, is about to announce himself as an unconditional Union candidate for Congress from the First district of North Carolina, represented in the last House by Hon. W. N. H. Smith. A statute of the State fixes the first Thursday of August as the day of election. Mr. Foster is recently from his district, and is confident that a strong Union feeling exists there, as elsewhere throughout the State, which will very soon demonstrate itself effectively.—*Washington Republican.*

THRILLING ADVENTURE WITH TWO LARGE SNAKES.—The St. Joseph (Mich.) *Traveller*, of June 12, says that while crossing a piece of marshy ground bordering on the Northern bayou, near this village, in company with a small boy, the sheriff discovered two large blue racer snakes just ahead of him, and although armed with nothing but an insignificant stick, he resolved at once to endeavor to despatch the monsters! Therefore, by describing a circle, he headed them off, and hemmed them in next to the water, which this species of reptile dislikes exceedingly; but, as he approached nearer and nearer, the largest one, head erect, turned upon him, and in an instant coiled its strong sinewy body about his legs with such tenacity that it was impossible for him to move from his tracks without falling over. But, in spite of this predicament, the sheriff was not so much alarmed until he saw the other snake, which had meantime been running from side to side, suddenly start towards him, and with the quickness of lightning, leap upon him, catching his arm in his embrace, and binding it to his body as firmly as if it had been secured with chains of steel, and, of course, notwithstanding he strained every nerve in the effort, he could not release it. With his left he drew a sheath knife from a breast pocket of his coat, and made short work of severing the coils of his disagreeable foes. The largest of these monsters measured seven feet four and one-half inches, and the other five feet eight inches in length. The sheriff says that it seemed to him that the terrible embrace of the large reptile was equal to the strength which two men could bring to bear on a rope about a person's limbs, and was extremely painful; while the quickness of their movements was indeed astonishing. He brought away their heads as trophies of his victory.

STANLEY MIX committed suicide in Mobile, Ala., a few days ago, in consequence of a fear of becoming bankrupt, his estate having greatly declined during the past two weeks.

GENERAL NEWS.

DESIRE OF SOLDIERS FOR WATER ON THE BATTLE FIELD.—A participator in the fight at Great Bethel gives the following idea of the risk a soldier will run to obtain water upon the battle field: "Some of us have had very narrow chances for life. In the course of the fight, several of us ran across a road along which the cannon of the enemy were constantly playing, in order to get water. (I find, by the way, that on the battle-field a man will risk his life, without hesitation, for water.) Having got it, we were waiting to rush back again, dodging the balls in order to do so. Our first lieutenant sang out, "Don't so many of you come at once!" I, with some others, stopped to allow the next lot to pass. They made a rush, and when nearly across, a cannon-ball came whizzing along and killed four men, mowing them down instantly. One was of our own corps, one of the East Boston Company, one a lieutenant of artillery, and one unknown to me. On seeing this,we immediately made a rush after them, but, though running the same risk, went safely over."

DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM THE MISSOURI STATE PENITENTIARY.—A letter to the St. Louis *Republican* says that the convicts in the State penitentiary, at Jefferson city, Missouri, made a desperate attempt to escape on the 15th inst

"They had all dined together as usual in the hall, and were about to be conducted to their respective cells by the guards, when, by some previously concerted plan, they rushed upon the latter and completely subdued them. They then poured out into the prison yard, and commenced breaking a hole in the wall, when they were discovered by the soldiers stationed without, who immediately gave the alarm. In less than ten minutes four companies of United States troops had arrived at the spot. They encompassed the prison, scaled the walls, and shot down one of the convicts who was about to force himself through the hole. Two or three others were wounded. After which they were all driven back at the point of the bayonet into their cells and secured. Not one escaped."

ASSAULT ON THE MANAGER OF THE BOWERY THEATRE.—Mr. James Lingard, manager of the New Bowery Theatre, was in the Brooklyn Police Court on Saturday, preferring a charge of assault and battery against a man named Patrick Leahy. Mr. Lingard was at the Fulton Ferry, the other evening, waiting for the boat, when Leahy, who was in liquor, came up and asked him if he was a military officer. Mr. Lingard, to humor the man, said he was. Leahy asked him how much pay he allowed recruits; Lingard said, about ten cents a day; Leahy seemed to take this as an insult to a patriot, and struck Lingard in the eye. Leahy was very sorry, now he was sober, and Mr. Lingard was not disposed to press the charge vindictively, so the justice suspended sentence.

DEATH OF SOLDIERS.—Charles Bons, a Frenchman, belonging to Company K, Colonel Lewis' Pennsylvania regiment, died at the Lombard-street Infirmary on Wednesday last, of typhoid pneumonia. His remains were interred at Baltimore Cemetery, on Thursday afternoon, with military honors, by the company of which he was a member.

Samuel Bowman, a member of Company C, same regiment, died on Thursday, of inflammation of the membrane of the stomach.

THE Democracy of Iowa have called their State Convention to nominate a Democratic State ticket, to meet at Des Moines on Wednesday, July 3. Several members of the party protest against the call, as they desire a Union ticket to be put in the field.

The diptheria is making terrible ravages in the towns of Auburn and Franklin, Mo. In Franklin the death rate has been from 5 to 7 per week. Old and young are alike victims to this terrible malady.

ADMIRAL MOORSOM, of the English navy, who has recently died, was a lieutenant of the *Superb*, 74, when she was one of the blockading squadron off New London, in the last war with England.

The first number of a daily newspaper has been issued in York, Pa. It is entitled the *Daily Recorder*.

LEXINGTON and Fayette, the city and county of Brocknridge, gave 1,042 majority for Crittenden.

PRINCE FREDERICK, of Prussia, and the Princess Royal, will visit England, with their infant son, in the course of next month.

THE COST of fitting out troops, up to the present, to the State of Connecticut, including bounty-money, provisions, &c., is over $600,000.

THE Charleston *Mercury* boasts that no *sum* could ever induce a resident in South Carolina. That's especially true of patriotism.—*Louisville Journal.*

THE Mobile papers are urging the necessity of confiscating all the property in that city which is owned by Northern citizens.

M. BLONDIN will receive £1,200 for giving a course of twelve of his wonderful performances at the Crystal Palace, England.

It is bad for the Confederate States Government when its merchant vessels are taken, and its loan isn't.—*Louisville Journal.*

HON. JOHN P. ARNDE, one of the oldest pioneers of Wisconsin, died at Green Bay, in that State, a short time since.

A GREAT drought is prevailing in Wisconsin, which threatens materially to injure the crops.

JOHN S. CARLISLE and G. P. Van Winkle will probably be the new Virginia Senators.

MEDICINAL.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE

SICK HEADACHE.

CURE

NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CURE ALL KINDS OF

HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom failin removing the *Nausea and Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently on the bowels, removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years; during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous system* or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of *diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

Who genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the price.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed

HENRY C. SPALDING,

48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF

SPALDING'S

CEPHALIC PILLS

WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM

HEADACHE,

WHAT A

SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 8, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few of the first box I got of you.
Send the Pills by mail, and oblige
Your obt'l Servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 8, 1861.

SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOKEHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, HUNTINGDON COUNTY, Pa., JANUARY 16, 1861.

M. G. SPALDING,
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Yours, &c.,
JNO. S. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have received one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 18, 1861.

M. G. SPALDING, Esq.
Please find enclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*
Street
A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot co., O.

BEVERLY, MASS., Dec. 11, 1860.

M. G. SPALDING, Esq.
Please send me six dozen or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more prominently before the people of this place. Your Pills are doing a good work in our community. If you have anything of the kind please send me.
One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headaches, usually lasting two days, *was cured of six attacks in one hour by your Pills*, which I sent her.
Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN Co., Ohio, JANUARY 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar St., N. Y.
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents, ($5,) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. D. Miller, Reynoldsburg, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instantly.
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, MICH., Jan. 14, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, the first day of July next, they have banished from the State, and is declared an alien enemy, and shall be considered as such in all the courts of Virginia.
Any citizen of Virginia who shall hereafter undertake to represent the State of Virginia in the Congress of the United States shall, in addition to the penalties of the preceding section, be deemed guilty of treason, and his property shall, on information of the Attorney General, in any court of this Commonwealth, be confiscated to the uses of the State.
The first section shall not be deemed applicable to any officer of the United States or of the Confederate States until after the last day of January next.
An ordinance has been passed adopting the Constitution of the Confederate States.
A proposition is pending suggesting the propriety of setting aside all the debts due by Virginia, or the citizens, or any corporation thereof, to the citizens of any Northern State now engaged in invading the soil of Virginia.
SHERRARD CLEMENS FOR THE GOVERNMENT.
The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "It has been slanderously reported that Hon. Sherrard Clemens, late member of Congress from the Wheeling (Va.) district, was disaffected towards the great cause. This is entirely false. Mr. Clemens has been compelled, by disease, to a long confinement at his home, near Wheeling. He has never recovered from the severe wound received in his duel with O. Jennings Wise. We see, however, by the Wheeling *Intelligencer* of June 18, that Mr. Clemens was present at the excursion of the Wheeling Convention to the camp at Bellaire, O. That paper says:
The Hon. Sherrard Clemens was then introduced, and was received with cheers. Mr. C. spoke with a great deal of energy, and his remarks, brief as they were, strongly tested his physical strength. He told the soldiers that they came as deliverers, and would be welcomed by every loyal heart in the State. In speaking of the rebellion in the eastern part of the State, he said the people over there were like potatoes, the best part under ground. He struck old Wise with a great deal of bitterness, and was most loudly applauded.
A UNION CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS IN NORTH CAROLINA.
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POPULAR RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD REJUVENATOR.

PROF. WOOD'S
RESTORATIVE CORDIAL
AND
BLOOD REJUVENATOR

is precisely what its name indicates, for, while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilarating, and strengthens to the extremities. It also invigorates, rejuvenates, and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus fortifies and secures the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. Not only preparation ever offered to the world in a specific form, can lay as fair a claim to be the Elixir of Life. So chemically and skilfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic and strengthener yet discovered, *as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence soothe the weakest stomach*, and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating, in its effects, and is a sure specific for lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of pure vegetables, and, being free from *imbibing powerfully* tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and by the less informed portion of humanity; for it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to see that debility follows all attacks of disease and lays the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous to which our mortal nature is subject. Such, for example, as the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Want of Appetite, Painful Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Hypochondria, Night Sweats, Cold Chills, Fever and Ague, and Fever, and all those disorders which arise from the above causes, so fearfully fatal if unattended to in time, called *Premature Weakness*, and Diseases of the Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Scalding or Irritated Urine, Gravel (or brick dust) deposits, Weakness of the Urinary Organs, Pain in the Back, Sides and Limbs, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Costiveness, Cold, Hacking and Continued Cough, Emaciation, Difficulty in Breathing, and, indeed, we might enumerate many more evils, but we have space only to say, it will not only cure the debility following these ills and fevers, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic Influences, and cure the disease at once, if already attacked, and as it acts directly and peculiarly upon the Blood, Stomach, Liver and the Lover to action, promoting, in fact, all the secretions and excretions of the system, it will infallibly prevent any deleterious consequence following upon change of climate or water; hence all persons should have a bottle with them, and all should take a table-spoonful at least before eating. As it prevents costiveness, which generates the diseases of infancy, it should be in the hands of all persons who are subject to fits, or convulsions, including children and all ladies not accustomed to much outdoor exercise, *should always use it.* If they will, they will find an agreeable, pleasant, and effectual remedy against those ills which rob them of their loveliness, for health cannot exist without it, and health cannot exist while the above irregularities continue. Then, again, the Cordial is a perfect Mother's Relief. Taken month previous to confinement, it will *prevent* the dreadful period with comparative ease and safety. *There is no medicine in it, this Cordial is all we claim for it. Mothers, try it!* And to you we appeal to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughter, before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former, from false delicacy, suffer on and on to a premature grave rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the world and its business cares, as to be not for you they, too, would travel in the same downward path, until too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilant, and to you we confidently appeal, to save your sons and your husbands. Affection will unerringly point you to Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator, as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need. O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, 444 Broadway, New York, and 4 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists. Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

Sold in Phila. by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Nos. 7 and 9 North FIFTH Street; HASSARD & CO., 170 MARKET Street, and 1 CHESTNUT Street, and DYOTT & CO., 232 North SECOND Street.
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ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE,

The New Remedy for RHEUMATISM.

During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the *Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine*, as a

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM;

and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the

MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS

of its great value in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR USE. We find that wherever they were, strongly tested his physical strength. He told the soldiers that they came as deliverers, and would be welcomed by every loyal heart in the State. In speaking of the rebellion in the eastern part of the State, he said the people over there were like potatoes, the best part under ground. He struck old Wise with a great deal of bitterness, and was most loudly applauded.

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STANLEY MIX committed suicide in Mobile, Ala., a few days ago, in consequence of a fear of becoming bankrupt, his estate having greatly declined during