NOTES ON THE REBELLION.

The Southern papers have the following:

FROM PENSACOLA.

The Mobile *Evening News* of the 2d inst has the following:

From Pensacola we learn that on the 31st the *Niagara* returned from her fruitless chase of the *Sumpter*, and resumed her anchorage off Fort Pickens. The *Colorado* was the only other vessel at the anchorage

At about half past one on the morning of the 1st, an alarm was sounded that an expedition in boats from Pickens was approaching the town. The garrison of Pensacola was in arms in a moment to give the enemy a warm reception. The whole town was wide awake, and great and entertaining was the excitement.

In fifteen minutes from the first sounding of the alarm a force of over one thousand artillery, cavalry, and infantry were drawn up ready to dispute the landing of an enemy, and, besides this, all the militia of the city were on hand with their arms The Mobile State Artillery, the Georgia Battery, and the Prattville Dragoons were particularly prompt. The soldiers formed like magic, with less confusion than usual among regulars.

The alarm was false, of course. Billy Wilson's Zouaves have no idea of trusting themselves across the bay in boats unless with a prospect of cheaper plunder than is now held out, notwithstanding they have been informed that all the watches in Pensacola will be hung up on the trees in the public square, and not a shot will be fired until they make the landing, if they will come and try to take them.

TREACHERY DISCOVERED.

The Charleston *Courier* says: It has been reported that General Beauregard has detected and promptly punished several traitors and pretended friends, who had been giving information to the enemy. It is to be hoped this process of retribution and justice will be continued until the Virginia border is purged. Mr. J. A. Thompson, of the Washington Light Infantry Volunteers, relates to a member of the committee from this city a fact which explains in great part the severe and persistent attack and concentration by the enemy on the Hampton Legion. A renegade shopkeeper, who had supplied the Legion with milk when in camp near Richmond, went over to the enemy before the battle and described fully the dress and equipments of the Legion. It is some consolation to know that this rascal renegade was detected, and was shot on Monday, 29th, by order of General Beauregard.

ABOUT THE BLOCKADE.

The New Orleans *Bee* attempts to show how unanimous the people are in the determination to meet the blockade with an embargo which will be more damaging to foreign nations than a blockade has been to them. It says: "If England and France want our cotton, *they must send their vessels up the Mississippi by forcing the blockade, or they will not get it*; we are fully prepared to dispose of it the two hundred millions of dollars, which is about the value of the crop, unless we can dispose of it in our own way. Nay, more: if such a misfortune could possibly occur as the successful invasion of Louisiana by the soldiers of the National Government, every pound of cotton in our State would be consigned to the flames, sooner than it should pass through Northern hands This, too, is the unchangeable resolve of the people of the South The European nations who will need the great Southern staple know, therefore, what they have to expect, and may govern themselves accordingly. And we may ask, in conclusion, whether there would be the same chance of conquering a people who are ready at any time to immolate their most valued possessions, if the sacrifice can benefit the South, or injure the North?" The *Bulletin* makes the suggestion that there should be a military organization in our common schools

THE DEFENCE OF NEW ORLEANS

We observe, on the French side of the *Bee* of yesterday, two letters from Governor T. O. Moore to Major Benjamin Buisson, which suggest some curious reflections The first is dated New Orleans, July 11, 1861, and authorizes Major Buisson to construct fortifications for the protection of the city outside of its limits, and for this purpose to take possession of such positions, houses and other property as might be necessary to effect the object, it being understood, of course, that the owners should be paid a fair price for whatever might be taken. On the 21st of the same month this authority was revoked, the Governor stating that he will not hereafter grant any authority for works of defence without the approbation of the Confederate commander of this department. It is satisfactory to be assured that there may be no clash or disagreement between our Confederate, State, or municipal authorities in reference to our common defence. Nor should there be any confused counsels, and, above all, no blunders. Furthermore, there is no time to be spent in any wrangling The interests at stake will not admit of it. Let our authorities take no step without mature deliberation and consultation with regular military engineers or other officers thoroughly competent to decide upon what is necessary to be done, and then let them take no steps backward. The enemy will know everything that transpires, and if there is any weak place in our defences, or confusion in our counsels, he will be certain to profit by it. Forewarned, forearmed.—*N. O Bulletin*, Aug. 1.

GEN. BEAUREGARD'S PROMOTION.

The following is a copy of the letter of President Davis, written on the field of battle at Manassas, acquainting Brigadier General Beauregard of his promotion to the rank of general

The generals of the army of the Confederate States are Samuel Cooper, Robert E. Lee, Joseph E. Johnston, and G. T. Beauregard.

LETTER OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

MANASSAS, VA., July 21, 1861.

SIR: Appreciating your services in the battle of Manassas, and on several other occasions during the existing war, as affording the highest evidence of your skill as a commander, your gallantry as a soldier, and your zeal as a patriot, you are promoted to be a general in the army of the Confederate States of America, and with the consent of the Congress will be duly commissioned accordingly.

Yours, &c. JEFF. DAVIS.

Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, &c.

THE FINDING OUT SCOTT'S PLANS.

The Knoxville *Whig* of August 3d has the following startling items:

ALEXANDRIA, July 27.—It is ascertained that the Southerners had accurate information of the Federal movements, the withdrawal from Fairfax being a part of their plan to ambuscade the Federalists.

We take the above despatch from the Nashville *Union*, a Secession journal. The day on which it bears date, July 27, three distinguished Secessionists, from Mississippi and Tennessee, and one of them in command of a regiment, paid us a visit, and had a free and full conversation with us, lasting for more than one hour. In the course of that conversation, the gentleman from Mississippi stated to us that they had accurate information of the plans and purposes of the Federal army, and that the Confederate Government had acquired that knowledge *at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars! This statement was made in a confident tone, and by a gentleman whom we endorse as a reliable man. If it be so, and we give it credit, there must be treachery in the Federal army. Who is the traitor?*

SULPHURIC ACID MANUFACTORY.

Prof. A. Snowdon Piggott, formerly of Baltimore, writing from Charlotte, N. C., thus addresses the Charleston *Courier*:

I noticed in a late number of your paper a statement that some gentlemen were making inquiries as to the proper site for a sulphuric acid manufactory. I can render important service to them, as I have not only a very extensive acquaintance with the mineral deposits of the South, but have made special inquiries in regard to this very subject, with a view of establishing such a factory. I am now preparing to manufacture sulphur for a powder company about to go into active operation in this place, and the ores which are best adapted to one manufacture are also best suited to the other. Furthermore, I am possessed of valuable improvements in the manufacture of this acid, which will enable me to compete successfully with Northern manufacturers, even without the aid of the ten per cent duty.

Southern Compliment to the London Times Correspondent.

[From the Memphis Appeal of Aug 4.]

RUSSELL, OF THE LONDON TIMES.—This gentleman has been in America now some four or five months, acting in the capacity of a special correspondent of the London *Times*, having been sent here by that great and influential organ of British opinion as the faithful and impartial chronicler of the interesting events now transpiring on this side of the Atlantic.

His first letters—many of which we published—with all their vagueness and ambiguity evinced a decided leaning to the side of the South. To such an extent was this the case that the imprecations of Abolition wrath were poured upon his devoted head without regard to the feelings of the unfortunate victim his pen was compelled to pen upon which he supposed would be published in sufficient time to return to America, and be read in the South before his advent among us, presented the war ques ion very much after the manner of one whose intention it was to mete out sheer justice to the character of the cause in which we are struggling.

But no sooner had Mr. Russell reached Pensacola and New Orleans than he commenced to show the cloven foot of sympathy with the enemy, doubtless by way of palliating the indignation of the North so as to secure for himself a cordial reception among them on his return. His letter from Cairo—already laid before our readers—giving a description of his trip up the Mississippi Valley, with its sly flings and its slurring falsifications, was evidently manufactured for circulation in the latitude of Yankeedom. Its author shows himself to be little beyond a dishonest knave and a pensioned spy. He was received in our midst as a distinguished stranger and gentleman, and had accorded to him, by those in and out of authority, all of those kind amenities of social life for which the generous-hearted Southron is so justly celebrated Yet we find him, in a communication which he knew full well would soon be displayed in the columns of Northern journals with a flourish of trumpets, not only insidiously libelling many of our prominent men, underrating the power and resources of our section, and falsifying historical facts, but betraying the confidence reposed in him by giving a full and ample description of our river defences, and city fortifications, with suggestions as to the best means of assaulting and capturing them. We risk nothing in saying that, under no circumstances, would Mr. Russell have been allowed by our authorities to visit the forts around Memphis, had they known that he designed entering so far into the details of describing them as he did for the benefit of the enemy. Certainly his London readers found but little in that part of his letter either to instruct or interest them.

The conduct of this man has been such as to furnish our people with a salutary lesson for the future, especially in relation to the danger of being taken in by roving adventurers. The South fortunately escaped the humiliation of toadyism to the Prince of Wales, whose tour through the North last summer created so wild and disgraceful a furore; but the signs of the times forcibly indicate that we have been badly sold by the hypocritical Russell.

MAJOR JAMES OAKS.—The President has appointed this gallant son of Pennsylvania a Brigadier General. Gen. Oaks is a son of Judge Oaks, of Lycoming county, Pa, and a graduate of West Point. He served with distinction in the Mexican War, having been breveted twice for meritorious service. Some years since he was stationed at the Arsenal at Lawrenceville. He is married to a daughter of the late Anthony Beelen, of this city. Lately he commanded a fort in Texas. At the time of Twiggs' treason, Captain Oaks hurriedly left Texas and came to Washington to aid in quelling the rebellion. He is now in Western Virginia actively discharging his duty. His friends in this city will learn with pleasure of his promotion. He will do credit to himself and to our good old State, as there is no more brave or efficient officer in the service.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

GENERAL NEWS.

TRAGEDY IN NEBRASKA.—A correspondent of the Boonville (N. T.) *Advertizer* writes as follows from the "Big Blue," in Southern Nebraska:

"Three-wagon loads of arms and ammunition passed through the neighborhood below here last week, going westward. On Friday three men were killed at Rock Creek, on the military road, about thirty or thirty five miles west of this All we know is, that the difficulty originated in the distribution or division of a wagon-load of stuff from the Missouri river, and it is supposed it was one of the three wagons above mentioned. During the difficulty, some Secessionists put a rope around a Union man's neck, and dragged him some distance towards a tree, with the avowed purpose of hanging him. He managed to escape. They then gave him notice to leave in a certain time or be hung At the end of the time five of them went to his house to see if he had gone, when he commenced firing upon them, and killed three out of the five, the other two making a hasty retreat."

An army officer has just made a most interesting estimate of the materials required by an army He says that 50 000 men consume daily 312 tons 16 cwt of provisions alone, thus requiring 300 horses to carry food enough to support them for the first four days—assuming that they themselves could carry the first three days' food—and 300 horses to carry the food needed every day afterwards. Thus 800 tons of provisions should be sent with an army commencing a week's march. Then baggage and ammunition would require at least as much more carrying material, and cavalry ten times as much, so that an army of 50,000 properly supplied, and having a small proportion of horse soldiers, would need the services of over 1,000 horses, a ton each, for a single day's necessaries On the march from Alexandria to Bull Run there should have been nearly 3,000 carrying horses—presuming that the men would require food marching both ways.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION FOR THE REBELS.—A correspondent of the Georgia *Citizen*, writing from Richmond, Va., says there are over 900 men employed in the Tredegar Iron Works, where they turn off over ten cannon per day, from five to one hundred and 34 pounders—columbiads, howitzers, field-pieces, rifled cannon, shell, shot, and balls enough to supply an army of 500,000 men. The musket stock is made in a peculiar way. The piece of wood is put into a machine, and it comes out a perfect stock; five hundred are turned out a day The manufacture of cartridges is another show. They are made by women and girls. Between three and four hundred are employed; about 800.000 are turned off per day. There are twelve hundred males employed conveying the war munitions, stores, &c.

A FEW DAYS AGO, the Roshester *Union* published a letter from a brother of Mr. Joseph W. Reilly, of that city, who is in the Second Regiment Kentucky volunteers, fighting for the Union in the Kanawha valley, at the same time stating that he had another brother, John B, in the rebel army In its issue of August 8, the same paper publishes a letter from the rebel brother, dated at the camp of the Continentals, Pensacola, July 30, in which he says that his inclinations urged him to join the rebel army, but that nothing pains him more than the knowledge that he has a brother on the other side, in the Union army, and whom he fears was in the engagement at Manassas.

FIVE MEN SHOT.—Last evening five men, Joseph Wells, David Childers, Wm. McNeil, Jos Edwards, and another man whose name we did not learn, went to the house of Webb Wheeler, on the Point, to interfere in a domestic difficulty. Wheeler met them at the gate with a pistol, which the men promptly took from him. After they had apparently quelled the disturbance, Wheeler ran into the house, seized his shot-gun, pursued the retreating party and fired upon them, wounding all of them more or less, though not seriously. Wheeler was arrested.—*Louisville Journal*

BULLINGTON FARM.—The largest farm in Illinois is that of Isaac Funk, who resides near Bloomington, McLean county The total number of acres occupied and owned by him is 39 900 acres—one farm 27 000 acres, said to be worth $30 per acre, and three pasture fields containing respectively 8.000, 3,900, and 1,900 acres. His great crop is corn, all of which he consumes at home, and is thus able to market about $70 000 worth of cattle per year at New York. His stock on hand of horses, mules, hogs, and fat cattle is said to be worth $1,000,000.—*Chicago Times.*

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—An affray occurred in the reading-room at the Galt House, Louisville, Ky, on Monday afternoon, between Edward Crutchfield and Thomas Selvage, which, it is feared, will prove fatal to Mr. Selvage. Six shots, it is said, were fired, Mr. Selvage receiving one in the left side, another in the hip, and another which passed entirely through the leg and lodged in the groin. The sight of Mr. Crutchfield's left eye was entirely destroyed, his antagonist having struck him with his pistol.

ADVICES from Havana report the arrival there of the following resigned United States officers, *en route* to join the rebels, it is supposed. Their names are Commander J. R. Mitchell, late commander of the steam-gunboat *Wyoming*, of the Pacific Squadron; Midshipman G. W. Averett, Virginia; Engineer D. Lanning, South Carolina; and Captain Garnett, cousin of the Southern General, Robert S Garnett, who was killed at the battle of Carrick's Ford.

A PATRIOTIC BOSTON LADY.—One of our merchants having recently sustained loss by fire, asked his wife on returning home if she had heard the news? "*No, what* news?" "Why, *hasn't* you seen the paper?" "No, no." "Hav'n't you heard anything?" "No, what is it? Do out with it" "Why, my place of business was burnt to the ground this morning." "*Oh! is that all?* I thought you were going to say Washington was taken."—*Transcript.*

DEATH OF AN EX-RAILROAD PRESIDENT.—David A. Neal, Esq., a well known citizen of Salem, died at his residence in that city last Monday evening Mr. Neal was much respected in mercantile circles as a man of great energy and business tact. He had great experience in railroad affairs, and was at one time president of the Eastern Railroad.

The number of regiments accepted since the battle of Bull Run is even greater than the public supposes, and the Department is gratified at perceiving that, with scarcely any exceptions, all are *bona fide*, and will be ready at or near the stipulated time, which averages fifteen days. In a few cases upon strong representations, extensions of time have been given.

The LOSS of artillery at the late battle amounts to seventeen rifled cannon and eight small-bore guns. In ammunition the loss amounted to 150 boxes of small-arm cartridges and eighty-seven boxes of rifled-cannon cartridges. Thirty boxes of old fire arms, thirteen wagons of provisions, 2,500 muskets, and 8,000 knapsacks and blankets were also lost in the retreat and during the battle.

THE Surgeon-General reports the sick and wounded in the various hospitals under the charge of Government. They sum up: At the general hospital, E street, Washington, 226; at the general hospital, C street, Washington, 65; at Columbia College, Washington, 258; at Union hospital, Georgetown, 286; at Miss English's Seminary, Georgetown, 181, making a total of 935 in all the hospitals The hospitals at Alexandria are not included.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.—The returns still come in very slowly. It is so one-sided that the public mind rests satisfied upon the subject. A letter received in Nashville from East Tennessee states that there is a large falling off in the vote in that division; that Governor Harris gains on the separation vote in June, and that the vote for the permanent Constitution is in excess of that for Harris

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn that a serious accident occurred in Adairville, Ky., recently, which resulted in the instant death of Mrs. Moseley, of that place. While riding out in a buggy with Mrs. Inman, in descending a hill, the harness broke, and the horse becoming frightened, Mrs. M, fearing he would run, leaped from the buggy, fell, and broke her neck

A. B. TALCOTT, for a number of years the superintendent of the telegraph lines running from Washington, has invented a cypher system for the use of the Government, which even the author cannot translate without the key. If the key does not get to the possession of the rebels through the Government employees, the system will be of great value to the Government.

THE COLONELCY OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH.—Gov. Stevens, of Oregon, has not accepted the colonelcy of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders The regiment claims the right of electing their own colonels, and Gov. Stevens is not willing to be forced upon them as their commander.

OLD SEVENTY-SIX.—A correspondent at Versailles, Wood ord county, informs the Louisville *Journal* that Mr. Vincent O. Rusk, of Woodford county, aged seventy-two years, walked a distance of five miles to Versailles on Monday and cast his vote for the Union ticket.

BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of Kentucky, has issued a proclamation, commanding all persons having arms belonging to the State that have been unlawfully seized, to immediately deliver them up, that they may be returned to the State Arsenal, at Frankfort.

The Providence *Journal* says it is currently reported that Governor Sprague will not accept the office of brigadier general, which has been tendered him, but will retain his seat in the Gubernatorial chair.

STIMSON ELLSWORTH, a relative of the late Colonel Ellsworth, has been selected, by the citizens of Schuylerville, Saratoga county, N. Y., to represent them in the People's Ellsworth Regiment.

AN EXTRACT of a letter from Mound City, published in the Leavenworth (KANSAS) *Conservative*, says that John Ross, chief of the Cherokee nation, is reported killed.

IT is said that Hon. Lewis Cass is writing, and intends to publish, the history of the events which, in his knowledge, have produced the present state of things with the slave oligarchy.

A STATE CONVENTION is called to meet at St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 5th of September. The call ignores all party lines, and looks only to the integrity of the Union.

WE LEARN from the Pacific Squadron that the steam gunboat *Wyoming* had been ordered to the coast of Mexico by the commander-in-chief of the squadron.

POISONED bullets were used by the rebels at the battle of Rich Mountain. A chemical analysis has disclosed the fact that the bullets were covered with a poisonous paste.

A GALLANT CHARGE.—Gen. Cheatham, of Connecticut, has for his war horse the famous racer Allendorf, that has made the fastest time ever a race course ever recorded.

THIRTY OR FORTY CHICAGO SAILORS have struck for higher wages. They have been getting twenty dollars a month, but want twenty-five dollars.

Two small boys, sons of John Cox and G. A Jacobs, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., where drowned a few days ago while bathing.

A DRAFT for $5,000, in payment of an old debt, was received in Boston, this week, from Charleston, S. C.

EDWIN BOOTH, the tragedian, and Mrs. Booth, sailed from Boston on Wednesday, in the *Arabia*, for Liverpool.

A COMPANY of Zouaves has been formed at Centreville, Maryland, with T. C. Hughey as captain.

A MOVEMENT is making for the erection of a monument to Stephen A. Douglas in Brandon, Vermont, his native town.

FIFTEEN DEATHS from sunstroke occurred in St. Louis on Monday. The thermometer stood at 105 deg. in the shade at 3 P M.

A NUMBER of the missing Federal soldiers from Bull Run have hired out as farm hands along the Maryland side of the Potomac.

"ONLY men who have seen service" receive captain's commissions under General Frémont's command.

MEDICINAL.

ANOTHER TESTIMONIAL

IN FAVOR OF

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

From a Gentleman of High Standing, and Well Known by the "Press" of New York City.

NEW YORK, March 29, 1861.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK—*Dear Sir*: I have always thought, since taking your Syrup, in the year 1849 that I ought to make an act of acknowledgement to you of the beneficial effects I received from the same, so that another living witness might be added to the number that form the goodly throng whose voices speak in praise of medicine that has restored them to health and prolonged their existence. The money that we have paid for your medicine is of no consequence when compared to the great good and healing power derived from the use of it; and it is a poor return, in my estimation, when you only retain the money for the good done. I would go further—I would say, I desire to promulgate a truth—an important truth to the world, that Dr. Schenck has in reality discovered a medicine, the properties of which act with magical effect on the diseased and worn out portions of our bodies, and more particularly on the parts directly affected, for which the medicine is peculiarly adapted. I desire to walk forth and proclaim that from sickness and suffering, I was restored to health by the use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and that for the benefit of other sufferers, who are groaning in a miserable existence, in ignorance of the potent charm near at hand. I wish to make a statement—a voluntary statement of my condition, sufferings, experience, and views respecting the practical effect of medicine of the age—*Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.* My first unpleasant feeling of a complaint in my chest was occasioned by sleeping several months, during the summer season, on the floor, with the head of the bed near the fire-place—making the position like the between decks of a ship, with a wind sail inviting the air with fresh air. I experienced a tightness across my chest that was at times very distressing; and was attended with a cough. I could not expectorate anything. I often tried various remedies, but they afforded me no more relief than a tumbler of cold water, and this was very little. This was during the year 1844 I continued to be troubled more or less with the complaint until the year 1846, when I contracted a severe cold by sleeping seven weeks in a damp room before I was aware of the bad effects therefrom. I resisted inflammation of the chest, and after bleeding and blistering and purging with calomel, I was as much as well as usual. But taking cold soon again, brought on a release of a secondary form of the complaint, which assumed more aggravated features. I could go no more and attend to my business, but the torture and misery I endured on my left breast, the seat of disease, was agonizing at times. I would groan and writhe with pain, and my ordinary occupation like a snake impaled by a hunter's spear. But it was of no avail, the pain in the spot, the agony was there I tried an issue; while it ran the disease seemed to abate in its intensity, and I fancied it would dry up the internal sore. Vain thou hast! As the issue dried up, the consolation received—but with it my despair. Con umption with all its horrors stared me in the face, and it seemed to me that all relief was closed I tried various remedies but noth ng would help me. At last, I was induced to read a pamphlet a deaf and dumb man gave me concerning Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and it seemed to send a ray of hope to my soul. A new era of existence dawned before me, that the day of my oppression was over, and that for money only—money alone—I could relieve myself of a disease I could not chase off by any ordinary common method. It seemed that if I could only raise the great bulk of phlegm in my chest, I would be relieved. I tried to raise it, but I could not raise anything by any means. In the spring of 1849 I first used the Syrup. I bought a bottle and used it freely, and continued to use it. I had taken six bottles, when the phlegm and matter began to loosen and come up, greatly to my relief.

I continued to pour the Syrup into me daily, and the phlegm and matter increased in quantity, until I became sick med. It seemed that the Syrup had stopped the accumulation of phlegm in the stomach, and that it was forcing it upwards rapidly through the only channel that could emit it I continued for a year and onger to take the Syrup, and I found myself in better health and more vigorous than for years before, and I gradually spat less and less. I felt that I was cured. I felt that I was saved through the healing influence of *Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup* I took in all about 15 bottles, and the $50 expended in the purchase of the medicine was no sacrifice. I have not taken a bottle of it for years, and have enjoyed since The medicine is cheap at any price, and no pecuniary consideration should deter people from using it who require it. I have recommended it in several cases; and all who have so used it have been greatly benefited and cured. I believe it is a medicine that should be more widely known and appreciated through the length and breadth of the land, especially in the United States, where Consumption carries off its thousands—where the young and fair, the strong and weak, succumb to its scourging effects. But I believe at the same time, that "there is a time for everything," and that if people who are sickly, and threatened with Consumption, would take timely warning and procure this medicine in season, many valuable lives might be saved, that are now, as it were, immolated at the shrine of prejudice, ignorance, and the prejudices of the dark ages. Nothing but death and a person in the very last stage of Consumption, who is gasping for breath with the eyes fixed with the "death-stare" staring "destiny" in the face, can be induced to be saved by any human power; and as this is not the age of miracles performed directly by the hand of God, the victims must die. They have been taught to believe, and continue to the expectation of every one, I began to get better very fast. I never deserted or gave up, but used it according to directions. I became well in about forty days from the first of September I gained twenty-five pounds in flesh; my throat, that had been ulcerated, got well; I ceased to have the matter raised from my lungs matter mixed with blood until it gradually stopped. After using eighteen bottles I appeared to be almost well; I felt unfortunately, that I could not; I was obliged to continue the Syrup until I had taken twenty five bottles. I believe, at the present time, my lungs are entirely healed up. They seem to be a part of my right lung gone; my right breast has shrunk in, or is smaller than the left I feel as well as the prettiest girl in the world. I do not am not saying, could advise all who have a cold or cough, or diseased lungs, to not neglect them, but procure SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, and give it a fair trial. I do not discourage, if like me, you take six bottles without relief, for it may be the nature of your complaint, and it may break. I believe one bottle will cure an ordinary cold or cough, having known a bad cough to be cured with one bottle.

Dr. Schenck is personally unknown to me, but I shall always feel a lively gratitude to him, for it is with the blessing of God and the use of his Syrup I am restored.

HENRY E. MUNDY.

N. B—I could procure any number of our most respectable citizens, who would testify to the truth of many of my statements, but the high reputation of Dr. Craig, one of our oldest physicians, would render it superfluous.

I, the undersigned, resident of Rahway, N. J., hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Henry E. Mundy; that I frequently visited him during the latter part of summer and believe him to have been in the last stages of consumption, and know his statements to be true.

DAVID D. CRAIG, M. D.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Friday and Saturday are the days to find Dr. Schenck at his Office, No. 39 NORTH SIXTH Street, in this city. He treats no disease but those of the Lungs, Liver, and Stomach, and makes no charge for advice, or examining lungs in the ordinary way, or as physicians generally do; but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer he charges three dollars, and wishes every one that has a cough, cold, or pain in side or shoulder blade, troubled with sore throat or diarrhœa, sallow complexion, loss of appetite, low spirits, restlessness at night, or any other disease leading to consumption, to call on him, as above, and get his advice.

All of Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are for sale, wholesale and retail, at his Principal Office, No. 39 North SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, and by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEA-WEED TONIC, each ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or six bottles for FIVE DOLLARS. Mandrake Pills Twenty five cents per box. aug 3t

GREAT CURE OF HENRY E. MUNDY, of Rahway, N. J., by SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

DR. SCHENCK: *Dear Sir*—Prompted by feelings of be evolence, and hoping that others may receive the same benefit that has by the blessing of God, been conferred on me, I make the following statement:

About the first of last March I took cold, that settled in my back causing much lameness; and about the first of April I took another cold, that settled in my lungs, and brought on an attack of Pleurisy. The pleurisy settled in the upper part of the right lung, and formed an abscess, that, after much pain, broke in about two months, when I discharged in twelve hours, about a pint of matter. At this time I had almost a constant fever, with a very high pulse; had frequent chills; a sore throat that discharged large quantities of a thick, though mucous, substance. I was addicted to a hard, tight cough, and was pronounced by SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP; he said he had known great benefit to be derived from it. I accordingly commenced taking it. I had a severe cough, but not shake off by any ordinary common method. I seemed that if I could only raise the great bulk of phlegm in my chest, I would be relieved. I tried to raise it, but I could not raise anything by any means. In the spring of 1849 I first used the Syrup. I bought a bottle and used it freely, and continued to use it. I had taken six bottles, when the phlegm and matter began to loosen and come up, greatly to my relief.

I continued to pour the Syrup into me daily, and the phlegm and matter increased in quantity, until I became sick med. It seemed that the Syrup had stopped the accumulation of phlegm in the stomach, and that it was forcing it upwards rapidly through the only channel that could emit it I continued for a year and onger to take the Syrup, and I found myself in better health and more vigorous than for years before, and I gradually spat less and less. I felt that I was cured. I felt that I owed my recovery through the healing influence of *Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup* I took in all about 15 bottles, and the $50 expended in the purchase of the medicine was no sacrifice. I have not taken a bottle of it for years, and have enjoyed since. The medicine is cheap at any price, and no pecuniary consideration should deter people from using it who require it. I have recommended it in several cases; and all who have so used it have been greatly benefited and cured. I believe it is a medicine that should be more widely known and appreciated through the length and breadth of the land, especially in the United States, where Consumption carries off its thousands—where the young and fair, the strong and weak, succumb to its scourging effects. But I believe at the same time, that "there is a time for everything," and that if people who are sickly, and threatened with Consumption, would take timely warning and procure this medicine in season, many valuable lives might be saved, that are now, as it were, immolated at the shrine of prejudice, ignorance, and the prejudices of the dark ages. Nothing but death and a person in the very last stage of Consumption, who is gasping for breath with the eyes fixed with the "death-stare" staring "destiny" in the face, can be induced to be saved by any human power; and as this is not the age of miracles performed directly by the hand of God, the victims must die. They have been taught to believe, and continue to the expectation of every one, I began to get better very fast. I never deserted or gave up, but used it according to directions. I became well in about forty days from the first of September I gained twenty-five pounds in flesh; my throat, that had been ulcerated, got well; I ceased to have the matter raised from my lungs matter mixed with blood until it gradually stopped. After using eighteen bottles I appeared to be almost well; I felt unfortunately, that I could not; I was obliged to continue the Syrup until I had taken twenty five bottles. I believe, at the present time, my lungs are entirely healed up. They seem to be a part of my right lung gone; my right breast has shrunk in, or is smaller than the left I feel as well as the prettiest girl in the world. I do not am not saying, could advise all who have a cold or cough, or diseased lungs, to not neglect them, but procure SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, and give it a fair trial. I do not discourage, if like me, you take six bottles without relief, for it may be the nature of your complaint, and it may break. I believe one bottle will cure an ordinary cold or cough, having known a bad cough to be cured with one bottle.

Dr. Schenck is personally unknown to me, but I shall always feel a lively gratitude to him, for it is with the blessing of God and the use of his Syrup I am restored.

HENRY E. MUNDY.

N. B—I could procure any number of our most respectable citizens, who would testify to the truth of many of my statements, but the high reputation of Dr. Craig, one of our oldest physicians, would render it superfluous.

I, the undersigned, resident of Rahway, N. J., hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Henry E. Mundy; that I frequently visited him during the latter part of summer and believe him to have been in the last stages of consumption, and know his statements to be true.

DAVID D. CRAIG, M. D.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

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All of Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are for sale, wholesale and retail, at his Principal Office, No. 39 North SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, and by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

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