



The Jeffersonian,
THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1864.
NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

Union Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
MORTON M'MICHAEL, of Philadelphia,
THOMAS H. CUNNINGHAM, of Beaver.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

1 Robert P. King,	13 Elias W. Hall,
2 G. Morrison Coates,	14 C. H. Shiner,
3 Henry Bunn,	15 John Wister,
4 William H. Kern,	16 D. McConaughy,
5 Martin H. Jones,	17 David W. Woods,
6 Charles M. Runk,	18 Isaac Benson,
7 Robert Parke,	19 John Patton,
8 Aaron Mull,	20 Samuel B. Dick,
9 John A. Hiestand,	21 Everard Bierer,
10 Richard H. Coryell,	22 John P. Penney,
11 Edward Holliday,	23 Ebenezer M'Junkin,
12 Charles F. Reed,	24 J. W. Blanchard,

Resignation of Secretary Chase.
Secretary Chase of the Treasury Department has resigned, and Senator Fessenden of Maine, has been appointed his successor.

The Pirate Alabama Sunk.
Latest foreign news brings us the cheering news that the Pirate Ship Alabama, Capt. Semmes was conquered and sunk, after a fight of an hour's length by the U. S. Gunboat Kearsage, Captain Winslow. The fight took place off Cherbourg, France. The Kearsage was but slightly damaged, and only three of her crew wounded; of the Alabama, 6 men were killed, 17 wounded and drowned, and 68 captured. Capt. Semmes, with 14 officers and 27 men were picked up by an English Steam-Yacht. When the Kearsage searched for Semmes her men were told by the English that he was down.

Another Rebel Raid.
The telegraph brings us the information that the rebels have concluded to repeat their folly of last summer; by making another raid North of the Potomac. A considerable force has already made its appearance on the border, under the commands of Gens. Ransom and Early. They will find however, that they have reckoned without their host. We are not so ill prepared as last summer found us, and with proper management of our forces at command there will be no necessity for permitting a single raider to return to swell the army of Lee. Already troops are moving to receive them, and Hunter is marching northward to intercept their return. As may be supposed, the raid is producing a tremendous scare among the residents of Western Maryland and South-Eastern Pennsylvania; and the roads leading northward are said to be lined with fugitives who are running their cattle, horses, and personal property generally to a place of safety.

To insure the prompt punishment of the invaders, the President has called upon the Governor of New York and Pennsylvania to furnish 12,000 men each for one hundred day's service. Gov. Curtin's proclamation calling for 12,000 volunteers has already been issued. Of course there will be no hesitancy in filling the call.

Death of Hon. A. H. Reeder.
Yesterday morning the Journal was about being printed, the death of the above distinguished citizen was announced. He died of dropsy of the heart after a severe illness, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. Perhaps no other citizen of this place was so well or more widely known than the deceased, who for more than a quarter of a century was a prominent politician, and as a lawyer had raised himself to the head of the bar in this district and ranked high in the Supreme Courts. He represented this district in the late Union Convention at Baltimore, and gave his influence in support of the nominations of the Convention. Having had a large practice at the bar, and being one of our most prominent citizens, his death will be a great loss, not only to his family, but to this community.—*Easton Journal, July 6.*

A substitute broker enticed a foolish young fellow from Boston to Concord, New Hampshire, the other day, where he induced him to consent to go as a substitute for \$100, with the promise that as soon as he was enlisted "he should marry a beautiful young lady who was worth \$10,000." The surgeon questioned him, and he detected the fraud, and about that time the broker was missing.

The largest flouring mills in the State of New York, at Minetto, Oswego County, were burned on Tuesday of last week.—The loss on the buildings is said to be \$200,000 beside which 15,000 bushels of wheat, 1,800 barrels of flour, 1,800 tons of feed, and 20,000 empty barrels, were destroyed.

GREAT NEWS FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

CAPTURE OF KENESAW MOUNTAIN.
Occupation of Marietta.—The Rebels Once More Flanked.—They Fall back to the Chattahoochee.—Our Victorious Columns Pursue.—Marietta Abandoned by its People.—Interesting Details of Operations.

Secretary Stanton to Maj.-Gen. Dix.
War Department, Washington, }
July 3, 1864. }

To Maj.-Gen. Dix: The following telegram dated to-day at Marietta, Ga., was received this evening from Gen. Sherman, giving the successful result of the flanking operations in progress for some days back:

"The movement on our right caused the enemy to evacuate. We occupied Kenesaw at daylight and Marietta at 8:30 a. m. Thomas is moving down the main road toward the Chattahoochee, and McPherson toward the mouth of the Nickajack on the Sandtown road. Our cavalry is on the extreme flanks. Whether the enemy will halt this side of the Chattahoochee or not will soon be known.—Marietta is almost entirely abandoned by its inhabitants. More than a mile of the railroad iron has been removed between the town and the foot of the Kenesaw."

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hunter's Campaign.
A correspondent with Hunter's Army gives the following brief history of Hunter's campaign:

Hunter's army reached Lexington June 17; found it occupied by infantry and artillery. After fighting a few hours the Rebels left. We burned the Virginia Military Institute and Gov. Letcher's house.

Capt. Blaser's scouts captured seven canal boats, containing six canoes, 9,000 rounds of ammunition, and a large amount of commissary stores.

Gen. Duffie having cut the Charlottesville and Lynchburg Railroad at Amherst, we marched by way of Buchanan and Liberty to Lynchburg. At Liberty we tore up the road for several miles, burning a bridge 706 feet long. Five miles from Lynchburg we found the Rebels in a strong position, and attached them June 17, driving them two miles, when night closed in. During the night heavy re-inforcements from Richmond, under Early, arrived. On Saturday, after feeling the enemy's strength it was decided that they were too strong for us, and by night we withdrew, having taken two cannon and 60 prisoners. The 2d Virginia Cavalry, on Saturday night, cut the railroad ten miles east of Lynchburg.—At Salam a party of Rebels attacked Corlin's and Strauss's batteries in a desfilade, drove off the men, cut the wheels, and took off 120 horses.

We brought off five cannon, leaving seven that were ruined, together with seven caissons and carriages that were burned by the explosion of the former.—Six men were killed and ten wounded of the 2d Virginia Cavalry.

Our whole loss in the entire movement is probably 600 killed, wounded, and missing. We have 100 prisoners, seven cannon, and 600 horses captured, and have lived almost entirely off the country and made the biggest raid on record.

Among the killed is Adjutant Torrence, 12th Ohio, wounded, Col. John A. Turley, 91st Ohio, and Lieut. C. Roberts of the General's Staff.

A Daring Adventure—IRA B. TUTTLE and HIS SCOUTS.

On the 11th of June, Ira B. Tuttle, the young, daring and efficient Chief of Scouts of the Army of the Cumberland, at the head of four of his men, made a circuit to the rear of the Rebel army confronting Gen. Sherman, and made a dash into Villereau, a small village southwest of Atlanta, and used as a depot of supplies. Rebel troops were camped in front and to the rear of the post, the camps being about one mile distant. A Lieutenant-Colonel, a Captain and three issuing Sergeants were found in the place in charge of the stores. So confident were the Rebels that the post was secure, that no other guard was stationed in the immediate vicinity. The officers and sergeants were taken completely by surprise by the sudden descent of Tuttle and his men.

They were unarmed and forced to surrender. The buildings, containing 50,000 bushels of corn and a large amount of bacon, were fired by Tuttle. Five army wagons loaded with bacon and clothing were also set on fire. The two commissioned Rebel officers were then forced to mount their horses, and the daring scouts made a hasty exit from the place. The burning buildings attracted the attention of the camps, and great commotion existed among the Rebel soldiers.—They hurried forward to extinguish the flames, and the Union scouts made good their escape. The buildings were of a light, combustible nature, and it is believed that they were destroyed. This it one of the boldest adventures of the war. Tuttle is a daring leader, and his scouts are imbued with the heroism of their chief.—*Louisville Journal.*

Mr. Wade on Lincoln.

A copperhead Congressman was bewailing, a day or two ago, the prospect of hard work ahead in the political campaign, and, speaking to Ben Wade, remarked that stump speaking was dreadfully hard labor. "So it is," said Mr. Wade, "but there won't be much use in it this time. Out in Ohio we're going to take it easy. We'll just let old Abe run himself. There's no use in saying anything for or against him. The people have elected him already, and saved us a great deal of trouble. If you don't want to embark in a very fruitless business, you Democrats had better stay at home next summer, and save your powder for some other time."

THE WAR.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

GREAT SUCCESS OF WILSON'S EXPEDITION.

Important Rebel Communications Destroyed.—Destruction of Five Million Dollars worth of Rebel Property.—Three Days Hard Fighting.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.
Washington, July 3-9 P. M.

Major-General Dix, New York:
The following telegram, dated to-day at Malta, Georgia, was received this evening from General Sherman, giving the successful result of the flanking operations in progress for some days back:

"The movement on our right caused the enemy to evacuate. We occupied Kenesaw at daylight, and Marietta at 8:30 A. M. Gen. Thomas is moving down the main road toward the Chattahoochee; Gen. McPherson toward the mouth of the Nickajack, on the Sandtown road; our cavalry is on the extreme flank. Whether the enemy will halt this side of the Chattahoochee or not will soon be known. Marietta is almost entirely abandoned by its inhabitants, and more than a mile of the railroad iron removed between the town and the foot of Kenesaw."

A despatch from General Grant's headquarters, dated at 9 o'clock this morning, gives the following results of General Wilson's operations:

"Sixty miles of railroads were thoroughly destroyed. The Danville road, General Wilson reports, could not be repaired in less than forty days, even if all the materials were on hand. He has destroyed all the blacksmiths' shops where the rails might be straightened, and all the mills were scattering for sleepers could be saved. Thirty miles of the South Side Railroad were destroyed. Wilson brought in about four hundred negroes and many of the vast number of horses gathered by his forces. He reports that the rebels slaughtered without mercy the negroes they retook. Wilson's loss of property is a small wagon train, used for carry ammunition, his ambulance train, and twelve cannon. The horses of the artillery and wagons were generally brought off. Of the cannon two were removed from the carriages, the wheels of which were broken, and the guns thrown into the water, and one other gun had been disabled by a rebel shot breaking the trunnions before it was abandoned.

"He estimates his total loss at from 750 to 1,000 men, including those lost from Kautz's division."

A rebel force made its appearance near Martinsburg this morning, and were at the last accounts destroying the railroad and advancing on Martinsburg. The reports received as yet are too confused and conflicting to determine the magnitude of the force or the extent of its operations.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

VALUE OF WILSON'S SUCCESS.

By the destruction of so large a portion of the railroad communication between Richmond and North Carolina the operations of the rebel management must be intricately embarrassed. Food, ammunition, supplies, British munitions of war landed by blockade runners, all must be held back at a moment when the need of them is most imperative to the enemy.—Even were the railroad to be reconstructed, the rolling stock captured (and probably destroyed) by General Wilson must be an irreparable loss. The material used on the Petersburg and Danville road will not avail for any other in or near Petersburg, the gauge of the latter railroad being wider than are the others.

By about this time, the Southern conspiracy of man-stealers and freedom-slayers must realize that rolling-stock on railroads is a "security" liable to severe fluctuations, when the Yankees choose to bull or bear the market; nor are the railroads themselves, it would appear, any more stationary, for they were and are not, like last year's flowers.

Thus Lee—like a wily and venerable spider brought to bay—sees, one by one, the gray lines of his web cut, and awaits the moment when, by the severing of his supports, the unsubstantial fabric of his predatory den centred at Richmond will collapse and fall to dust!

GEN. HUNTER AT CHARLESTON, VIRGINIA—FIVE MILLIONS OF REBEL PROPERTY DESTROYED—THE REBELS DEFEATED IN FIVE FIGHTS.

New York, July 3.—A special despatch to the *Tribune*, dated Charleston, West Virginia, July 1st, says General Hunter, with the whole of his command, has arrived safely at that point without the loss of a pound of Government property.—During his march of 500 miles he defeated the enemy in five different engagements, and destroyed property worth \$5,000,000 of our money. All the railroads and canals on his route were totally destroyed. Our loss in the expedition did not exceed 2,000, and that of the enemy, including prisoners, must be at least 5,000. The army is in excellent spirits, and will soon be heard from where least expected.

Copperhead "dodges" to escape the draft do not succeed in Massachusetts.
The other day a young man in Chicopee had all his front teeth extracted, although they were perfectly sound. He was drafted after all. In Amesbury, one Morse, who was drafted in July, 1863, had eight teeth extracted to secure exemption, which he obtained, but the facts becoming known to the Provost Marshal a few days since, Morse was arrested, held to service, and assigned to the artillery, without the privilege of paying commutation or furnishing a substitute. He was sent to Gallows' Island on Tuesday.—The Springfield Republican says a foolish conscript in Dalton cut off the index finger of his right hand after he was drafted, supposing he would be exempted for it. But when he came to visit the Board of Enrollment he was accepted and sent to camp.

No "Commutation" Hereafter.

The controversy between the United States Senate and House of Representatives over the repeal of the commutation clause, in the bill for enrolling and calling out the national forces, has been settled by the adoption of the report of a Committee of Conference, which substantially enacts the Smithers bill. There some changes in it. The provision that sixty days should be allowed for volunteers has been changed by restricting the term to fifty days. The privilege of recruiting by the loyal States in States in Rebellion, has been modified by striking out the States of Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana. This practically leaves open, as the only Rebel States where recruiting for Northern regiments may be carried on, those Rebel States in which our troops are still fighting and hold Rebel portions of territory—viz., Virginia, Georgia, Alabama and North Carolina.—We have stations and troops in other States, but there could be no hope for recruiting there. The bounties are to be same as established by the Smithers bill, with the important difference that they are not to be paid to drafted men or substitutes. Volunteers only will receive the bounty; drafted men or substitutes are only to get regular pay and allowances. The drafted man cannot pay commutation money, as heretofore, and unless he can get a substitute he must serve. There is a provision that persons in the naval service, not yet credited to the Districts in which they resided, may be credited upon presentation of the proper evidence. There are some minor matters, of no importance except to soldiers.

This bill is evidently intended to stimulate volunteering, and for that purpose it is more thorough than the old enrollment law. It withdraws all hope from the drafted man. Under the three hundred dollar exemption clause every person whose means assured him that he could raise that amount of money upon security, was perfectly easy. He would run his risk; if he should escape in the drawing it would be well. If he were drawn his pocket-book would purchase an exemption. But now there is no certainty for any one within the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. It is true that even after a man is unlucky enough to be drawn he may obtain a substitute, but the price of that article is likely to be very high. Anybody can volunteer, but everybody cannot go as a substitute. The principle is established that no man who is liable to the draft can be a substitute. Aliens, soldiers who have served two years and been honorably discharged, men over forty-five years whom the Provost Marshals will accept, and all those between sixteen and eighteen years of age, and perhaps the slaves of disloyal masters in States still in rebellion, are all that can be accepted as substitutes. If the substitute-market were open to citizen, whether subject to draft or not, men who might be volunteers would frequently choose to be substitutes, allured by the higher premiums to be obtained. But this cannot be, and unless there are inducements sufficient to fill up the quotas of volunteers, the draft cannot be avoided.

From Hilton Head.

The U. S. steam-transport *Fulton*, Wotton, commander, from Port Royal, S. C., June 30, with mails, passengers, &c., to Major Stewart Van Vliet, Quartermaster, arrived on Sunday.

Everything was quiet at Hilton Head. Secessionville, which is on the south side of James Island, was vigorously shelled by our batteries one day last week. The Rebels are reported to have launched another ram at Charleston.

The Mary A. Boardman, having on board five Rebel Generals and 45 Rebel field officers, arrived on Wednesday afternoon. These officers were to be sent to the front immediately, and exposed to the fire of the Rebel guns, in retaliation of the enemy in placing Union officers under fire at Charleston.

St. John's Day was appropriately observed by the Masonic order at Beaufort, S. C.

There was a current report at Hilton Head, the day previous to the sailing of the *Fulton*, that Admiral Dahlgren had received information to the effect that the Rebel cruiser *Alabama*, and three others, were expected off the coast.

The Truth.

The bay Quinze Conference of the M. E. Church, in Canada, recently said some very true things in reference to Rebels and the Rebellion in the U. S., as follows, after setting forth various reasons for such an opinion:

1. They are rebels, having unconstitutionally taken up arms against their Government.
2. They are traitors, having employed the influence, prosperity and strength which they derived or stole from their nation, in an attempt to overthrow its constitutional Government.
3. They are murderers, being the direct and willful authors, and cause of all the death and slaughter of the present war.

The Pastoral Address of the Bishops, of the M. E. Church contains the following patriotic passage:

"The war is not yet over. We can have no adequate idea of the wrongs yet to be endured, of the precious lives yet to be sacrificed before the nation's new life shall be placed beyond the reach of the bloody hands which seek to destroy it; but we state to you, calmly and solemnly, that, in our judgment, all true patriots ought to regard their lives and treasures, without reservation, as subject to the exigencies of this conflict until it is honorably and triumphantly ended."

It is officially stated the policy of the Government is to furnish Grant with reinforcements at the rate of ten thousand per week until Richmond is captured, and that instead of calling out more hundred days men, these reinforcements will be supplied by conscription for short terms—say from six months to one year.

The New Currency.

The new currency bill which recently passed Congress has been approved by the President and is now a law. The principal provisions of the act are the same as the former bill, which was passed on the 25th of February, 1863; but there are some important alterations and amendments to the new law with which the public should become familiar, as the new banks are destined to produce a radical change in the banking system of the country.

In future, no association can be formed under the law in places containing more than six thousand inhabitants, with a capital of less than one hundred thousand dollars, nor in a city whose population exceeds fifty thousand, with less than two hundred thousand dollars capital; but banks may be organized in places having less than six thousand persons with fifty thousand dollars, as heretofore permitted. One-third at least of the capital stock of each institution must be deposited with the Treasury of the United States in Government registered bonds of the five-twenty or ten-forty loans, or any such bonds which may be used by the United States subsequent to the passage of the act; and upon the delivery of such securities as are thus required the Comptroller of the Currency is authorized to allow to the association making the same ninety per cent of circulating notes, provided the aggregate circulation of all the banks organized does not exceed three hundred millions of dollars.

The denominations of the notes are to be one, two, three, five, ten, twenty, fifty, one hundred, and one thousand; but not more than one-sixth part of the notes furnished to any association will be of less denomination than five dollars, and after the resumption of specie payments, no notes of a denomination under that amount will be allowed. The banks in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Albany, Leavenworth, Washington, and San Francisco, and Richmond and Charleston, after they shall have been taught to recognize and respect the laws of the Union, must redeem their bills at par in the city of New York; and the issues of banks located in other places must be redeemed at par in at least one of the cities above named.

In lieu of all existing taxes each association is required to pay one per cent annually on its circulation, half per cent annually on the average amount of its deposits, and half per cent on its capital above the amount which it has deposited with the United States Treasurer as a basis for its circulation. When the system is completed, this tax will probably yield to the Government the following yearly sum:

Circulation, \$300,000,000	1 per cent	\$2,000,000
Deposits, \$600,000,000	1/2 per cent	3,000,000
Capital, \$500,000,000	paying tax of 1/2 per cent	2,500,000
Total revenue		\$8,500,000

A Spicy Local.

The following from the Cincinnati morning *Herald*, takes the shine off of anything in the "local items" line we have seen for many a day. It is rich, decidedly:

"As a gentleman was passing along 5th Street, he passed a place where some boys were playing marbles. One of them, in shooting his marble, cleverly put it under the gentleman's foot. The gentleman slipped and stumbled against a lady, also passing, precipitating her along with himself upon a large hog, who was examining the gutter geologically for debris. The hog, frightened out of his propriety, bouted off, and ran between the legs of another gentleman, who, in falling, drew the string of a kite from the hands of a boy. The kite of course fell, and in falling frightened a span of horses attached to a wagon in an alley. A man was building a fire in a carpenter shop, by which they passed, started up to see what was the matter, and in doing so dropped his lighted match among the shavings.—A fire was the consequence. The engines assembled, and in the hurry consequent upon the alarm, a man fell in the track of one of them, and had his arms broke, which ended this budget of accidents for the day.

Quere. Is the boy who shot the marble responsible for all the consequent damages.

The losses of our army during the campaign of Gen. Grant have been greatly exaggerated. The New York papers state "upon the best official authority," that the number of the killed, from the time the army crossed the Rapid Ann until it reached the James river, did not exceed four thousand men. The wounded numbered something over forty thousand, and including casualties of every description less than fifty thousand; while the deaths of these wounded men are so far not much in excess of two thousand, or from four to five per cent. The injuries of the wounded men in the majority of cases are very slight. The permanent loss to our army for the time mentioned, may be twelve to fifteen thousand men, but not in any case more than twenty thousand, and the loss of life is much less.

We are sorry to learn that Col. Henry S. Mott has been compelled to withdraw from the Congressional canvass on account of ill health. The Colonel being the only man named in connection with the office in this County, with brains enough to represent anything, we regret that he has declined. The contest is now between John Nyce, Esq., of Blooming Grove, and Hon. Geo. H. Rowland. We fear Mr. Rowland's record upon the war question is too strong for the peace Democrats, and as matters now stand it looks as if Col. Nyce might walk over the course an easy winner. These gentlemen both have our sympathies in this their hour of trial.—*Northern Eagle.*

DELAYS.

Shun delays; danger awaits them;
If a task is to be done,
Do not the day pass idly,
Waiting for the setting sun.
If you're young in years, remember
Youth is the most fitting time
To acquire the wisdom needful
For the comfort of your prime.
If to do an act of kindness
Chance should point for you the way;
Seize at once the golden moment,
Remorse may follow a delay.
If you love a pretty maiden,
Don't delay your case to state;
Lest another step before you,
And your left to rail at fate.
Should she listen to your story
With a kindly look and smile;
Don't delay to order garments
Suited for a bridegroom of Pyle,
Just drop in Pyle's Store, Easton, where
You will see the largest and finest assortment
of clothing you ever laid your eyes upon.

Death of Hon. Josiah Quincy.
Boston, July 3.—11 A. M.—Hon. Josiah Quincy died on Friday evening, at his country seat in Quincy, aged ninety-two years. Aside from the infirmities of extreme age, Mr. Quincy was in good health, and rode out on the day before his death.

The time of service of Methodist clergyman, has been extended by the General Conference, to three years.

3,900,000 cents and 25,000 two cent pieces were coined at the U. S. Mint during the last month—and yet they are scarce.

An Alabama rebel when asked whether they 'conscripted close' there, replied, feelingly: "I should think they did.—They take every man that hasn't been dead more than two days!"

The Boston Herald, the most popular Democratic paper in New England, comes out for Lincoln and Johnson.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., SELF-CURE. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope single copies may be had of the author.
NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.
June 2, 1864.—1y.

MATRIMONIAL.—If you wish to marry, address the undersigned, who will send you, "without money and without price," valuable information that will enable you to marry happy and speedily, no matter how old, how ugly, or how poor. This is a reliable affair. The information will cost you nothing; and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail, and no questions asked.
Address SARAH B. LAMBERT,
Greenpoint, Kings Co., N. Y.
June 2, 1864.—4t.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge), the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience, and possess a Valuable Remedy, will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed), by addressing
JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 60 Nassau street, New York.
May 19, 1864.—3m.

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED?
DR. BUCHANAN'S *English Specific Pills* cure in less than 30 days, the worst cases of Nervousness, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual, Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent, postpaid, by mail, on receipt of an order. Address,
JAMES S. BUTLER,
Station D. Bible House,
New York.
March 17, 1864.—3m.

SWALLOW two or three hogheads of *"Buchu," "Tonic Bitters," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c., &c., &c.*, and after you are satisfied with the result, then try one box of *Old Doctor Buchanan's English Specific Pills*—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken-down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. Imported and sold in the United States only by
JAS. S. BUTLER,
Station D. Bible House,
New York,
General Agent.

P. S.—A box sent to any address on receipt of price—which is *One Dollar—post free.*
March 17, 1864.—3m.

**[COMMUNICATED.]
Pulmonary Consumption a Curable Disease!!!
A CARD.
TO CONSUMPTIVES.**

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.
To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure* for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLIC, COUGHS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.
Parties wishing the prescription will please address
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings County,
New York.