

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT: ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois. FOR VICE PRESIDENT: ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

National Union Electoral Ticket. SENATORIAL: Morton M. Michael, Philadelphia; Thomas Cunningham, Beaver county.

REPRESENTATIVE: 1 Robert P. King, 25 John W. Hall, 3 George M. Conroy, 14 Charles H. Shriver, 4 William H. Kern, 15 John Winter, 5 Henry H. Jenks, 16 David M. Conroy, 6 Charles M. Rank, 17 Isaac Benson, 7 William Taylor, 18 Samuel B. Dick, 8 John A. Howard, 19 Edward Borer, 9 Richard H. Corpell, 20 John P. Pomeroy, 10 Edward H. Bailey, 21 Ebenezer M. Jenkin, 12 Charles F. Reed, 22 John W. Blanchard.

FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIERS.

Remember that there will be a Special Election Tuesday, August 2, 1864.

THE RIGHT TO VOTE. Don't forget the day, and don't fail to vote "FOR THE AMENDMENT."

JUSTICE TO OUR SOLDIERS.

We once supposed there would be but little opposition to the proposed amendments to the Constitution, allowing our soldiers to vote; but we learn, with some surprise, that there will be an organized opposition which, no doubt, in its operations, will be secret, as it requires rather a hard cheek, to deny the brave defenders of our flag and country, the freeman's privilege of saying who shall rule over them, and who shall make their laws, and administer their offices. We understand that the opposition claim a majority in this county, of 1800 against the soldiers' right to vote; and that they claim to have one hundred and fifty voters in Sunbury who are willing to disfranchise the soldier. We do not believe this; but the very fact that such rumors prevail, shows that efforts are being made, to bring about such a result. It is, therefore, incumbent on every good citizen, every good patriot, and every good democrat, who has any regard for the principles and the memory of Jefferson and Jackson, to come to the polls on Tuesday next, and thwart the efforts of designing politicians, who would perpetrate this outrage on the rights of our citizen soldiers, in order to control the party organization and elect themselves to office.

DEATH OF MAJOR GENERAL McPHERSON.—General John B. McPherson was a regularly trained and scientifically educated soldier, a graduate of West Point, and one of the brightest ornaments of that famous military college. He may be said to be peculiarly identified with the war in the west. He shared in its earliest toils and sufferings, in its most brilliant achievements and did much, very much, to bring about its bright results. He served under Grant at Fort Donelson, Vicksburg and Chattanooga, and under Sherman in his marvelous expedition through the cotton States last winter, and has been with him again all through the campaign in Georgia.

It was the possession of such qualities as McPherson that enabled Grant to divide his army without risk, and entrust his commanders with much separate authority. Thus, in his great march from Port Gibson to Jackson, McPherson led the vanguard, fought some of the battles with his own corps alone. So perfectly acquainted with his ability did the rebels become, that some of their papers gave him the credit of being the man behind the scenes in all Grant's victories, and they stated that he had undertaken to do as much for Sherman as he had for Grant. Of course this was gross misstatement, and was intended to underrate Grant and Sherman, but it is proof that McPherson was a man of no ordinary kind.

It is true that McPherson was an adept at strategy, but he was also an advocate of prompt and desperate battles. Rapid marching and savage attacks on the enemy immediately on meeting them suited his restless undying disposition peculiarly. He seemed to believe in the Irishman's maxim, "If you see a lead hit it." These were the qualities which made him a terror to the enemy, for long experience had taught them to know him. But it is an exaggeration to say that he was the originator of this sort of warfare in these western campaigns, for Grant, Sherman and McPherson had fought together, and they knew each other's views of army matters, and had become moulded into the same kind of generals.

It is true that Sherman has in Generals Thomas, Schofield and Hooker men worthy to be trusted in any campaign, and in the march from Chattanooga they have proved this on many occasions. They, too, have learned the military maxims and policy of Grant, McPherson and Sherman. But we cannot avoid an expression of sincere sorrow for the untimely fall of McPherson.

The estimated loss, caused by the late raid of the rebels into Maryland, is about two millions of dollars. In this estimate, the loss to the Southern Central road, is put down at 100,000. We doubt if the actual loss is half that sum.

The rebels are again advancing towards the Potomac. Gen. Hunter's forces have been severely and roughly handled by superior numbers of rebels, and some leading officers are reported killed. His forces are now concentrated near Harper's Ferry. If he should abandon Virginia, we do not see any obstacle to prevent the rebels from visiting Maryland, if in force. The rumor that Gen. Averell is killed, is not true. He fell back from Martinsburg to Harper's Ferry before superior numbers.

The election officers chosen last spring may be all sworn prior to, or on the second day of August, and thus become qualified to hold the special election at that time.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

It has been stated that ever since Sherman commenced his march from Chattanooga, Joe Johnston had appeared a famous trap for him, and would catch him in it beyond a doubt. While we have waited patiently for the springing of his trap, Johnston has been superseded by Hood.

Now let us examine the matter, and see how affairs stand with regard to that grand attack which is said to be preparing for us. Hood's army, 45,000 men. Pillow's division, 5,000 " Wheeler's division, 3,000 " Roddy's division, 4,000 " Forrest's division, 8,000 " S. D. Lee's corps, 10,000 " From Charleston, 5,000 "

Total, 80,000 men. Add to this a full corps of Lee's Virginia army, say 20,000 men, and we have the following result: Hood's, as above estimated, 71,000 Kirby Smith's troops, 15,000 Detachment from Virginia, 20,000 Total, 106,000

This is larger than any rebel army in the southwest has ever been or is likely to be. The largest rebel army ever gathered there did not exceed 90,000 men, namely: Bragg's force at Murfreesboro. But allowing the above estimate to stand, it still does not reach the aggregate of Sherman's army, and we can reinforce the latter thus:

Ross's column, 15,000 A. J. Smith's column, 20,000 At Hotwell, 5,000 At Chattanooga, &c., 10,000 Sherman's army, 120,000 Total, 170,000

Gen. Sherman, however, will not need these reinforcements to enable him to maintain his position. His army is superior in every way to any that can be mustered against it in the southwest. Its prestige is equal to an army of fifty thousand men, and the generals in command are so far superior to their opponents that there is no comparison between them. This splendid body of men has now maintained its reputation and its triumphant career for three years under Halleck, Grant, Buell, Rosecrans and Sherman, and has beaten in succession A. S. Johnston, Beauregard, Bragg and Joe Johnston.

It is quite manifest that the rebels are thoroughly alarmed at the irresistible progress of Sherman, and that they have at length determined to change their policy. By the removal of Johnston they have signified this, and already Hood has commenced fighting severely, though with no better fortune than his predecessors.

The operations of the war on both sides are now conducted in three great zones, of which the first is composed of the States of Virginia and the Carolinas, the second of the States of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, with northern Florida, and the third of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. In the first zone, where the commanders are Grant and Lee, the armies fight in Virginia, with subsidiary actions by detachments in the Carolinas, the fate of the whole field depending upon the contest in Virginia. In the second zone, where the commanders are Hood and Sherman, the armies fight in Georgia, with subsidiary actions in Alabama and Mississippi by detachments. In the third zone, where the commanders are Canby and Kirby Smith, the armies fight in Arkansas by detachments. It will thus be perceived that the fate of the war now depends upon the crushing of the three rebellious armies by Lee, Hood and Kirby Smith for if they be disposed of the rest must follow of course.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

Three prominent clerics, of Alabama, Thompson, of Mississippi, and Holcomb, of Virginia, who are at the Clifton House, on the Canada side of Niagara, have been holding an irregular correspondence with Horace Greely, on the subject of peace. They were not authorized by the rebel Government to offer negotiations for a treaty of peace, but they assume to speak for Jeff Davis & Co., and asked for a safe conduct to Washington to see the President. The reply of the President to the communications of Mr. Greely on the subject was as follows:—

"To the Hon. HORACE GREELY— EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, July 18, 1864.

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the Union and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the executive government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

To this letter the rebels at Niagara took great umbrage, and replied in a letter full of invectives and personalities, and thus the matter has ended.

The terms upon which these wretched slaves of the Southern States to reenter the Union, are understood to be about these:—First, slaves freed by the war to remain free; second, slaves still held in bondage to remain so; third, the rebel debt to be paid by the United States; and fourth, the rebel States to be restored with all their utmost State rights according to their own theory of them.

Now let us suppose for a moment says the N. Y. Gazette that for the sake of peace a treaty had been made on this basis, and that the war was ended. The first proposition would leave a large freed black population to slaves States, whose constitution and laws would immediately authorize them to be seized and sold again, or else these freed blacks would be sent north, because under the State laws they could not remain south. In other words, this first proposition would fall to secure the freedom of any slave freed by the war, unless he should leave the south and go north or west. Again, even supposing that all the slaves freed by the war should remain free, the second proposition would keep in bondage the wives, parents, children and relatives of most of the freed blacks in our army; and all the subordinate ranks who have been taken

General Smith's Expedition.

On July 28, 1864, the steamer *Hollman* has arrived from below. She brings one day's letter news from Memphis. A cavalry officer, who accompanied General Smith's Expedition, gives the particulars of the operations of our forces.

The expedition consisted of a division of cavalry and infantry, and a brigade of colored troops. General Smith outmaneuvered Generals S. D. Lee and N. B. Forrest throughout the entire movement, and soundly whipped the rebels in different engagements. The battle at Tupelo, Miss., was a very severe one. It was fought on the 13th instant. The enemy was totally defeated and terribly punished by our cavalry and negro troops, who bore the brunt of the battle and fought with remarkable steadiness and valor. Another engagement succeeded this at night, and the rebels were disastrously repulsed, as they assaulted us behind temporary defenses.

On the 15th another desperate battle occurred at General Forrest's little desperate charges in person upon our lines, every one of which was repulsed and the enemy driven back with great slaughter. On the night of the 12th the last days rumors were distributed, and the expedition started to return, followed by Buford's Rebel Cavalry Division, which was repulsed on the 16th, and finally retreated leaving our forces to continue their march unmolested.

The Tribune on the Peace of Concurrence.

The N. Y. Tribune does not believe the recent "peace negotiations" at Niagara to be regarded as altogether fruitless. It says: But, even though results totally attained, failed far deplorably short of what might have been, we hold that a great step has been gained toward peace by eliciting the President's manifesto. Let us reconsider it.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, July 18, 1864.

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HERE THE PRESIDENT INSISTS UPON TWO CARDINAL POINTS, intimating that on all others he is ready and willing to treat on "liberal terms." This overture of the President will, course be disseminated in the South, and will go far to disabuse the rebel soldiers of the notion, which has been so sedulously inculcated by their chiefs, that no terms can be made with the Government—that they have no choice but that between persistent fighting and unconditional surrender. Not one-tenth of those soldiers has any interest in slavery, save to get rid of it; while ten thousand of them regard the rebellion as inexcusable, and know that it is their right to stand between our homes and devastation; between a ruthless, hostile soldiery, and our wives and children; and here we must stand, if we die.

If the South really knew the actual state of feeling in the North, the rebellion would not stand another month. The zanes in the loyal States who talk as though a broad empire could be subjected to military execution supply the venoms, desperate and unscrupulous, which the very ailment they need, and we deeply regret that one of the resolves of the late Baltimore Convention seems calculated to give them a lift. Gen. Fremont did a wise, generous, manly act, in stamping instead of standing on the wholesale confiscation plank of the Federal platform, thereby adding to smooth the path to peace. Mr. Lincoln, in the paper above given, has gone much farther on the same way, taking ground radically different from that of unconditional submission. His indispensable basis of peace are just right; but those on which he rests his very ultimatum, though it does not follow that the rebels should be precluded from proposing any other, nor that all negotiation should be barred until they shall be prepared to concede, as a preliminary, all that is essentially in dispute.

It seems to us that if it has not already come, must be near at hand, wherein the North and the South will be ready to exchange glances otherwise than over the crests of their rival entrenchments along the sights of their respective muskets—a mode of regard not conducive to geniality of temper, graciousness of manner, or sometimes of visage. In that day the South will be made to comprehend that the North requires the extinction of slavery in no envious, inimical spirit; requires it because its continued existence involves the cherishing of inhuman, unchristian, and un-American institutions, lastingly peace, are attainable only through homogeneous institutions, based on liberty for all. And, if the superficially abortive effort at Niagara shall have served to hasten by a week this most desired consummation, it will by no means have been made in vain.

THE TWENTY-THIRD GEN.—The great twenty-third army gun recently finished at Fort Pitt Works has been placed upon the tracks which were built expressly by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at its shops in Altoona, to convey it to its destination. We have already described these tracks, which are constructed in the ordinary manner, with the exception that everything about them is of the most substantial material, and a bridge, resting on both tracks, the ends resting upon heavy beams across the centre of each track. Before the immense mass of metal was suffered to rest upon the bridge, strong props were placed under the beams, as a precautionary measure, and so severely are these props taxed that it is uncertain whether they can be removed at all. It is feared that if they are knocked from under the beams the trucks will break down or become so strained as to render them unsafe. The gun has remained in this awkward position, in front of the works, for two or three hours, and we are not advised as to what course will be pursued. The general impression is that the trucks have proved a failure. One of the reasons alleged is, that they have not been properly hoisted; but the skilled workmen who designed them will hardly concede this point, unless upon the most satisfactory evidence. In the meantime, the "big gun" is visited by hundreds, who create a full and satisfactory view of it, as it is weighed on the new mammoth scales erected at the works for that purpose, and was found to contain 114,007 pounds, a fraction over fifty-eight tons. It was dragged from ten to fifteen years, were amusing themselves, to-day, in crawling into the bore on their hands and knees. A good-sized family, including pa and ma, could find shelter in the gun—and it would be a capital place to hold a banquet.

Those of our citizens who have not seen the biggest of the big guns, can now have a favorable opportunity, as, from present appearances, it will be some time before it "goes off."

The twenty-third navy gun, recently cast at the Fort Pitt Works, is now in the turning lathe, and is slowly but surely coming into shape. *Pittsburg Gazette* 23d.

The British yacht *Derwent*, which rescued *Remond*, belongs to the firm of Frazer, Trenholm, & Co., Liverpool relief agents for that port. She was not, therefore, propped accidently at the station, as she is usually related, property as the *Alabama* in sail.

Major Bradford, captured at Fort Pillow, Miss., is ordered to be shot by Forrest for desertion of his parole.

Allen knew nothing of the President's Amnesty Proclamation, and says that the Rebel soldiers are ignorant of it.

The Southern people think that if Lee and Johnson are beaten the rebellion will soon terminate. They have a confidence in Johnson, and are heartily tired of the dreadful pressure they are subjected to.

Forrest got three thousand men in his concentration expedition in Kentucky. Allen says that the fight with Sturgis, May 24, at Bolivar, five hundred men could have captured all the Rebel trains. Forrest has been several times heard to say that he did not want to take Memphis, as a large section of country was dependent upon it for supplies.

The steamer *Washburn* was sunk to today on the grand Chain between here and Paducah. Loss trifling.

Important from General Hunter's Department.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—The Baltimore American contains the following: The city was last night full of rumors of rebel movements in the Shenandoah Valley, together with vague accounts of disaster to some fortifications at Gen. Averell, which last week attacked and defeated a portion of Gen. Early's raiders near Winchester.

Along the rumors was one of the death of General Kelly and Averell as well as Colonel Mulligan. The facts, so far as we are informed, are as follows: It is stated that General Averell, after his successful encounter with Early's forces, pursued them to the mountain beyond Winchester, where Early made a stand, and, after heavy fighting on Saturday and Sunday, the rebels having been driven to the mountain largely reinforced, General Averell was compelled to fall back to Harper's Ferry, bringing with him the forces at Bunker Hill, and causing, also, the evacuation of Martinsburg. The rebels appear to have pursued him in his retreat, and yesterday P. M. again occupied Martinsburg where they cut the telegraph and telegraph lines, and commenced again the destruction of the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Our forces, according to the best advices we could obtain, are now concentrated at Harper's Ferry, under command of General Hunter, whilst the rebels hold Martinsburg, and are to be in large force, but this can hardly be possible beyond the strength of Early and Breckinridge's forces. Their object in returning is doubtless to give time for the safety of their trains of powder, and to secure the collection of a portion of the corps in the Shenandoah Valley. That they may again come into Maryland for more plunder is highly probable, and especially if they find the way open to them, as is generally the case in the military management of affairs along the border.

The official intelligence from the Valley last evening was not so favorable as could be desired, may be inferred from the fact that General Wallace convened the loyal Leagues last night to advise with them as to holding themselves in readiness at all times to meet the invaders and prevent their repeating the outrages recently perpetrated in the vicinity of the city.

Despatches received here last night merely announced that General Averell had been compelled to retire before a superior force to Harper's Ferry, but mentioned no serious disaster. At an early hour yesterday afternoon despatches were received from Sandy Hook and other points, by the master of transportation, to the effect that hostile movements had been resumed on the part of the enemy, and that it would be hazardous to attempt to run cars through as usual.

The train which left Camden station yesterday morning proceeded as far as Sandy Hook, when those in charge, yielding to the suggestion of General Hunter, who was then at Harper's Ferry, returned. The number of passengers in the train was not large.

The train which was to have left here at a quarter past nine o'clock last evening, of course, under the circumstances, did not leave, and a considerable number of passengers bound for the West were disappointed. The tonnage business of the road in the meantime is suspended until better information is obtained as to the condition of the road west of Harper's Ferry.

The telegraph wires cut west of Harper's Ferry, and it was reported that the forces of Gen. Averell had retreated beyond the railroad; but the officers of Company have not received any official advices to that effect. Yesterday afternoon and evening the rumor prevailed that the rebels had returned to the forces in the vicinity of Martinsburg, had met and routed the Federal forces, and were damaging the railroad, and a large number of persons congregated at the Camden station and remained there until night. The train that left here yesterday morning for the West and proceeded as far as Sandy Hook, where it was returned.

The cars were crowded with passengers, some of them reported that a heavy fight had taken place between Harper's Ferry and Winchester, and that Hunter had been repulsed; several pieces of artillery had been captured, also a large number of men were reported to have been killed. It is impossible to ascertain the truth of affairs in that region, but there is no doubt that a serious disaster has occurred to the forces of General Hunter.

Information in Relation to the Coming Draft.

VOLUNTEERS, SUBSTITUTES AND DRAFTED MEN. Although we have heretofore given consideration to the rights, duties and incidents arising under the enrollment laws, we are admonished by frequent communications and inquiries from many citizens under exercise of mind upon the subject, who have not paid sufficient attention to the matter, or properly understood that which has been said about it. We therefore give the following synopsis of the requirements of the law, embracing some things hitherto unmentioned, and others not yet noticed.

First. The exemptions of the original act, to fathers of motherless children under twelve years of age, to some members of families in which others are in service, to sons who are the support of aged and infirm parents, and of other similar causes, are no longer allowed.

Second. The communication clause, by which a person who was drafted might be released upon the payment of three hundred dollars is repealed, with a single exception in the case of persons conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, who may commute upon payment of three hundred dollars, or otherwise be considered as "non-combatants," and if drafted be held to service for personal physical incapacity of duty are exempted upon surgical examination.

Third. The subdivision of citizens into two classes, the second class not being liable to service until the first class was exhausted, is abolished, and all citizens liable are enrolled in the same class and may be held to similar service.

Fifth. Volunteers may be recruited who are between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. Youth between sixteen and eighteen years may be recruited with the consent of their parents or guardians. The enlistment of boys under sixteen years of age is a military offense in the officer who recruits them, who may be punished therefor.

Sixth. Volunteers, whether white or colored, receive the Government bounty, according to the time for which they agree to serve. For one year, \$100; for two years, \$200; for three years, \$300. These amounts are paid in installments. To one year's volunteer, when mustered in, \$33.33; to a two year's recruit, \$66.66; to a three year's recruit, \$100. Two other installments are to be paid to the volunteer or his representatives during the term of service.

Seventh. The monthly pay of a private, either volunteer, substitute or drafted man, is sixteen dollars a month. Non-commissioned and commissioned officers receive an increased pay beyond the rates which were allowed before the last session of Congress.

Eighth. Drafted men receive no bounties from the Federal Government, and we presume they will not receive any from the town or county to which they belong.

Ninth. Substitutes for drafted men, or for men who are drafted, receive no bounties from the Government. In Philadelphia, if they go for three years, they will receive two hundred and fifty dollars, and for a lesser term in proportion.

Tenth. Representative substitutes for persons not liable to draft, are considered as volunteers, and receive the Federal and municipal bounties, and whatever their principal agrees to pay them.

Eleventh. Volunteers and representative substitutes may be mustered in for one, two or three years, as they may elect.

Twelfth. Substitutes for drafted men, or men liable to draft, may be accepted for one two or three years, according to the time that the principal would like to serve, or as he may engage them.

Thirteenth. Representative substitutes for persons not liable to draft, may be persons who are liable to draft.

Fourteenth. Substitutes for persons liable to draft, furnished before drafting, must not themselves be liable. They may either be others, veterans or sailors who have served two years and been honorably discharged, or the citizens of the States in rebellion, or slaves of rebel owners.

Fifteenth. The principal shall be exempt from draft during the time that the said substitute is liable to draft, not exceeding the time for which the substitute shall be accepted.

Sixteenth. The United States no longer pays premiums for the procurement of recruits.

Seventeenth. Men furnished under the call of July 18, 1864, whether enlisted for one, two or three years, as well as all excess or deficiency of three years' men on calls heretofore made, will count as men for men.

Eighteenth. A substitute for an enrolled man is credited, and, therefore, deducted from the quota of the locality he enlists in.

Nineteenth. An enrolled man furnishing an alien as a substitute is exempt from the time of service of the substitute, unless the alien becomes a citizen, or declares his intention to become so, in which case the substitute is liable to draft, and his principal likewise.

Twentieth. A man may enlist in the army or navy for three years as a substitute. If in the navy, he must be twenty-three years old.

Twenty-first. Recruiting agents in Rebel States, must have a letter of appointment from the State Executive. The particular field of State in which the agent is to operate, is to be specified in the letter of appointment. All recruiting agents will be subject to the rules and articles of war. It is made the duty of commanding officers of any department or district in which recruiting agents operate, and of commanding officers of rendezvous, to order back to his State of arrest and hold for trial, as he may deem best, any recruiting agent who shall commit frauds upon the Government, or recruit or attempt to recruit, or induce others to attempt to govern this recruitment, or the guilty of any offense against military law.

Twenty-second. A man may enlist in the army or navy for three years as a substitute. If in the navy, he must be twenty-three years old.

Twenty-third. Recruiting agents in Rebel States, must have a letter of appointment from the State Executive. The particular field of State in which the agent is to operate, is to be specified in the letter of appointment. All recruiting agents will be subject to the rules and articles of war. It is made the duty of commanding officers of any department or district in which recruiting agents operate, and of commanding officers of rendezvous, to order back to his State of arrest and hold for trial, as he may deem best, any recruiting agent who shall commit frauds upon the Government, or recruit or attempt to recruit, or induce others to attempt to govern this recruitment, or the guilty of any offense against military law.

Twenty-fourth. Although the volunteers are taken for one year.

There is sufficient in these statements, we think, to attract the attention of every citizen to the necessity of doing all he can to meet the emergency which will come on the 5th of September. After that day all Government bounties cease, and every one who is drafted or liable to be drafted will have to take care himself.

Shamokin Coal Trade. BRANSON, July 23, 1864. Sent for week ending July 25, 150,950 12 For last report, 150,832 12 To same time last year, 149,311 01 19,318 11

MADAME FORTES'S CREATIVE BALSAM. long tested the truth that there are first principles in Medicine as there is in Science, and this Medicine is compounded on principles suited to the manifold nature of Man. The effect is to keep open the pores, and creating a gentle internal warmth, and this is caused by the use of this Medicine. It regulates the circulation of blood through the lungs, it calms the nerves and restores the skin to its normal condition, and it restores the system and in gently throwing off the waste substance from the surface of the body. It is not a stimulant, but a restorative, and it is not a narcotic, but a tonic. Sold by all druggists, or by direct order.

Wanted. A certain half lot of pieces of ground, numbered in the general plan of Shamokin, situated in the town of Frederick, in the County of Northampton, and State of Pennsylvania. Known and described upon the general plan of said town, as being in lot No. 122, and also as being in lot No. 123, and also as being in lot No. 124, and also as being in lot No. 125, and also as being in lot No. 126, and also as being in lot No. 127, and also as being in lot No. 128, and also as being in lot No. 129, and also as being in lot No. 130, and also as being in lot No. 131, and also as being in lot No. 132, and also as being in lot No. 133, and also as being in lot No. 134, and also as being in lot No. 135, and also as being in lot No. 136, and also as being in lot No. 137, and also as being in lot No. 138, and also as being in lot No. 139, and also as being in lot No. 140, and also as being in lot No. 141, and also as being in lot No. 142, and also as being in lot No. 143, and also as being in lot No. 144, and also as being in lot No. 145, and also as being in lot No. 146, and also as being in lot No. 147, and also as being in lot No. 148, and also as being in lot No. 149, 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