Paily Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Thursday Atternoon, February 7, 1861.

An Unjustifiable Attack.

For the first time to-day, our attention was called to an article which appeared on our local page on Friday last, making a most unjustifiable attack upon Brioe X.

Blair, the present member of the Legis should probably have made myself. That will should probably have made myself. lature from Huntingdon county. We have since been informed from a reliable source that the prosecution against Mr. BLAIR was of a most malicious character, am up now, permit me to say that I have been and that he was fully and honorably acquitted of the charge preferred against him. We regret exceedingly that any allusion to the case appeared in our columns, since it was well known that the whole prosecution against him was urged by political opponents, for the purpose of bLL.—makes me think there is something in destroying his influence here and at home; the announcement they have made; that and had the verdict acquitting him of the charge preferred against him been properly viewed by our local, he would not have permitted it to go into the columns of the Telegraph. We were entirely ignorant of the article being in the paper. ignorant of the article being in the paper, vidual Senator, looking upon myself as the otherwise the correction would have been lumblest member of the body, but still feeling otherwise the correction would have been that responsibility which was imposed upon me made before our attention was drawn to it. when I took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and feeling some-

Gen'l Cameron's Position.

The enemies of Gen'l Cameron are doing their very utmost to place him in a false position on the present state of affairs, by asserting that he had fully endorsed a speech delivered by Scnator Bigler. In order to expose this falsehood more fully magneticate the following delate. more fully we extract the following debate which will be convenient to the Senate, and from the Congressional Globe, had a few when there is nobody who thinks he can address the Senate better than I can—if such a days since in the Senate, viz:

Mr. CAMERON. I, also, have been charged with a petition similar to the one just presented by my colleage, by a committee of thirtythree workingmen, representing, as they say, a meeting of four thousand workingmen held at Independence square in Philadelphia, on Saturday evening last. I have no doubt the men were there, and I have no doubt that they represent, to a great extent, the feeling of Fennayl-varia; but that reving is not as represented by my colleague, as I understand him here now. The other day, when this subject was up, I had occasion to pay a compliment to my colleague for the speech delivered by him. I wished to say to the country that although that speech was conciliatory, although it went very far to conciliate the South, none of the gentle men on the other side of the House paid any attention to it. On account of what I said then, I am charged with having endersed the speech and the whole speech of my colleague. I said it was an able and a patriotic and a proper speech—I think those were my words—but I did not say that I endersed it, for I never endersed all his sentiments, and certainly I could not have andersed the recogning of this could not have endorsed the reasoning of this speech. I agreed with him thus far: I said that I endorsed his sentiments in favor of the preservation of the Union. I say so now; I say everywhere, that I will make all reasonable concessions to save this Union from separation, with a hope that a proper response will be met with in the South.

upon this question, have been and will be based will bring peace to this country and prevent a separation of the States; but before I act, I desire to know that whatever concessions I and plish the desired end. But enough of that point. my constituents may be disposed to make, will be received in the spirit in which brothers should receive kindly treatment from their brothers. I want to know from the South whether anything that we can do will bring Both Houses of the Illinois Legislature back to their duty in the Union those who are resolutions offered by the Senator from Kentucky as a basis of settlement. I said that the where in my conversations that, while there are some points in his proposition which I cannot adopt, I will go far, very far, further, perhaps, than a majority of my constituents would go, to take away all cause of complaint on the part. of the Southern people. Especially do I desire to hold out hope to the Union-loving men in the South, who are now battling with those who are disposed to dissever the Union. I want to encourage them, and I will go as far as any man can be expected to go to enable them to put themselves right at home and as any man can be expected to go to enable them to put themselves right at home and among their constituents. After having said this. I have the honor of presenting the nettion

Mr. MASON. Mr. President—
Mr. BIGLER. Will the Senator from Virginia allow me a single word? from Pennsylvania have spoken of a disposition sions to the South which they can make with proper regard to the Constitution or to themselves. Now, I do not understand what those nois. Senators, or others who use that term, mean by concessions. I am not aware that the Southern States have asked for any concessions of the invitation of the State of Virginia, is not an expectation of the State of Virginia, is not an expectation of the State of Virginia, is not an expectation of the State of Virginia, is not an expectation of continuous of continuous and the state of the State of Virginia, is not an expectation of the State of Virginia, is no We would never ask for concessions in any form. It has been the uniform language of the Southern States here, through their representatives, so far as I know, that they are perfectly satisfied with the Constitution; they have no complaint to make of the Constitution.

Their complaint is, that the Constitution has been violated and disregarded, to the prejudice of the rights secured to them by the Constitution.

They sak for no constitution has which the Constitution was originally framed, and consistently with its principles.

Resolved, That while we are willing to appoint of the rights secured to them by the Constitu-tion. They ask for no concession in any form or shape. It would be unworthy in them to ask it, and derogatory in the other States to yield it. What are concessions? The idea is that the North are to give to the South something that the Constitution does not entitle them to. That is the only idea of concession. We have never asked for it in any form of shape. We have asked only that the Constitu tion be regarded, fulfilled, carried out, as the

and violated. We ask for no concession. We should be humiliated if we did ask it; and they would be humiliated if they granted it.—We ask for no concession; we ask only for right. We are asking for no new provisions whatever. We are asking for a security, not a concession.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President -Mr. BIGLER. I hope the Senator from New

Hampshire will allow me a moment.

Mr. HALE. I have got the floor about four times within the last fortnight, to say a very few words, and on each occasion there has been some other member of the Senate so well con vinced that he could address the Senate better than I could, that he has appealed to me, and listening from the first day of the session until to day, this moment, to hear from the other side ELL,]-makes me think there is something in thing of the responsibility which the extraor-dinary position of public affairs at present im-The enemies of Gen'l Cameron are poses upon everybody, I desire to acquit mytime ever arrives-I hope to address a few remarks upon this subject to the Senate, and to that portion of the country that takes any in-

terest in what we are doing here.

the Senate? Mr. BIGLER. The motion which I made, to

print the memorial.

Mr. GRIMES. I think there was no such Mr. FOSTER. I did not hear any motion.

There was no business before the Senate that I Saw.

The PRESIDING OFFICER, (Mr. Polk.)-

The Chair did not hear the motion, but the Senator from Pennsylvania says he made it.
Mr. BIGLER. Mr. President—
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator

from Pennsylvania is entitled to the floor.

Mr. GRIMES. On what motion?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On the motion

to print the memorial he offered.

Mr. BIGLER. I regret exceedingly that my impatience has abbreviated the speech of the Senator from New Hampshire, for I am very sure we are always glad to hear his musical voice; but that regret is relieved by the an-nouncement that we shall hear him soon again. But enough of that, sir. Nor do I intend to go into this general subject. My object is simply to say a word to my colleague, which I know he will receive in all kindness. He certainly does not intend to intimate that I had any I look upon the question differently from my colleague in this respect; I do not think that tended to endorse all that I said in my speech there are any effending States. I am sure the State of Pennsylvania has not offended to endorse all that I said in my speech there are any effending States. I am sure the State of Pennsylvania has not offended to endorse all that I said in my speech there are any effending States. I am sure the state of Pennsylvania has not offended to endorse all that I said in my speech there are any effending States. I am sure the there are any effending States. I am sure the State of Pennsylvania has not offended her sister States. She has done nothing but what she would do again in the exercise of her Constitutional rights. I look upon it in this way: the North have won the battle on the great question of free and slave labor; they are the strong party, and they can afford to make concessions to the weaker, if concessions be desired, and all my remarks the other day, and all I shall continue to say upon this question, have been and will be based upon this question, have been and will be based upon the destarces of the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky. or that submitted by myself, but have upon this question, have been and will be based upon the idea that I am content to do anything did say, substantially, that he was willing to that could honorably be expected of me that make those propositions a basis of adjustment, make those propositions a basis of adjustment, and prevent a

Both Houses of the Illinois Legislature leading this great rebellion South; for I look have passed the following resolutions, upon it as a rebellion. I am willing to take the providing for the appointment of Commissioners to Washington. All the other day, I believe; at least I have said every- Democrats in the Legislature voted against them. The Governor has made the appointment and the gentlemen appointed are on their way to Washington :

WHEREAS, Resolutions of the State of Virginia have been communicated to the General Assembly of this State, proposing the appoint ment of Commissioners, by the several States, to meet in convention on the 4th day of Feb

this, I have the honor of presenting the petition of these workingmen of Philadelphia. tions among all our sister States, and our respect to the Commonwealth of Virginia, the Governor of this State be requested to appoint Mr. MASON. One moment. The Senators Illinois, to confer and consult with the Comfive Commissioners on the part of the State of on the part of their State to make any concessions to the South which they can make with

any kind, in any form. Yet that term is in as familiar use here as a household word, that the South asks for concessions from the North, and that the North is willing to make them! slaveholding States adequate guarantees for the security of their rights, nor an approval of the basis of settlement of our difficulties proposed by the State of Virginia, but it is an expression our willingness to unite with the State of Virginia, in an earnest effort to adjust the pre-

Resolved, That while we are willing to appoint Commissioners to meet in Convention with those of other States for consultation upon matters which at present distract our harmony as a nation, we also insist that the appropriate and constitutional method of considering and acting upon the grievance complained of by our sister State, would be by the call of a Convention for the amendment of the Constitution in the manner contemplated by the 5th article

Repeal of the Tonnage Tax.

For some time past we have noticed a movement on the part of those immediately connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to harmonize all conflicting elements opposed to the repeal of the tax now imposed upon tonnage pasthemselves, but also to the public in general, to have the present law repealed or modified. We observe from the Pittsburg papers of yesterday that they have succeeded in making satisfactory arrangements with those mostly interested in railroads, and that the Board of Trade of that city have adopted a report on the subject which, we believe, will harmonize of the State. The report, laid before the Board of Trade by a special committee on that subject, was presented by ex-Gover. nor Johnson, and read, as follows:-To the President and Board of Trade :- GEN-

TLEMEN.—The undersigned, a committee appointed to consult with the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in relation to the proposed repeal of the laws imposing a tax upon the tonnage passing over said railroad company's works, beg leave, respectfully, to report:

—That in pursuance of the duty assigned them, the committee had a free and full consultation with Col. Scott, the Vice President of the Railroad Company, on the subjects submitted for consideration. The annexed printed proposition was presented as the basis for consultation. It is herewith submitted. The legislation proposed will relieve the Railroad Company from any claim on the part of the State for the pay ment of a tax on its tonnage, unless such tax shall hereafter be exacted from all railroad and other improvement companies. It does not intend any release from taxation on the property, stock, bonds, or other interests of the company. The propriety and policy of requir-ing a corporation, furnishing the only great thoroughfare between the Eastern and Western commercial depots of our State, and to deter-mine by whom that impost is eventually paid, whether by the consumer, producer, or agent employed in its transportation, may be confided

safely to our representatives.

We would not knowingly and willingly surrender any of the clearly ascertained sources of revenue of the State, whilst her debt and taxation remains, for any mere local advantage we might derive from such action; as a part of the whole, we might lose more than we would gain. Still, if the arrangement proposed benefits the State, as well as our own locality there is no reason for withholding our assent.
The Railrond proposes to assume the recent purchase of the main line canal, to wit: to pay towards the reduction of the public debt, upwards of \$13,500,000, on or before 1890, in equal annual instalments, instead of paying, as per contract of sale, \$100,000 annually, and interest of principal until 1890, and then at the rate of \$1,000,000 per annum. We consider the change of the time and manner of payment highly advantageous to the Common wealth, ensuring the certain and present re-duction of the public debt at the rate of nearly

half a million a year.

It is further proposed that the Railroad company will purchase at par the bonds of certain railroad companies mentioned, to the amount of the tonnage tax now in litigation between the State and said railroad company. Your committee believe this proposition is highly favorable to this section of the State, ensuring, which the city and county have a large interest as stockholders, and of other roads with which the vicinity is closely connected. It is true that the aid is in the form of a loan, to be secured by a mortgage, thus transferring eventually to the railroad company moneys that are claimed to belong to the State. Should the claim be made good to the State, the interbenefited by its payment into the Treasury than by its appropriation as proposed. The com-pletion of two ten roads named in the proposed law, it is believed, in the largely increased value of property, and the developement of dormant mineral wealth, will furnish sources of taxation largely more beneficial and important than the tonnage tax. Your committee urged and it was agreed to insert in the proposed law, the provision contained in the written pape hereto annexed.

This provision secures to our citizens and all others doing business on the railroad the repeal of the unjust discriminations that have heretofore existed against our trade. By its terms no charges shall be made at less rates from points beyond either the Eastern or Western termini of the road, than are charged to the people of Pennsylvania, and particularly those of Pitts-burg and Philadelphia. Merchandize and pro-perty charged through rates and coming by river may be disposed of here or within a spinor time shipped eastward as per original bill of lading; thus placing the traffic on our rivers bill relative to the postal service. He said the Committee on Postal Affairs did not wish it on the same footing with that using rail transportation. By the terms of the printed bill the rates of tolls fixed on the first of February, 1861, are to be maintained as maximum charges, After a consultation, they had agreed on a more and from this maximum the amount of ton-

company.

The Vice President of the company stated that the rates fixed on the first of February, 1861, were on 4th class, forty cents; 3d class, fifty cents; 2d class, sixty cents; 1st class, ninety cents. These rates for 4th, 3d and 2d classes are the late summer rates, the lst class authorized to discontinue the postal service on only being placed as winterrates. These we un such route, or any part thereof, and at any only being placed as winter rates. These we un such route, or any part thereof, and at any derstood were to be the maximum charge, less Post Office thereon till the same can be safely the tonnage tax. These charges would be high- restored, and shall report his action to Conly advantageous to this county. The Vice President, however, after the adjournment of our meeting, informed a member of the committee, and desired him to acquaint his colleagues of the fact, that he had been mistaken in these rates as stated; that in fact the toll sheet of the first of February, 1861, fixed 4th class at forty words. cents, 3d class at sixty cents, 2d class at seventy-five cents, and first class at ninety cents. With these maximum rates the trade of this the reduction from them of the amount of the tonnage tax, would permit higher charges than exist at present. With a maximum fixed at the last named rates we could not recommend the measure proposed for approval.

With the rates fixed approval.

the measure proposed for approve?.

With the rates fixed as just named by Col.
Scott, we would not hesitate to urge favorable
action. If it is wrong to fix the highest rates lowest charges, then, as a compromise, we suggest that the Board recommend that the winter rates shall be as fixed in the present toll sheet, and the rates for summer charges shall be the same as last season, less the amount of tonnage tax in each instance. We submit respectfully the whole to the action of the Board and offer the following resolution: that the Committee be discharged from further consideration of the

any time, charge or collect rates of any descripor collected from said points west of Pittsburgh. Nor shall the said Pengsylvania Railroad Company at any time charge or collect rates on any description of freight from Pittsburgh to Philar delphia, Baltimore. New York or other are shall be said by the stars and stripes were hauled down at the Pensacola Navy-Yard, by order of a trail to the only man who manifested any token of description of freight from Pittsburgh to Philar respect for the flag was an old boatswain. delphia, Baltimore, New York, or other sea-board cities, higher than the rates that may be charged from any point west of Pittsburgh to of respect sing over that road, and we believe that the same points, on the same description of the same points, on the same description of the insurgents at Pensacola. They abanthey have generally succeeded in offering the same points, on the same description of the insurgents at Pensacola. They abanthey have generally succeeded in offering the same points, on the same description of the insurgents at Pensacola. They abanthey have generally succeeded in offering the same points, on the same description of the insurgents at Pensacola. They abanthey have generally succeeded in offering the same points, on the same description of the insurgents at Pensacola. tions on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad convenient perils, notwithstanding the immense shall, at no time, exceed the rate charged disparity of forces. such terms to forwarders and shippers shall, at no time, exceed the rate charged over that great thoroughfare that they through between Philadelphia and Pitlsburgh. will not only find it advantageous to on the road between Philadelphia and Pitts. The Committee on Organization reconsidere

that shippers of Western products, under through bills of lading from any point West of Pittsburgh, (by river to Pittsburgh) to the seabourd cities, shall have the privilege of disposing of their property at Pittsburgh, by giving timely notice, before its arrival at that point, to the transfer agent of the Pennsylvania Rail bare. subject which, we believe, will harmonize road Company, and by delivering up their first auticipated. The hour of meeting is, all the opposing elements from that section of the State. The report, laid before the Penusylvania Railroad Company from all liathevenerable patriots will find rather trying. bility on account thereof If the property is Mr. Rives suggested the rules which governed not sold at Pittsburgh, the owner, consignee or the Convention that adopted the Constitution. shipper of said property shall have the right They do not require yeas and nays, but vote to deliver the same to the transfer agency of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Pittaburgh, and forward the same, within ten days

The Virginia delegation to the "Peace Conburgh, and forward the same, within ten days
The Virginia delegation to the "Peace Conafter its arrival at Pittsburgh, under the condition and rates of the original through bills of

lading.
On motion the report was accepted, and the

The Census of 1860.

the Census Bureau, has made up the folthe Central States Census of 1860:

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States.	Free	Siave	Total	37th Congress	38th Congress	L088	Gain
Malne New Hampy Vermont. Massach 'ir. Rhode Isl'd Connectic' New York N. Jersey. Penn'a. Delaware Maryland Vir.inla N. Carolina S. Cirolina Georg'a. Florida Alabama Hisriesippi Louisiana. Arkansas. Texas. Tennesee. Kentucky. Ohio Indiana Illinois Missouri Michigau Wisconin. Michigau Wisconin. Galifornia.	619,685 326,072 815,827 1,231,494 174,021 460,670 8,561,585 676,084 2,916,018 110,648 646,183 1,097,373 679,965 308,186 615,338 81,885 520,444 407,561 354,245	435,473 479,607	619,588 326,072 315,827 1,231,944 174,621 460,677 3,851,563 2,916,018 1,12,353 1,503,169 1,008,342 715,371 1,082,797 1,45,691 955,917 1,87,158 666,431 1,44,775 660,955 1,140,640 1,145,56: 2,877,917 1,850,80: 1,991,228 1,201,200 1754,291 754,291 754,291 754,291 754,291 754,291 754,291 754,291 754,291 754,291 754,291 754,291 754,291 754,291 754,291 754,291 754,291 754,291 754,291 755,2666	3 11 2 4 83 5	53 3 1 1 4 3 5 5 2 3 1 6 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 1 1 8 9 5 6 5 1 1 8 9 5 1 1 8 9 5 1 1 8 9 5 1 1 8 9 5 1 1 8 9 5 1 1 8 9 5 1 1 8 9 5 1 1 8 9 5 1 1 8 9 5 1 1 8 9 5 1 1 8 9 5 1 1 8 9 5 1 1 8 9 5 1 1 8 9 1 1 8 9 5 1 1 8 9 5 1 1 8 9 5 1 1 8 9 5 1 1 8 9 5 1 1 8 9 5 1 1 8 9 5 1 1 8 9 5 1 1 8 9 5 1 1 8 9 5 1 1 8 9 5 1 1 8 9 5 1 1 8 9 5 1 1 8 9 5 1 1 8 9 5 1 1 8 9 5 1 1 1 8 9 5 1 1 1 8 9 5 1 1 1 8 9 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	
Total	27,241,791	8,999,353	31,241,144	287	283	22	18

The ratio of representation is 127,216. - TERRITORIES. Nebraska.... New Mexico.... Utah /tab.... /ekotah....

Washington
District of Columbia

SPECIAL DISPATCHES

DAILY TELEGRAPH

DALLY TELEGRAPH.

TO SUSPECTION OF THE STATE STATE AND TELESCOPE S and from this maximum the amount of the postal service cannot be safely continued, or the amount of any lower rates fixed by the postal service cannot be safely continued, or Post Office revenues collected, or the postal postal or the contents of the mails

that are charged, and equally so to adopt the Cameron with much severity. There is a delowest charges, then, as a compromise, we sugtion be regarded, fulfilled, carried out, as the makers of the Constitution designed it should be, for the protection of those rights under the Constitution that we say have been outraged call such a Convention, the Legislature of II-linels, will and does concur in such call.

The amendments proposed by the Committive Committee Committive Committive Committive Committive Committee Comm

Judge Petit's nomination is in the same category, and will probably share the same

respect for the flag was an old boatswain, who kissed it as it descended from the staff. He came near being lynched for that manifestation

The "Peace Congress" sat two hours yester-

The Committee on Organization reconsidered on the road between Frinadelphia and ritusburg exceed the rates, as made from time to
the resolution appointing two assistant Secretime, under the provisions of that act.

The rates charged to any local point shall
not exceed those charged to any point of
greater distance, in the same direction from
the road point appointing two assistant Secretaries, and increased it to the number of four.

Mr. Hoppin, of Rhode Island, son of one of the
Commissioners, and Mr. Towers of New Jersey
were selected. This mode of admitting special

tion against coercion. They propose to con-ciliate the Cotton States by deposing the General Government, and encouraging war upon it without resistance. The Kentucky Commissioners conferred last night and agreed upon the outline of a new proposition for Com-promise, which they believe will be acceptable Mr. Kennedy, Commissioner of the to both sides and involve no surrender of principle. It will be offered after a more extended consultation, in order to ascertain what degree lowing interesting table of the returns of of strength may be secured. The election in the State has resulted more favorably than would have been anticipated. The Union majority is at least ninety. The conclusion of Andrew Johnson's speech

attracted a large attendance in the Senate, and many passages were loudly applauded. It was gress, and will exert a powerful influence on the Tennessee election, if circulated in time.

None of the Southern Judges on the bench of the Supreme Court have presented in the suprementation of th altogether the most scathing review of the Seof the Supreme Court have proposed resigning except Judge Campbell, and he may be inductionally in the supremental suprementation of the Supreme Court have proposed resigning is composed outirely of vegetables, and there combining powerful tonic and soothing proed to reconsider a hasty committal. Secessionists have labored hard to induce them to withdraw, in order to strengthen the movement. The bill of indictment against ex-Secretary Floyd, found in pursuance of the presentment of the Grand Jury of this District, charges him

requiring an equivalent in service, to the amount of over \$7,900,000. The Navy Departmene has placed the Naval School at Annapolis in a complete state of defeace. Provissions for six months have been stored, and the necessary armament completed. This action was taken as a precautionary meas

with having accepted Russel's drafts, without

ure against any future contingencies which may arise in Maryland. Some decisive action will have to be taken in regard to the collection of revenue at Savannah, Mobile, and New Orleaus, where the officers have or will resign. While this defection was confined to Charleston, it was of no great importance, as that port was virtually blockaded by destroying the channel for uses of commerce. Now the case is metasially absented.

commerce. Now the case is materially changed, and must be met promptly, unless the Presi-eent intends adjourning the question till after the 4th of March, as he has done in every instance of large responsibility. His whole game at Charleston has been to avoid a collision until he could get out of office, being perfectly willing that Mr. Lincoln should have one upon

Mr. King's appointment as Postmaster-General was not reached, and will not be till Judge Black's case is disposed of. Mr. Buchanan seems to disregard the commonest decencies in grabbing every vacancy during the last days of his expiring dynasty.

> New Advertisements FOR RENT.

COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE with considerable ground, and a STABLE attached, the west avenue of the water basin. Possession may

Nem Advertisements.

THE FOLLOWING LOW RATE!

CASH, VIZ: LYKEN'S VALLEY NUT COAL, at 22 (0) ::: " SMALL EGG COAL, at 22 " LARGE FGG " at 22 " BROKEN BALTIMORE COAL CO.'S WILKESPARKE TINES

FROAD TOP COAL (for Smith's use, 12% 2,500 bushels Cars for sale at lowest cash. A large lot of superior Bictory and and cale at the lowest rates.

Agent for Du Font's Gun and Dhating P at Manufacturer's prices. Coal delivered from both pards, it it v Palent Weigh Carts, which are certified this

of Weights and Me sures. Every consumer will please we shimb. delivery, and if it fall short 10 rounds, I will

A large, full and somplets stock of the land Coal, always will be found on hand. JAMES M. W j29-1m

SOMETHING MORE VALUABLE THAN SILVER OR GOLD,

BECAUSE IT WILL RESTORE THE WEAK REINSTATE THE BLOOD IN ALL ITS O 1915. VIGOR AND PURITY.

PROF. O. J. WOOD'S

RESTORATIVE CORDIAL

BLOOD RENOVATOR.

Is precisely what its name indicates; for, who to the taste, it is revivilying, excitarating and ening to the vital powers. It also revival and renews the blood in all its original panel, restores and renders the system divining and of disease. It is the only prepiration over off world in a popular form to as to be within the all.

So chemically and skillfully combined as is composed entirely of vegetables, and those the combining powerful tonic and soothing properconsequently can never injure. As a sure proven

consumption, bronchitis, indigesti 🔿 PEPSIA; LOSS OF APPETITE, FAINTNESS NERVOUS IRRITABILITY, NEURALGIA, PAT PITATION OF THE HEART, MELAN

OHOLY, HYPOCHONDRIA, NI HT SWEATS, LANGUOR, GIDDINESA, AND ALL THAT CLASS OF CA-SES SO FEARFULLY FATAL CALLED FEMALE WEAKNES AND IRREGULARI-

THERE IS NOTHING ITS EQUAL. Also, Liver Derangements or Torpicity, on the Complaint, Diseases of the Kinneys, or any rangement of the Urinary organs. It will not only cure the debility following FEVER, but prevents all attacks arising it of influences, and cure the diseases at once, it tacked.

tacked.

TRAVELERS should have a bottle with the at as it fallibly prevents any deleterious consequences follow upon change of chimate and water.

As it prevents costiveness strengthens the digest organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sectors below.

LADIES not accustomed to out-door exercise, the slways use it.

M THERS should use it, for it is a per ectre of, i.e., a mouth or two before the final trial, sho will passed the additional trial and state.

There is no mistake about it.

THE CORDIAL IS ALL WE CLAIM FOR IF

MOTHERS, TRY IT!

And to you we appeal, to detect the illness or not only of your daughters before it be too 1 to but your sons and husbands, for white the firmer from the delicacy, often go down to a premature from than let their condition be known in time, that it is than let their condition be known in time, that it is not a mixed up with the excitement of but in the firmer but for your letters.

often mixed up with the excitement of bising the wore not for you, they too, would be rever in the downward path until it is too late to arrest their fall. But the mother is always viellant, and the confidently appeal; for we are sure your nearly affection will uncertagly point, you to brace sor W. RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVA, and the remedy which should be always on hand in the need.