

MONSIEUR THOMAS COME AGAIN.

Some months ago the Pittsburg Gazette concluded to defeat the re-nomination of Gov. Curtin. As he had publicly and in good faith declined to be a candidate again, and, at the time the Gazette "moved upon his works," cherished no wish or purpose to have his name before the Pittsburg Convention, the Gazette became dizzy with the prospect of defeating a man who was not running. A solemn council was held in Pittsburg, at which a programme was definitely mapped out, looking first to the defeat of Curtin in the Convention, and, failing in that, to defeat him at the polls. A series of most vituperative and atrocious personal attacks upon Gov. Curtin was resolved upon, and in casting around for a competent scavenger, by common consent Thomas Williams was selected. Approaching him on his egotistic side he was readily flanked and bagged, and forthwith he hurled his thunderbolts of war upon Gov. Curtin and his supposed immediate circle of friends, and eulogized Thomas Williams, day after day in the editorial columns of the Gazette until the Convention met. The editor of the Repository, although a private citizen; not a candidate for any position, and not at the time seeking even in the least degree to control or influence the action of the Convention, was made the object of repeated assaults of the grossest character. Knowing that the author and aim of the articles were too well understood to damage any one, we passed them in silence; but, after the election, when Gov. Curtin had been vindicated alike in Allegheny and in the State, by receiving the largest vote ever polled for any candidate, we ventured to put in a meek reminder to the palsied executioner of the Gazette and those who had used him, that it was sometimes possible for men to go wooling and come home sheared. The response to that modest intimation we have in the Gazette of the 26th ult., and in another column of to-day's paper it will be found entire.

As Mr. Williams' article embraces several distinct charges, which he has repeated until he probably believes them himself, we will dispel the illusion by noticing them just once. Our support of the bill for the commutation of the tonnage duties, in common with two-thirds of the members of the House—including nearly if not quite all Mr. Williams' colleagues—ad a majority of the Senate, is well known and needs neither explanation or vindication. With the composition of the Hopkins committee we had much less to do than himself. He begged to be on it; but the Speaker very properly refused to appoint him, giving as his reason that it was not a proper place for an insane man. Williams next appealed personally to the members of the House to put him on by a direct vote, and had the Speaker notified that it would be done; but upon a canvass it was found that fully two-thirds of the members agreed with the Speaker; alike in his action and in his reasons, and the enterprise was abandoned. Considering that the House harmonized with Mr. Williams and not with us on the question of tonnage duties, we submit that he should not fly into our face because his own friends thought him a fool. The adjournment of the Legislature and the discharge of the committee we had nothing to do with, while Mr. Williams had everything. Scores of members voted for both solely to get rid of his incessant and incoherent ravings on a hobby that he used for no purpose but to hear himself talk, to see himself in print, and to proclaim his self-congratulation that he was not as other men. The House would have consented to allow him half its time for his self-glorification and his shameless but impotent vituperation of all others; but as he demanded pretty much all the time of the House, and besides insisted upon declaiming on himself and the tonnage tax, to members between sessions; to strangers in the rotunda; to the sweeps and pages; to lamp-posts; to town pumps, and especially to bottles in black, the House wearied toward the close of the session; and one morning while Mr. Williams was detained in a fruitless effort to get his swollen and befogged head reduced to the proper dimensions to accommodate his hat, the House disposed finally of him and his follies.

The allegation that we favored the "erection of the district which secured a vote, and gave a U. S. Senator to the Copperheads," is simply an ignorant or malicious falsification of history. The district alluded to is that of Bedford and Somerset, and Mr. Cessna's was the "vote" referred to. When we state the fact that Mr. Cessna had several hundred more majority in Bedford than the Union majority in Somerset, and that he would have been elected had the counties been connected, the case is disposed of. The charge that we "had torn up half a dozen veto messages in the presence of the Executive himself," that we declared the war "but an idle expenditure of money and blood," and that we hoped for foreign powers to interfere to stop it, are all wholly, stupidly false. There is not the shadow of truth pertaining to any of them, nor have they the merit of even plausibility. That they reached his brain in the vagaries of some bewildering debauch, is the most charitable explanation that can be given, and we accept it.

We would not have the public believe

that Mr. Williams is a common liar, however clearly the apparently malicious atrocities of his erratic pen would so stamp him. He is one of those whom the world should judge kindly, and mingle pity freely with the scorn his wrongs upon truth and decency would seem to invite. Sadly as he wrongs others, he no less sadly wrongs himself; and his towering genius—once the pride of western Pennsylvania—has still lingering recollections of vanished honors and past respect, as it is crumbling in untimely ruin beneath the remorseless assaults of life's saddest infirmities; and he—

"With his own tongue still edifies his ears, And always listening to himself appears." That he is made the instrument of the cowardly and malignant; thus becomes the apparent author of the weakest and wickedest falsehoods, and clouds his once honored name with worse than pot house scandal, is his misfortune—not his crime. As his better and brighter attributes have faded beneath that avenging hand that spares no human follies, his weaker traits have been enthroned where once was intellectual might; and in pitiable conceit he fitfully dreams out the evening of a brilliant life. Forgotten and henceforth forgotten, him and his follies are dismissed!

We have published the Gazette's reasons for its frequent and shameless assaults upon the Editor of the REPOSITORY. Will it have the manliness to copy our reply? If so, it can have the field to itself hereafter.

REBEL ZEAL OF THE SPIRIT.

The Spirit is the only journal that we know of now that endeavors to bolster up the fading hopes of the rebel cause. In that paper, of the 28th ult., we find the following:

"Rosecrans has been beaten back into the fastnesses of Chattanooga; Meade beats an inglorious retreat from Lee and retires within the fortifications of Washington."

Again it says:—

"It is folly to believe, as we are continually told, that the rebellion is almost crushed. It is revelling in the pride of its strength to-day, and pressing our armies back from all its borders."

The more conservative journals in the interest of the rebellion—we mean those printed in the South—take quite a different and a sadder view of the aspect of things. The Richmond Whig, speaking of this driving of Rosecrans "into the fastnesses of Chattanooga," says:—

"If he (Rosecrans) is permitted to hold Chattanooga, then our victory will be without profit, and we have only to mourn that so many brave men have died in vain! He holds a region pestilent with disaffection, and that needs only the presence of the Yankee army to ripen into full blown treason."

The Richmond Enquirer says that "the enemy holds the gate of East Tennessee," and adds that "so far in all our operations, though we have won a great victory, we have lost ground!" Equally conservative are the Richmond papers as compared with their Chambersburg ally, the Spirit, in speaking of Meade's "inglorious retreat from Lee," and his retirement into "the fortifications at Washington." They probably doubt the truth of the Spirit's exclusive information about Meade's "inglorious" tumbling into the Washington fortifications, inasmuch as they declare that he "managed his retreat most orderly and that he saved his stores and lost but few men;" and they also declare that in the only battle fought during the march, they "were generally worsted." Instead of boasting of Meade seeking safety in "the fortifications of Washington," they imagine him to be closely on Lee's heels about the Rappahannock! Strange delusion!

The Southern rebel journals are eminent-ly more conservative than the Spirit also as to the rebellion "revelling in the pride of its strength to-day, and pressing our armies back from all its borders!" They have some how or other conceived the notion they have not driven our armies back anywhere, and that "the pride of their strength" was somewhat shattered by the surrender of the Mississippi and the division of the territory of treason; by the defeat of Stone River and the subsequent liberation of East Tennessee; by Lee's discomfiture at Gettysburg and his manifest purpose to winter south of the Rappahannock. Probably they are not as astute—certainly not as sanguine as the Spirit as to the triumphs of their cause, for the Knoxville Register declares that the "very existence of the Confederate States depends on the re-occupation of Tennessee by Bragg;" and as Bragg has not yet re-occupied Tennessee and is not likely to do so during the present war, they are slow to appreciate the nervous interest the Spirit takes in their cause when it insists that they are not only invincible and triumphant, but actually "revelling in the pride of its (the rebellion's) strength to-day, and pressing our armies back from all its borders!"

Although not a profound admirer of Northern conservatism as taught by Copperheads, we submit that the Spirit is rushing into fearful radicalism in its rebel proclivities. Why can't it be a respectable, dignified rebel journal, and keep within range of its southern coadjutors? Why insist that everything is going to smash in the North and that our armies are practicing "inglorious" retreats and flying from the rebel "borders," when its cotemporaries of the south are mourning over just such a state of affairs on their side? The Spirit or the Southern rebel papers must be in error, and unless our Generals are woefully deceived as to what they are doing themselves, the Spirit is out-rebelling rebellion itself in falsifying the North and the cause of the Nation.

THE CALL FOR TROOPS.

We give in another column of to-day's paper the proclamation of Gov. Curtin calling for volunteers in accordance with the late proclamation of the President for 300,000 additional troops. It will be seen that the quota of this State under the late call is 38,268; but the administration wisely calls for all deficiencies under former requisitions, and thus increases the demand now made upon our State to over 91,000. The number of men due from Pennsylvania on the 17th of October last, when the requisition was officially issued, was as follows:

Deficit prior to draft of 1863..... 16,071
Deficit on present draft..... 36,754
Quota under the new call..... 38,268

Total..... 91,093
The item of 16,071 is made up of men drafted in 1862 and never reported for duty. The draft at that time was made for the entire number of men then due under all requisitions to that date; but many deserted or never reported, and now they will be liable to be drafted for three years instead of nine months. The draft of 1862 was necessarily made under the State laws, and they had been framed in time of peace and without any anticipation of a war demanding hundreds of thousands of men. They were therefore fearfully defective, and under their loose provisions it was almost impossible to enforce them effectually. The government abandoned all effort to compel attendance of those who did not report, doubtless for the reason that it did not justify a system of police to arrest men for nine months' service.

The item of 36,754 is the deficiency on the draft now in progress, and that will be materially reduced by the time the draft is completed. Franklin will probably furnish 500 by men reporting or paying commutation. When the quota of men due on the current draft was fixed on the 17th of October, but few counties had drafted men in service, and in a large number of counties the draft had not been made at all. No part of this district could have been reported at Washington at the time the calculation was made, so that all the men put in by the draft or who pay \$300 will be a credit to the respective districts.

Another material credit may be had by the re-enlistment of veteran troops now in the service. Every possible inducement will be offered by the government to have the old and experienced troops re-enlist for another three years, unless sooner discharged by the termination of the war; and a large majority of them will do so. They are offered furloughs for some thirty days to see their friends, and a very large bounty; and now that they are certain to be well supported by the prompt addition to their ranks of enough to make them invincible at every point, and besides have the unmistakable evidence of the earnest support of the people at home as indicated in the late elections, they will not turn their backs upon the Old Flag until they see it triumphant wherever there is a foe of the Republic confronting it.

We rejoice at the decisive steps taken by the government in calling for all deficiencies from the States. It is equal and exact justice to all, and insures an army of not less than 600,000 men by spring to meet the despairing hosts of crime. This is the surest road to Peace!

How beautifully sorrow and sunshine are blended in human life—how divinely grief is tempered with hope. The Spirit thus touchingly illustrates this truth. On the 21st it thus lamented:

"We had fondly hoped for the election of Judge Woodward. We considered his election of vital and momentous importance; and his defeat throws a cloud over the future, which we would fain have dispelled."

Again it mourneth thus—

"This triumph of Abolition shakes our last hope for the Union! * * * May the great God of Nations avert the calamity! We believe it is coming rapidly and inevitably."

Although the "last hope" is gone, and it seems to have but little faith in its own prayers, it resolves in its midnight of despair, to die at the helm. It thus heroically rushes into the hopeless breach:—

"Yet we will not desert the old ship. We will always as heretofore continue to send up our warning voice to the man at the wheel. And if the worst must come, we will still continue to re-echo the immortal sentiment of America's greatest statesman and beseech all to cling to the Constitution as the mariner clings to the last plank, when night and the tempest close around him!"

The scene changes. A week has passed into history. Morning and evening time have come and gone as usual, and "the man at the wheel" seems to have heard the "re-echo" of the Spirit. The "last hope" has returned, and in that paper of the 28th it is jubilant and sunshine dances in every line of its editorials. In one article it announces, at a sad cost of truth, that "Rosecrans has been beaten back into the fastnesses of Chattanooga; Meade beats an inglorious retreat from Lee, and retires within the fortifications of Washington;" and in another article, with renewed hope and manly pride it announces that the rebellion "is revelling in the pride of its strength to-day, and pressing our armies back from all its borders!" We do not wonder, that with so much to give it comfort, it recovers from its despondency about the defeat of Woodward, and thus emits the sunshine of satisfaction:

"The more we reflect upon the result of the recent election the better we are, in some respects, satisfied with it. It may in the end prove for the best that Judge Woodward was not elected. Had he been chosen to the Executive chair of the State, the people would

most likely have expected more of him than he would have been able to give them."

In the end the Spirit is "satisfied,"—so is the REPOSITORY! Thus misery and merriment, sadness and sunshine have been blended in the Spirit's path; but when it can announce universal disaster to the Union armies, it emerges into the fullness of pride and joy, and even buries Woodward with a smile. Such is life!

The Spirit, in an appeal for Union men to volunteer, says that "Rosecrans has been beaten back into the fastnesses of Chattanooga; Meade beats an inglorious retreat from Lee, and retires within the fortifications at Washington—and all for want of men." Three days before the above was printed in the Spirit, Meade was pursuing Lee on the Rappahannock, and if Meade has lately been "within the fortifications at Washington," we are quite sure that no one but the writer for the Spirit had the news. We do not expect the Spirit to represent the gloom of rebellion truthfully, but we submit that it should not thus defame the gallant Army of the Potomac for the purpose of throwing the cloud of despair over loyal hearts. In another article of the same paper it says that the rebellion "is revelling in the pride of its strength, and pressing our armies back from all its borders!" What a capital oration for Jeff. Davis the Spirit would make. While the whole press of rebellion is mourning the disasters to their legions of crime at every point, and deploring the waning strength of Treason, the Spirit reminds them that they are "revelling in the pride of its (the rebellion's) strength, and pressing our armies back from all its borders!" Could the Spirit be forced into some benighted corner of rebellion, where they don't get the news, what hopes it would inspire in its country's foes by the grateful intelligence that the Old Flag is receding from all its borders; but in the regions of intelligence and light it would only wring contempt from despairing traitors for its awkward falsehoods so clumsily disguised with blatant professions of loyalty.

Dr. S. E. DUFFIELD, of Fulton, will, we learn, be strongly pressed by the Pennsylvania delegation for one of the elective offices of the next House of Representatives at Washington. No man in the State could be more competent to fill such a position, and certainly none could be more deserving. He has struggled for many years in a hopeless country, but never faltered in his devotion to the cause; always giving it his best energies in sunshine and in storm. He was the Union candidate for Senator in this district last fall, but was overborne by the rebel raid. He was subsequently appointed to a subordinate position in the House at Washington, and has made himself known as a most useful, efficient and obliging officer. He is now, and has frequently been, the member of the State Committee for his district, and as such has ever faithfully fulfilled its exacting demands. Indeed in all respects there is eminent fitness and propriety in the Pennsylvania delegation pressing him for one of the elective offices of the House, and we hope to record his success.

COL. FRY, the Provost Marshal General has written a letter to Col. Nugent, of New York, in which he settles the question as to the effect of paying the \$300 commutation money. He now decides that the payment of \$300 has the same effect in regulating the credits in the respective districts and in the State as if the conscript had actually gone into service. Thus Franklin county will be credited on her quota for all who have gone into service in person or by substitute, and also for all who have paid commutation money—in all probably five or six hundred. Col. Fry in his letter says:—

"The State receives the same credit for a man who has paid commutation, as if the drafted citizen had gone in person or furnished a substitute, and in like manner towns which have raised the money to pay their quotas receive the same credit as if actual substitutes had been furnished; and the President has ordered that every citizen who has paid the three hundred dollars commutation shall receive the same credit therefor as if he had furnished a substitute and was exonerated from the military service for the time for which he was drafted, to wit: for three years."

THE Richmond Examiner, before the election in Pennsylvania and Ohio, said it would hail the success of the Democracy "as the birth of a peace party;" that it would "be a delicate infant and will require careful nursing;" and adds:—"Lee and Bragg will be able to do more to hasten its growth than Wood or Vallandigham. Let our armies be victorious; and it may be endowed with the strength of an infant Hercules to strangle the serpent brood. Let retreats be the order of the day, and it will never pass the crisis of teething." After the elections, when Lee and Bragg, and Vallandigham, Woodward and Wood all had proved most "delicate infants," and sadly in need of "careful nursing," the same paper consoles itself with the conclusion that "Northern elections have lost their significance!" Wonder if they ever read of sour grapes down in traitordom?

NEW YORK held her general election yesterday, and Maryland votes to-day. We have no returns from the Empire State, but since the overwhelming overthrow of Seymour's "friends" in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, there has not been the ghost of a chance for disloyalty in New York. Maryland will choose an unconditional Union delegation to Congress and a legislature of like stripe.

THE Westmoreland Republican announces in an elaborate editorial "that Gov. Curtin is elected by a majority of some thousands," and adds that it is "both surprised and sorry." After giving vent to a column or so of grief, it starts itself with the announcement "that Curtin, notwithstanding his enormous fraudulent vote, was beaten," and that his friends "then caused numerous false returns to be manufactured, in counties which they controlled, so as, by a new fraud, to relieve them from the defeat which the people decreed!" Will the General be kind enough to inform the public where all this happened? Considering that Curtin's reported majorities in nearly all the counties were reduced by the official vote, we submit that the Republican must have been "seeing double" at some stage of the figure-work.

THE Carlisle Volunteer is jubilant because the counties of Pennsylvania invaded by the rebels gave a Democratic gain of 1,884 for Woodward over Foster's vote of 1860. It might have turned a little farther south, where the rebel army is on hand all the time, and found still more decisive Democratic triumphs to console it for its overthrow in Pennsylvania. The same paper, speaking of the call for 300,000 additional troops, thus crawls and writhes in its slimy, cowardly treachery:—

"If we must enlarge the body-guard of John Brown's soul as it goes marching on, if we must have more enslaved white men in order to fry the 'eternal nigger,' let the conscription at least fall upon all classes alike."

THE subscriptions to the five twenty loan reached the enormous sum of sixteen and a half millions on Saturday last, and the subscriptions for the week reached over \$36,000,000. Less than \$150,000,000 of these bonds remain to be sold, and foreign competition is now very great. Under the admirable management of Jay Cooke, the government has realized more than enough out of its securities to meet the expenses of the war, and they will soon command a clever premium. We believe that they can still be had of Geo. R. Messersmith, Esq., at par.

THE War Department has at length made a sensible modification of the President's Proclamation suspending the habeas corpus act, and hereafter the civil courts will be allowed to take cognizance as heretofore of all cases for the discharge of minors improperly enlisted, and illegally detained by the military authorities.

A plot has been discovered in Ohio to liberate the rebel prisoners at Camp Chase, seize the State arsenal, and commence a regular campaign. Several arrests of prominent individuals have been made. The plot appears to have been revealed to the U. S. detectives, who disguised themselves as copperheads, and thus worked the mine.

WHEN the Rebel Gen. Early was in York, Pa., he issued an address appealing to the people of that county to rise up and "throw off the tyranny under which you are suffering!" York obeyed to the tune of over 2,600 majority, but they still didn't win. Early must try again!

Gov. CURTIN has been speaking in behalf of the Union ticket in New York for several days. On Thursday last he spoke at Oswego, on Friday at Horse Heads and on Saturday at Buffalo. Hon. James H. Campbell and Col. R. Biddle Roberts accompanied him.

CHARLES BROWN, who is the Copperhead candidate for Congress from Delaware, in his speech accepting the nomination, says:—"I am no War Democrat. I have nothing to do with New York or Pennsylvania platforms. My platform is the platform of the Democracy of Delaware—the platform of peace."

In another column of to-day's paper we give Gov. Curtin's proclamation recommending the sacred observance of Thursday, the 26th inst., as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, in accordance with the proclamation of the President.

THE public debt on the 1st of September, 1863, was one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight millions, eight hundred and thirty-two thousand and seven hundred and seventy-one dollars.

Gov. MORTON has issued an eloquent appeal to the people of Indiana to provide for the wants of soldiers' families during the coming winter.

HON. J. W. KILLINGER, of Lebanon, has been appointed Assessor of the tenth District. An excellent appointment.

IT is stated that the rebels at Richmond have robbed our prisoners of upwards of \$60,000.

WE are indebted to Hon. Edward M. Pherson for valuable public documents.

SUICIDE.—We are extremely sorry to state that Mrs. Nancy, wife of Robt. Kelly, Esq., of Bloomfield, committed suicide by hanging herself by the neck with a cord on the garret of her house, on Tuesday forenoon. She had, we understand, been quite melancholy or dejected for several months. The act was certainly committed whilst laboring under an abbreviation of her reasoning faculties.—She was perhaps about 58 years of age, and leaves a son, daughter and husband to lament the loss they have sustained by this afflictive dispensation.—Perry Freeman, Oct. 29th.

THE news from the army of Gen. Banks is of a cheering character. The column under Gen. Franklin entered Opelousas on the 21st. The enemy made a stand about five miles from the town, but were quickly dispersed. The same thing happened at Vermillion Bayou; where Dana compelled the rebel commander to divide his troops, and so weakened his forces on the Bayou that it was quickly turned by our cavalry. Another expedition is fitting out, and is said to be destined for some point on the Texas coast. A part of the Corps D'Afrique goes with this expedition. On the 23d ult., the Thirteenth Corps, under Gen. Washburn, held Vermillionville. The enemy are said to be retreating to Alexandria.

A large part of the wealthy population of Nashville were under Breckinridge, in Bragg's army, at Chickamauga, and out of sixteen hundred under that general thirteen hundred were killed. Three-fourths of the ladies of the Episcopal Church are in mourning.

MISS KATE CHASE, daughter of the U. S. Secretary of the Treasury, will be married to Hon. Wm. Sprague, Rhode Island U. S. Senator, on the 12th of November.

DIED.

On the 22d ult., at the residence of his brother, in this borough, of disease contracted at Camp Curtin, WILLIAM S. SPOONER, aged 18 years, 7 months and 10 days.
On the 23d ult., Mr. CHRISTIAN GORTLES SNAPE, aged 81 years and 5 months.
On the 24th ult., MARGARETTA CATHARINE DANFORTH, daughter of Geo. and Elizabeth Danforth, aged 1 year, 8 months and 2 days.
On the 25th ult., WILLIAM JOHNSON, aged 3 years and 6 months, and on the 26th ult., JACOB ZEVITZ, aged 6 years, 7 months and 14 days, children of Washington and Susan Johnson of Washington township, this County.
On the 26th ult., at the residence of Jacob and Maria Reckle, CATHERINE, only daughter of Jacob and Maria Reckle, aged 2 years, 11 months and 19 days.
On the 18th ult., near Westmoreland, JESSE SPANGLER, aged 51 years, 2 months and 14 days.
On the 19th ult., in this place, GEORGE W. EASTMAN, son of James and Rebecca R. King, aged 1 year, 4 months and 4 days.

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, Coughs, Cold, &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, Sept 30-3m Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

Prevention of Incrustation in Steam Boilers.—WINANS' ANTI-INCORUSTATION POWDER REMOVES AND PREVENTS THE DEPOSIT OF SCALE, AND WITHOUT INJURY TO THE IRON. SEVERAL YEARS IN USE.
References in all parts of the country, visit Albany Geo. Co., Eaton, Gilbert & Co., and others, Troy; Syracuse, Rochester, Auburn, &c., &c.; John Gibson & Co., Phelps, Charles Ensign, John R. Evans & Co., Jewett & Root, and others, Buffalo; Cleveland, Columbus, Espen-ville, &c., &c.; Geo. Shield, Miles Greenwood, Mitchell & Hummelburg, and 40 others in Cincinnati; and throughout the West; Indianapolis, Dayton, Terre Haute, Le-gansport, Chicago, Springfield, St. Louis, St. Paul, &c., &c. Cost about 40 to 60 cents per week. For circulars, address H. N. WINANS, 11 WALL ST., NEW YORK. [July 22, '63-6m.]

Editor of Repository—Dear Sir: With our permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm; that will effectually remove in 10 minutes, Pimples, Blisters, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.
I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair. Whiskers, or a Mustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.
Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, July 22/63-3m. No. 831 Broadway, New York.

George Steek & Co's GOLD.—CHESBORN SEARLES, Aug. 1863.—Mr. J. E. FOULD, Seventh and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.—DEAR SIR.—Having had frequent opportunities of examining the Pens made by Messrs. George Steek & Co., New York, during the past few years, in the practice of my profession as Tutor, I pronounce them the most perfect instruments I have ever seen.
In point of touch, equality, and spring, none they may duly compare with any and all other makes, while in the upper two octave (treble notes) they are incomparably the finest I have any knowledge of.
C. E. SARGENT, Tutor of Pianos, Sept 23-3m 97 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.—Published for the benefit, and as a warning and a CAUTION, TO YOUNG MEN who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., applying at the same time, TO THE MEANS OF SELF CURE.

By one who has cured himself of being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery.
By enclosing a post paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.
NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., May 20, 63 15 Bedford, Kings county, N. Y.

Ornamental Iron Works.—WOOD & PEROT, 1138 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., offer for sale upon the most favorable terms, NEW and BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, great variety of IRON RAILING for GARDENS, RESIDENCES, &c., of Wrought and cast Iron, BALUSTRADES, IRON and BRASS TUNING; IRON VERANDAS, BALCONIES, STAIRS, COUNTERS, FOUNTAINS, GATES, COLUMNS, HITCHING POSTS, LAMP STANDS, VASES, TABLES, FLOWER-BEDS, STOPS, CHAIRS, STATUARY, ANIMALS, and all other Iron Works of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection. Persons applying for same, will please state the kind of work needed. Sept 9, '63-3m

Madame Porter's Curative Balsam has long tested the truth that there are first principles in Medicine as there is in Science, and this Medicine is compounded on principles which reveal the manifold nature of Man! The cure of Cholera is in keeping open the pores, and creating a gentle internal warmth, and this is caused by the use of this Medicine. Its remedial qualities are based on its power to assist the healthy and vigorous circulation of blood through the lungs, it enlarges the vessels and assists the skin to perform its duties—regulating the heat of the system, and in gently throwing off the waste substance from the surface of the body. It is not a violent remedy, but a gentle, warming, searching and effective. Sold by all druggists at 25 and 50 cent per bottle. [July 22]