

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1863.

THE REPOSITORY FOR 1864.

Seventy-First Volume.

THE FRANKLIN REPOSITORY will commence its seventy-first volume with the new year, more widely read and more liberally supported, than any other journal in the State out of the leading cities.

THE REPOSITORY gives a cordial and earnest support to the Administration of President LINCOLN and Governor CURTIS; to the policy of a vigorous Prosecution of the War; to the Unconditional Rejection of the United States without compromise with murderous Traitors; to the policy that exhausts every means within the power of the Government to suppress the Rebellion of Treason and Slavery; to the cause of our brave Soldiers in the field; to the preservation in unclouded honor, of the sacred memory of our heroic, martyred dead.

There are very few subscribers to the REPOSITORY who could not add ONE YEAR, responsible name to the list by the 1st of January, 1864. Let the friends of Union and Freedom make the effort!

The REPOSITORY for 1864 will be especially valuable to FARMERS. An Agricultural Department will be regularly sustained, under the immediate control of the Senior Editor, who devotes much of his time to Practical Agriculture; to the trial of Agricultural Implements and Machinery; to the improvement of Stock; and to every method proposing economical progress in the great Industrial pursuit of Southern Pennsylvania.

BUSINESS MEN of all classes, will find the REPOSITORY the best Advertising medium in the State out of the cities. We believe that no country journal reaches so large a class of intelligent, progressive, thrifty men as does the REPOSITORY, and it is available to Advertisers.

HON. EDWARD M'PHERSON has our thanks for valuable public documents.

It is significant that notice has already been given in both branches of Congress, of bills to repeal the Fugitive Slave law, and there is little doubt that the repeal will be carried.

ON Saturday last the members of both Houses of Congress were finely entertained on board the Russian flag-ship, where speech, and sentiment, and eating and drinking were the order of the day.

THE Pittsburg Gazette has been enlarged and gives substantial evidence of prosperity. It has learned some wholesome lessons lately, and may resume its old-time usefulness as an efficient organ of the loyal cause.

ERRONEOUS impressions prevail with many as to the notice of the Provost Marshal relative to exemptions. All who have paid \$300 under the late draft, furnished substitutes, or been discharged from service for any reason whatever by the present board, need not apply again. They are exempt from service under the present call.

At last we have an independent, self-sustaining, vigorous newspaper at the National Capitol—a want sadly felt for many years. The Washington Chronicle has just been enlarged, donned a new suit, and is a complete newspaper in every department, and is edited with great ability. It is published daily by D. C. Forney at \$8 per annum.

WE give in to-day's paper the annual message of President Lincoln, and commend it to the people of all parties. It deserves to be read with care, and its plain, practical propositions and its lucid discussion of the main features of his administrative policy, cannot but carry conviction to every unprejudiced mind. That he is earnest, honest and faithful in his great office, must be conceded by friend and foe; and when he shall have fulfilled his holy mission of preserving the great Republic of the world he will stand pre-eminent in history as one of the wisest, noblest of mankind.

THE CALL FOR TROOPS.

Gov. Curtin has, under instructions from the National authorities, issued General Order No. 48, calling upon the people to act promptly and patriotically in their several districts, to raise their quota of 300,000 called for by the President.

He is empowered to detail for recruiting service in the State, such officers now in the field whose term expires in 1864, as authorized committees representing townships or boroughs may desire, and when practicable old regiments will be returned to the State to be filled up.

It would be well for citizens in acting for their respective districts to direct recruiting for the benefit of any company raised in their neighborhoods; and also to apply to the Executive for the return of such companies, if practicable, as would facilitate enlistments.

The volunteers raised by this order will be under the direction of the Governor at camps or places of rendezvous designated by him, until they are equipped and prepared for the field.

Under this call all volunteers will be attached to regiments now in service; but they can elect the regiment in which they prefer to serve.

Premiums of \$25 for veterans (soldiers who have served nine months or more) and \$15 for new recruits, will be paid to officers detailed for recruiting service, whenever the men are accepted by the United States.

Any borough, township or ward may furnish its quota by volunteers, white or black, and thus be exempt from the draft ordered in January next.

Authority will be given to officers detailed to recruit companies, to join such old regiments as have not the maximum number of companies; but no larger organization than a company can be allowed under the call.

The Governor earnestly and eloquently appeals to the people of the State to act by boroughs and districts, and respond to this call with promptness.

The Union armies need men! The power of the Rebellion is broken, but it will struggle in the agonies of death for months to come unless our ranks are filled and our brave defenders made invincible, by overwhelming numbers, at every point.

The quota of Franklin county is less than 600 men. We have not the official requisition; but a call for 38,200 men in Pennsylvania requires about one in every seventy-five of our gross population. From this will be deducted all enlistments made since the last draft.

We appeal to every ward, borough and township to take immediate steps to raise volunteers. Some have already moved in the matter. Let local meetings be called, and such bounties to volunteers or provision for their families be determined upon as may be thought best, and let Franklin stand first in the list of counties in responding in behalf of our honored Nationality.

LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION.

Since President Lincoln's late Proclamation has been spread before an intelligent and loyal people, every one who has sustained him in his efforts to crush this rebellion and vindicate the integrity of the Government, must breathe freer when after two years of war a Proclamation of Amnesty is extended to the rebels.

This Proclamation settles very easily and practically the difficult questions which even great men were stumbling at, and which often looked as troublesome as the vindication of the Government and the restoration of the Union. This proclamation meets the cordial approbation of every loyal man in the country, and will be zealously supported as the basis of re-organization in the South.

It is also satisfactory to the loyal people because it fixes the status of those high in power in the so-called Confederate Government, upon whose shoulders rest the responsibility of this war. It has been repeatedly said that human slavery was at the bottom of this unhallowed rebellion. This we believe, for an institution so barbarous can only be vindicated by its advocates allying themselves to the atrocities of the savage, from which the common instincts of an enlightened people rebel. Liberty needs not the dirk of the assassin to support it. It asks an unlimbered press and the privileges of free speech, and when these are checked in this enlightened age, a revolution in sentiment will necessarily overturn the obstacles in the way, and give free course to the mighty channels which give power to the thoughts and notions of representative men.

Two years ago the South had the advantage in political leaders by common consent. Now they are singled out as only fit for the

traitor's doom. To day the President offers terms to the unfortunate and the innocent, leaving the alternative to the guilty. The majesty of the Government must be respected and its power acknowledged, or those who raise the arm of rebellion must themselves be the victims of their own atrocity. In this day, when enlightened opinions are gaining ground, and when governments freely scrutinize each other, and by the free press of at least two powerful nations, England and America, neither the institution of slavery, nor those who by rebellion attempt to sustain it, can exist. Total destruction is their fate. If the people of England more than two centuries ago taught kings a wholesome lesson by impeaching, dethroning, trying and condemning one by the very laws he had violated, so may the people of the United States demand the death of the authors of fraternal war, because of their bold and bloody effort at usurpation and rebellion. The Queen of England is as much bound by her oath as any private citizen. She is the servant of the people; the people are her peers; not the crowned heads of other nations. If she commit offences against the people and the Constitution, accepted and honored by the people, she may be tried like a private individual for her offence, and if proved guilty be punished therefor. Such men the noble arguments brought to bear upon the case of Charles I by the great Milton, and in a blundering, blood-thirsty way; such were the pretenses made use of by the French Jacobins upon the trial of Louis XVI.

The English people did execute the beautiful but misguided Mary Stuart, and it must be remembered that this took place at a period of earnest religious reform and excitement, when the conflict was for freedom of thought—Protestantism as opposed to Romanism; and for offences and deep laid conspiracies against a Queen. For this she was condemned and suffered a felon's doom. The world's history is full of examples of men high in power, as well as private citizens, who for schemes and devices against recognized authority, have paid the penalty of their folly by the forfeiture of their lives.

Many of the South are sincerely loyal and long for the blessings they once enjoyed under the United States Government, but there are also many that need the strong arm of power just as they love the pomp and show of arbitrary Empire. To take away from such the strong arm of power, would not be to restore them to liberty with its natural attendants law and order, but to absolute anarchy and license, and bring back the summary executions upon the nearest tree, the hunting down by blood hounds, and the savageness of men who are little better than a race of ferocious tigers when given over to their unrestrained instincts. Abolish the institution of Slavery, and restore the Union of States on the President's proposition, and those who have originated and carried on this unholy rebellion must necessarily seek refuge and find homes in foreign lands. Free soil, Free Institutions and Free Government are not suited to their depraved notions of social and political economy. The Country will be better rid of them. The great idea of Human Freedom, that is destined to carry everything before it, as the crowning glory of the nineteenth century, needs not their services, nor can it be long impeded by their opposition.

In no other country in the world, nor under the operations of any other government could so gigantic a rebellion have been met and crushed in so short a time, and with such paramount blessings to the world resulting from it, as the one now rapidly closing in America. Let us hope in the future, for it is full of promise, and while we contemplate its glories and blessings let us not forget the stern reality of the present.

GEN. MEADE'S LATE MOVEMENT.

We have carefully examined all the information, official or otherwise, given relative to Gen. Meade's late movement across the Rapidan and his retreat without giving battle, and it would seem that Gen. Meade was compelled to decline battle from causes and circumstances over which he had not control. His purpose to give battle was fixed, it is alleged on what seems to be reliable authority, until the entire frustration of his plans was clearly manifest not only to his own army but also to the enemy. Such a movement, with severed lines of communication, and but a limited period within which to advance and fight, necessarily requires the prompt and faithful execution of the entire plan of the commander in all essential details, and it is now clear that from some cause not yet fully explained, the duties assigned to different corps commanders were not executed with such promptness as to secure success. French was sadly behind, and Warren, who had taxed his seniors heavily to win the laurels of the day, declined to attack after all his demands had been acceded to.

We cannot now judge justly as to the culpability of subordinate commanders; but that there is grave fault somewhere is not to be denied. We incline, however, strongly to acquit Meade of the responsibility of the failure, and commend his prudence in declining to attack when he found that the foe had fully comprehended and prepared for his assault, but he cannot stand guiltless before the country unless he shows fearlessly upon whom the blame should justly rest.

We give in another column of to-day's paper a detailed account of the movement from the New York Times, which is perhaps the fairest that has yet reached the

press. It is fully corroborated by the reports in several other leading journals; and the fact that the government has not in any way given even an implied censure of Gen. Meade, points strongly to the fact that he acted with prudence and skill in the movement, and that wherever the blame may be, it is not clearly upon him.

The following extract of a private letter from Gen. Meade to a friend in New Jersey, written before his advance, displays the highest type of true heroism. He says:

"I am fully aware of the great anxiety in the public mind that something should be done. I am in receipt of many letters, some from persons in high positions, telling me I had better have my army destroyed and the country filled up with the bodies of the soldiers than to remain inactive. Whilst I do not suffer myself to be influenced by such communications, I am and have been most anxious to effect something, but am deterred, at every hazard, not to attempt anything unless my judgment indicates a probability of accomplishing some object commensurate with the destruction of life necessarily involved. I would rather a thousand times be believed, charged with tardiness or incompetency, than have my conscience burdened with a wanton slaughter, uselessly of brave men, or with having jeopardized the great cause by doing what I thought wrong."

THE rebels have crowned their inhumanity by summarily stopping the supplies sent by the people of the North to our suffering prisoners. Gen. Butler thus officially announces it:

FORT MONROE, Dec. 13, 1863. Mr. A. C. Fulton.—Please give immediate public notice that the Confederate authorities decline receiving any more packages or provisions for the Union prisoners, so that parties interested may refrain from forwarding any more goods to this point.

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major General Commanding.

The petty excuse given for this barbarity is the allegation that the Northern press charged the officers in Richmond with misappropriating the contributions. Colonel Hatch, the rebel officer who brought the information to Gen. Butler, admitted that there had been "some irregularities in the supply of our prisoners," but he declared that it had been remedied. The very same boat that brought Col. Hatch to our lines also brought the Richmond papers, in which Mr. Foote of the rebel Congress is reported as having declared in a speech in the House that the rebel Commissary-General Northrop had "starved the enemy's prisoners and stealthily placed the Confederate Government in the attitude charged by the enemy. From the 1st to the 26th of last month meat was furnished to the prisoners very irregularly; for twelve days the supply was inadequate, and for eight days many got none at all." Mr. Foote demanded the removal of Northrop for the honor of the country.

Thus are the rebels self-convicted of fraud and falsehood—of defrauding our starved prisoners of the gifts of their friends to supply their wants and solace them in their sore trials, and of shameless falsehood in denying their relentless barbarity.

CONGRESSIONAL.

It appears that no caucus nomination on the Opposition side was made for Speaker, Pendleton having withdrawn, and the caucus having refused to nominate Cox. Their vote was scattered on Cox, Dawson, Malory, Stebbins, King, Frank, Chair and Stiles. The Administration men from the Northern States voted square through for Colfax. Brutus Clay, Lucia Anderson, Clay Smith, and William H. Randall, of Kentucky; Winter Davis, Webster, and Cresswell, of Maryland; Blow, Boyd, M'Clurg, and Loan, of Missouri; Smithers of Delaware, and all the West Virginia members formed the Border State column who voted for Colfax. He had nine votes more than a majority over all competitors and had a majority of fifty-nine over little Mr. Samuel Cox. He could have had three votes more, but for the exclusion of the Virginia members, and would have had three less against him had the bogus Louisiana members been picked out before instead of after the election. This would have brought his majority up to fifteen. That is about the practical working Administration majority.

The bogus Governor of Louisiana, who signed the bogus members' certificates with his private seal, was Postmaster in New Orleans under the rebel government, when Butler entered that city. One of the bogus members was inside the rebel lines at the time of the pretended election, and was sent through by them that he might come on and take his seat. Mr. Stevens stated in debate that he had applied already to the Sergeant-at-Arms for their pay and mileage. Dr. Cotman who claimed a seat as one of the Louisiana Representatives did so upon the authority of a certificate signed by J. L. Riddell, "Governor of Louisiana"—that the State election was held on November 2d. Dr. Cotman was an original Secessionist; he signed the ordinance of secession adopted by the Louisiana Convention in 1861, and took the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. Backed by a few unknown planters, with a certificate signed by a mock Governor, and a record of treason, it was sublimely audacious in Dr. Cotman to come to Washington as a legal Representative of Louisiana.

When Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, gave his vote for Colfax, it was received with great applause by the galleries. Four years ago, while in Congress, he first voted for a Republican Speaker, which alone elected Pennington, and then it was received with storms of hisses by the secessionists who then crowded the galleries. John Ordway, of New Hampshire, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms; Ira Goodnow, of New York, was re-elected Door Keeper, and Wm. King, of Minnesota, was re-elected or Postmaster.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE PLAN OF THE LATE CAMPAIGN.

THE CAUSES OF ITS FAILURE.

A correspondent of the New York Times has furnished a complete review of the late advance and retreat, from which we take the following important statement, intended to prove that Gen. Meade's failure could not have been by him prevented:

The force of the enemy consisted of Ewell's and Hill's corps and Pickett's division, of Longstreet's corps, which was not sent South—not less, in the aggregate, than 50,000 men, while our own, in numbers, was probably its superior. At the time the commanding general ordered the advance, the position of the enemy was as follows: Ewell's corps had been withdrawn from the lower fords of the Rapidan, and posted behind entrenchments, and on a natural vantage ground, his left resting on or near the river, while his right extended toward Orange Court House, causing his line, as may be seen on the map, to run nearly north, and to front toward the east—thus leaving Ely's, Culpepper, Germania, Jacob's Mills, and other fords uncovered. Hill's corps was in the vicinity and south of Orange Court House, separated from Ewell's by several miles.

GEN. MEADE'S PLAN.

The object of Gen. Meade was to cross at the lower fords, and to push his columns rapidly to the south and west, to the vicinity of, and, if possible, beyond old Verdierville, in the direction of Orange Court House, thus gaining the interval between Ewell's and Hill's corps, and enabling him to give them battle in detail. It was known by General Meade that the left of Ewell's line was well protected by earthworks and the character of the country, but that his right was less guarded, and that the plank-road from Old Verdierville to Orange Court House was not strongly covered by his forces.

On the 26th the roads were in passable condition, and the advance commenced at dawn. In the meantime Gen. Meade had given orders to the different corps commanders to reconnoitre the respective roads they were to take, and to put them in such a condition that their troops might move with rapidity. This may have been truthfully accomplished by some of the corps commanders, but by others it was neglected, and on account of this and other causes serious delays were occasioned. It should also be stated that on the part of some of the subordinate generals there was an inexorable ignorance of the direction and termination of the roads over which they were to march, and a want of promptness in pushing forward their commands, which, as the sequel will show, proved fatal to the success of the campaign. Friday morning, the 27th, only found the entire army on the south side of the Rapidan.

FAILURE OF THE THIRD CORPS.

Early Friday morning the army was in motion, and its different columns were pushed forward with greater rapidity by more imperative orders. The 2d Corps, under command of Maj. Gen. Warren, reached Robertson's tavern about 1 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, found the enemy, and commenced to ascertain his strength and position by a brisk skirmish fire. In the meantime, he was ordered not to attack till the 3d Corps, commanded by Gen. Gregg, should come up. Three or four aides were sent with despatches to hurry up this corps, but it did not arrive, and when night came it was still two or three miles from Warren.

Gen. Meade having waited hour after hour for the arrival of the 3d Corps, and having made use of his aids, in vain, in endeavoring to hasten its march, at length sent a despatch, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to General Newton, in command of the 1st Corps, which was at this time at Parker's store—distant some two or three miles from Robertson's tavern—ordering him to cross over to the support of the 2d Corps. This order Gen. Newton promptly obeyed, but it was dark by the time his corps arrived in the rear of Warren, and the fight of the day was over. In the meantime the 6th Corps, under Gen. Sedgwick, had arrived, and it was posted on the right of the 2d Corps. On the left, Gen. Gregg, with his cavalry, was gallantly holding in check the advance of Hill's corps, which had been rapidly pushed forward from Orange Court House, on the plank road, passing Parker's store. Gen. Sykes, with the 5th Corps, during the afternoon of Friday, was supporting Gen. Gregg.

GEN. MEADE'S PLANS ALREADY FRUSTRATED.

Such was the position of the different corps late on Friday night. If Gen. Meade rested all on this night he rested under the weight of many and bitter disappointments. All of his plans had been frustrated. The misfortune of the 3d Corps in taking the wrong road, and meeting Johnson's division, developed the object of Gen. Meade. The delay in its march, and its failure to support Warren, enabled Ewell to concentrate, and prevented the advance of the 5d Corps, which would have separated the two corps of the enemy, and brought our line of battle beyond Mine Run, upon the same ground, and in the same impregnable position which the enemy held the following day. This delay also gave time for Hill to move up to Ewell's support, and prevented Gregg, Sykes, and Newton from swinging around the left of our line, and cutting off all avenues of escape to Ewell's corps.

A BATTLE STILL THE FUTURE.

During Friday night Gen. Meade determined to give the enemy battle in the morning. The light of the morning revealed the fact that the enemy had during the night abandoned his position in front of Warren, and fallen back. An advance of our line was at once ordered. This line rapidly pressed forward, passed the enemy's line of earthworks, behind which he had fought the preceding day, and, at length, reached his second line of defence, which was two miles in rear of the first.

CHARACTER OF THE ENEMY'S POSITION.

This line was of the most formidable character. It extended along a prominent range or series of hills for a distance of six or eight miles. This series of hills formed all the angles of a complete fortification, and comprised the essential elements of a fortress. The centre of the line presented four or five well-defined saucings of unequal height, occupying a space of more than 8,000 yards, with such angles of defence that the fire of the enemy was able to enfilade over avenue of approach, while his right and left flanks were not less strongly protected. Stretched immediately in the rear and on to flanks of his position was a dense forest of heavy timber. About 1,200 yards in front of his lines was Mine Run—a stream of no great width, but difficult for infantry to cross, from the marshy ground and dense undergrowth of stunted timber with which it was frequently flanked on either side, as well as from the abrupt character of its banks. In addition to these natural defences, the enemy had felled in front of a large extent of his position a thick growth of pine, as a barrier,

while he had also thrown up earthworks of great strength along his entire line. Thus the position was much stronger than ours at Gettysburg, and more formidable than the enemy's at Fredericksburg.

AN EXTENDED RECONNOISSANCE.

When our lines had advanced on Saturday morning to within two thousand yards of the enemy's earthworks, a halt was ordered, and his position was reconnoitred. A great part of this day passed away before the lines and strength of the enemy could be fully ascertained. It was the desire of Gen. Meade to attack upon this day. The extent of our line of battle had been contracted for this purpose. The 3d Corps had arrived, and it had been posted on the left of our lines, while the 6th held the extreme right, and the 1st and 2d the centre, supported by the 5th. Upon the reports of his subordinate generals, and a thorough personal reconnoissance, Gen. Meade was unwilling to make an assault upon this day, which now was nearly spent.

Thus Saturday passed. On the following day—Sunday—all was quiet. Both armies rested, and neither seemed disposed to break the repose of the day. Gen. Warren, who had now been transferred from the centre to the extreme left, reconnoitred the right of the enemy's lines and reported personally, with the strongest assurance of success, that he could carry the works in his front. Upon this favorable report of Gen. Warren, and also upon the encouraging reports received from the right of our line, the commanding General determined to make a vigorous assault early dawn on Monday morning. To insure the success of Warren on our left he at once sent him two divisions from the 3d Corps, and one from the 6th, which, together with Warren's own Corps, gave him a command of twenty eight thousand men. The balance of the 6th Corps, together with the 5th, held the right, while the two divisions of the 1st and one of the 3d held the centre of our line. The artillery was posted along the entire front of our line, and in a commanding position. The time for the assault on the right and left was fixed upon, and at 8 o'clock in the morning the struggle was to commence. At length something was determined upon—something definite—something encouraging—after the bitter disappointments of the past three days.

A THIRD FAILURE AND THE REASONS FOR IT.

Early Monday morning, the army was under arms, waiting impatiently for the signal gun. At last, the sound of Sedgwick's cannon came rolling along the line, when the entire artillery of the right and centre opened upon the works of the enemy. But not a sound came from Warren; not a gun was heard on the left. Is the army again to be disappointed?

Yes. Upon a more careful and thorough examination of the enemy's works, without consulting with a single officer, but assuming the entire responsibility—Gen. Warren decided not to attack. He immediately reported to Gen. Meade the reasons for his failure to attack—that he had misjudged the strength of the enemy's position, and that he was willing to sacrifice himself, rather than to sacrifice the army. Gen. Meade at once ordered a postponement of the assault on the right and centre, and galloped to the left to ascertain if it was possible in any way for Warren to be successful. He decided that success would be at an immense sacrifice of life, and that the defeat of Warren would be disastrous to the army.

It was too late now to change the programme of the battle. It would consume another day to transfer the troops to the centre and to the right. The supplies of the army were nearly exhausted, and one day of rain would have caused the roads to be impassable. The army was safely withdrawn to this side of the Rapidan.

The loyal Democrats of Massachusetts speaking out in decided terms against the policy of the opposition leaders, and in favor of the Government and the war. In Worcester, Hon. Isaac Davis, up to the present time, in full accord with the Democratic party, spoke at a war meeting as follows: "Allusion has been made by the eloquent officers who has just taken part in the subject of Slavery, that I don't propose to say anything about that matter. It is an institution I abhor and loathe. As an institution it is between the upper and nether millstone, and will be ground to powder. [Great applause.] If this foul blot is erased we will forever shout 'glory!' 'halloo!' I have no sympathy for that patriot who will do nothing because Lincoln or his Cabinet do not do just right."

The Richmond Examiner of the 20th inst., in an article on the political condition of the "Confederacy," makes this admission: "Such decisive military advantages as to reduce the enemy to submission can scarcely be expected. If any prompt termination to the war can be hoped for, it is from foreign complications, to which its further continuance will always afford occasion." Here, then, is a direct confession of the weakness of the rebellion—a confession that it can never succeed of its own strength, and that unless strengthened from abroad, it must inevitably be crushed. Our Southern enemies have been slow to realize this fact; their Northern sympathizers have never been willing to admit it, but now that it is established upon rebel authority, let it never more be questioned.

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References in all parts of the country, via: Albany Gas Co.; Eaton, Gilbert & Co.; and others, Troy; Syracuse, Rochester, Auburn, &c.; John Gilbert & Co.; Phelps, Charles Engle, John R. Evans & Co.; Jewett & Root; and others, Buffalo; Cleveland, Columbus, Radcliffe, &c.; Geo. Shiled, Miles Greenwood, Mitchell & Rammelsburg, and 40 others in Cincinnati; and through out the West; Indianapolis, Dayton, Terre Haute, Evansport, Chicago, Springfield, St. Louis, St. Paul, &c.; &c. Cost about 40 to 60 cents per week. For circular, address H. N. WILSON, 11 WALL ST., NEW YORK, [July 22, '63.] P. O. Box No. 6.

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