Franklin Repository.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1863.

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WE give on the second page of to day's paper the Thanksgiving Sermon preached by Rev. Samuel J. Niccolls in the Presbyterian Church, on last Thanksgiving day. It is remarkable for the fearless enunciation of religious truth bearing upon the great questions of the day, and will be read with uncommon interest. It is singularly pointed and eloquent.

VARIOUS rumors have found their way into the papers relative to the resignation of Senator White, of Indiana; and we now feel justified in stating, what has been known in confidential circles for some time, *that his resignation is in the hands of his father*, Judge White, who can give it effect at any time by handing it to the Executive. The Speaker of the Senate can issue his writ for a special election at his pleasure, whether the legislature is in session or not, and a successor can be had for Mr. White in twenty days. The "friends" of Jeff. Davis in the North, who took so much pains to apprise him of the necessity of refusing to exchange Senator White, because of his political importance, have been rather out witted by—"we dinna choose to tell!"

We are not without hope that Major White may yet be exchanged in time to be at the opening of the legislature. General Butler is about to try the rebels in the matter of exchange exactly in their own way, and they cannot well decline to deal with him. If they accept the rebel prisoners he sends, Major White will doubtless be exchanged with the rest, as since his resignation is on hand, he ceases to be of special importance to the rebels. The district represented by Senator White is Indiana and Armstrong, where a Copperhead would have to be content to figure in the column of "scattering" about election time.

THE UNION ARMIES WANT MEN!

The first duty of Congress is to provide men for our shattered Armies! Averse as our people are to war, and vastly as ninety nine hundredths of them prefer the pursuit of peaceful channels of industry and trade, yet they will more readily excuse any other folly on the part of Congress than a failure to enact such measures as will most promptly make our heroic Armies fully equal to the task of quelling the rebellion during the spring campaign. The Representative who quibbles most to save the cowardly and shield the faithless from service in this hour of our Country's need, will be least respected and most certain of condemnation by the people.

Senator Wilson, chairman of Military Affairs in the Senate, has reported an amended Conscription bill, which, however defective in details, meets the great want of the Nation. It will furnish men if not clogged with the vexatious delays and circumlocution of red tape. In the execution of the present conscription, the government was fearfully tedious. The State authorities o Pennsylvania enrolled, heard exemptions, drafted, subsisted, transported, organized and put in the field some seventeen regiments in 1862, in the space of four months, and gave some thousands besides to three year regiments, and at a comparatively small expense, while the late draft has been some six months in actual operation and is yet incomplete. True, the National draft embraces more complicated duties with its extensive machinery of Provost Marshals, such as the arrest and return of deserters, receiving volunteers, &c.; but it cannot be disguised that it has been unwieldy, and has accomplished little for the government either in furnishing soldiers or in strengthening the loyal cause with the people.

The new bill reported in the Senate limits the exemptions sensibly. It allows no one to be excused from service as the support of parents or brothers and sisters unless they are actually the sole dependence of such relatives. It also abolishes the exemption of felons; does away with the distinction of first and second contingents, and requires the addition to the enrolment of all who have arrived at the age of twenty years and all soldiers who have not already served two years or received honorable discharges. It also abolishes the three hundred dollar commutation feature of the present bill, thus requiring every man drafted to go in person or by substitute. Senator Dixon proposes an amendment exempting all regularly recognized clergyman, and Senator Hendricks insists upon preserving the present distinction between the first and second contingents, and not calling upon the last until the first is exhausted. Senator Wilson, in reporting the bill, expressed his disapproval of the abolition of the commutation feature of the present law, so that we have the military committee presenting a bill to the Senate that does not seem to meet the sanction of any one in all its features. This promises anything else than promptness—just what the Nation most needs and desires.

The question of framing a bill now so as to secure men rather than money, and deal justly with all classes—those who have been drafted heretofore and those yet to be drafted—is by no means free from embarrassment. But the first great consideration—the imperative, pressing necessity for men—must ever be kept in view, and inequalities must be suffered, if need be, rather than allow our armies to be unequal to the duty of closing out the remnant of the rebellion by another autumn. We are not clear that any serious injustice is necessary, if wisdom prevails in Congress; but the people will accept anything rather than have the war prolonged indefinitely, for thereby would the greatest possible injustice and peril be inflicted upon them.

There is one way, it seems to us, by which the great end could be attained with equal and exact justice to all. Let the government abolish all unjustifiable exemptions; perfect the rolls by the addition of such names as should be added; *call out the entire enrolment not heretofore drawn, of both contingents, under the existing law*; allow any one to be exempt from present service by the payment of three hundred dollars, and pay a like amount as a bounty to any drafted man who serves in person. This would furnish probably double the amount of men, in proportion to the number drafted, that the late draft supplied, and would besides place the entire militia force of the government on the same footing. If the number accepting service, and the volunteers which might be procured by the use of the commutation fund, should prove unequal to the wants of the government, then a new draft could be made from the original and entire enrolment, requiring service either in person or by substitute. All this could be done, and an ample number of troops added to our veterans, before the first of April, and our armies would be invincible at every point. We can conceive of no simpler or more practicable method of securing troops, and it has the merit of dealing justly with the people. If the three hundred dollar clause be stricken out, and the men drafted now are required to serve in person or pay from five hundred to one thousand dollars for substitutes, there will be manifest hardships imposed upon those yet to be drafted which were not imposed upon the late conscripts.

The armies must be filled up within the next ninety days. If this is not done we shall have a purely defensive campaign, and in the end a most disastrous one, during the next spring and summer: and upon Congress, and not upon the people, will the responsibility rest. The people have done everything the government could ask of them. They have surrounded the administration with a majority of Congressmen, chosen solely because of their supposed fidelity to every measure necessary to bring the war to a speedy and honorable close. They will cheerfully comply with conscriptions, pay taxes, maintain government securities, and do all things necessary to preserve the life of the Republic; and Congress has but to demand men bountifully and wisely to win the confidence of the people and deal a last death-blow to the rebellion. Let the certain provision for men be ample—more than enough rather than less, and our veterans will nearly all re-enlist; our armies will be more than equal to the great task; the effusion of blood and sacrifice of life will be spared, for the rebels could no where withstand our overwhelming hosts, and the war would be certainly, economically and triumphantly closed before the 4th of July next. Rebel sympathizers and half-fledged traitors in Congress will of course quibble and resist such a measure; and rebels and contractors everywhere would be sad at the dawn of Peace; but the Nation would bless the Congress that thus summarily terminated this horrible, bloody, fraternal strife, by making the loyal power so strong that treason could not resist it. The short road to Peace is through overwhelming armies. Let us have them at once, and the war will be ended—the Nation be preserved to fulfil its high mission in Civilization and Freedom.

HONOR TO THE HOUSE.

The House of Representatives at Washington has made a declaration relative to the rebellion that will be responded to by every loyal heart. Hon. Green Clay Smith, from Kentucky, offered a series of resolutions defining the position of the government and its loyal supporters in the clearest manner, of which the first was as follows:

"*Resolved*, That as our country and the very existence of the best Government ever instituted by man is imperiled by the most immoral, causeless, and wicked rebellion that the world has ever seen; and, believing as we do that the only hope of saving this country and preserving the Government is by the power of the sword, we are for the most vigorous prosecution of the war until the Constitution and laws shall be enforced and obeyed in all parts of the United States; and, to that end, we oppose any armistice, or intervention, or mediation, or proposition for peace from any quarter, so long as there shall be found a rebel in arms against the Government. And we ignore all party names, lines, and issues, and recognize but two parties in this war, viz: patriots and traitors.

Mr. Craven, an Indiana Copperhead, moved to table this resolution, but the motion was lost 60 to 100,—the Pennsylvania delegation voting as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. *Ancona, Coffroth, Dawson, Dennison, Miller, Randall, Stiles* and *Strouse*—8.

NAYS—Messrs. *Bailey*, Broomall, Hale, Kelley, *McAllister*, Morehead, L. Myers, A. Myers, O'Neill, Schofield, Stevens, Thayer, Tracy and Williams—14.

ABSENT—Messrs. *Johnson* and *Lazear*.

It will be seen that Messrs. Bailey and McAllister, both Democrats, voted with the government, while Coffroth, and the rest of the Democratic members from this State, voted just as Jeff. Davis would have voted had he been there.

Mr. Smith's second and third resolutions, which were adopted by only one dissenting voice, (that of Mr. Benjamin G. Harris, of Maryland,) were as follows:

"*Resolved*, That we hold it to be the duty of Congress to pass all necessary bills to supply men and money, and the duty of the people to render every aid in their power to the constituted authorities of the Government in the crushing out of the rebellion.

"*Resolved*, That our thanks are tendered to our soldiers in the field for their gallantry in defending and upholding the flag of the Union, and defending the great principles dear to every American patriot."

Of the 60 who voted to lay the first resolution on the table, Mr. Harris was the only one who maintained his consistency. He voted squarely for his principles clear through—opposing means and thanks to our soldiers, while the others declared against the war and then got on their marrow bones to vote in favor of carrying it on. The undisguised rebel Harris is more to be respected than the cowards who share his belief but dare not avow it except by the assassin like stab.

IN the U. S. Senate, Cowan of this State is Chairman of the committee on Patents, and is also a member of the committee on Finance and of the joint committee on Enrolled Bills. Senator Buckalew is a member of the committee on Post Offices, Indian Affairs and Pensions.

In the House Mr. Stevens is chairman of Ways and Means; Hale is chairman of Claims; Thayer of Private Land Claims; Morehead of Manufactures and Amos Myers of Treasury Expenditures. Pennsylvania is thus well honored in the leadership of committees, considering that she had the Speaker of the last Congress and has the Clerk of the present. O'Neill is on Commerce; Tracy is on the District of Columbia and Navy Expenditures; Williams figures on the Judiciary; Stiles is on Revolutionary Claims and expenses of State Department; Lazear is on Public Buildings and with Broomal on Public Expenditures; Ancona is on Manufactures and Militia; Judge Kelly is on Naval Affairs with Moorhead and on Agriculture; Bailey is on Printing and Agriculture; Dennison is on Indian Affairs; McAllister on Military; Johnson on Territories; Dawson on Foreign Affairs; Coffroth on Revolutionary Pensions and Interior Expenditures; Miller on Invalid Pensions; Leonard Myers on Patents and Post Office Expenditures; Randall on Public Buildings; Strouse on Roads and Canals; Schofield on Expenses of War Department; and Amos Myers on Mileage with Ben Wood and on Treasury Expenditures. Considering that Revolutionary Pensions are about done away with and Interior Expenditures of little account, the Speaker seemed to know exactly where to get a good man to do nothing when he assigned Coffroth to that important duty. If he will properly appreciate the compliment of the Speaker, it may "fra mony a blunder free" him!

WE presume Gen. Coffroth has a brother. If he hasn't he certainly should have one. Unless his parents died untimely they should have made up in quantity the lamentable failure in quality as exemplified in the General. If he has a brother, and that brother should, without provocation—wantonly, wickedly and with murderous intent, assail him in his own household, rob him of his treasures, his stocks and stores, and on failure to secure all the plunder he chose to demand, he should slay in cold blood the General's household gods—would the General defend himself and his loved ones, or would he sit down in the midst of the slaughter to determine with legal nicety the proper construction to be put upon the command—"Thou shalt not kill?" Or, having determined to resist, and when about to assert his power over the brutal fratricide, would he stop, while the murderous arm was yet uplifted over him, and say—"Take of my goods and possessions that which will satisfy thy desires; thy expenses shall be paid; thy wounds healed, and let there be peace and fraternity between thee and me?" Perhaps he would—perhaps not. If he would, then did he fitly illustrate his brotherly forbearance in voting for Fernando Wood's resolution, proposing to send commissioners to apologize to the rebels for the war, and ask them back into the Union on their own terms. Generous General!

GEN. BUTLER is about to try to solve the difficulty about the exchange of prisoners. He will send 500 rebel prisoners to Commissioner Ould and ask 500 Union men in return, without reference to any cartel, or the various disputes between the government and the rebels relative to numbers or colored troops. If the rebel prisoners are accepted and a like number of Union troops given up, he will promptly send enough of rebels to rescue all our prisoners now in rebel hands from their atrocious barbarity. This the rebels cannot refuse without placing themselves squarely before the world as determined to starve, and doom to wasting disease and death our unfortunate prisoners. There can be no quibbles about such a proposition, as the exchange, as far as it goes, commits neither side on any of the disputed questions. As we have about three prisoners to their one, Gen. Butler can well afford to exchange until he comes to negroes and negro officers without raising any issue concerning them; and when he gets down to them, we'll trust Butler to see to their cases.

GEN. COFFROTH, our M. C., has been floating very loosely since the organization of the House. He started out about right, voting on one or two preliminary questions with the Union men; but when Fernando Wood proposed to recognize the rebels by sending Official Commissioners to apologize for the war and beg them to come back and take all they want, Coffroth went plump for Jeff Davis. The following is the resolution for which he voted with 58 others, while 98 voted to entomb it on the table:

Resolved. That the President be requested to appoint three commissioners, who shall be empowered to open negotiations with the authorities at Richmond, to the end that this bloody, destructive, and inhuman war shall cease, and the Union be restored upon terms of equity, fraternity, and equality, under the Constitution.

We think that the General must have mistaken his latitude. He certainly imagined himself in the rebel Congress.

THE Union State Committee of Maryland have issued an address to the legislature and the people of that State, urging immediate emancipation. The Baltimore *American*, in an article reviewing the address says:

"Slavery died in Maryland with the first hostile gun fired at Fort Sumter—that annulled the Fugitive Slave Act more effectually than a Congressional vote could have done it; and the sound of rebel cannon proclaimed to the slave in all the Border States that he was free whenever he chose to assert his freedom. 'Gradual Emancipation,' under such a condition of affairs, seemed to us like trifling with a subject that was no longer within our control—with a thing of the past, forever out of our reach—like procrastinating the burial of the dead to the injury of the health and well-being of the living members of the household. If Slavery was thus dead in Maryland then, how much more so is it now, when it must cease to exist in all the States South of us?"

REPORTS from Washington state that Congress will adjourn to day over the holidays. We earnestly hope not. Two weeks lost now, when the country is waiting for Congress to perfect the conscription law, would be an unpardonable waste of time. Do members of Congress remember that we have but ninety days in which to perfect legislation, draft, organize, equip, put in the field and qualify for service, the army that must meet the rebels with the opening spring? If they do there will be no adjournment for holiday festivities until the filling up of our depleted armies is amply secured.

THE armies on both sides are practically in winter quarters, and no movements of moment are likely to be made North of Gens. Gilmore's and Banks' Departments before spring. Gen. Grant has withdrawn his army around Chattanooga, where he can procure supplies readily, and will winter there; Sherman has East Tennessee safe and will be content to hold it, and Meade is on the Rappahannock where he must remain until a spring campaign can be executed. We hope by that time to have armies so strong that when the Old Flag advances it will "take no steps backward."

THE Harrisburg *Patriot and Union* has joined the Thugs or Golden Circle, and like the fox that lost its tail, advises everybody else to do so. Here is its confession:

"Hitherto we have discountenanced and opposed any secret organization of the Democratic party—but, on the principle of fighting the devil with his own weapon, we now withdraw that opposition; and, as the only means of success, recommend that some plan, as little objectionable as possible, be devised for forming secret Democratic associations, with a view to more perfect organization and united action. And let it be done soon—the sooner the better."

JEFF DAVIS thus opens his late message to the rebel Congress:

"Grave reverses befel our arms soon after your departure from Richmond. Early in July our strongholds at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, together with their entire garrisons, capitulated to the combined land and naval forces of the enemy. The important interior position of Jackson next fell into their temporary possession. Our unsuccessful assault on the post at Helena was followed, at a later period, by the invasion of Arkansas; and the retreat of our army from Little Rock gave to the enemy the control of the important valley in which it is situated."

THE steamer Chesapeake, recently captured by the rebels on a voyage from New York to the North east, has been re-captured by the steamer Ella and Annie, a rebel prize vessel. The Chesapeake was captured in British waters, and is therefore held there until that government can be conferred with.

A REPORT comes by way of Cincinnati, dated the 21st, that Longstreet was killed on Monday week and his forces surrounded, but we do not credit it. We do not see how his forces could be surrounded, with his open lines of retreat to Virginia.

ONLY eighty millions of the five hundred millions of the "Five-Twenty" loan remain unsubscribed.

THE telegraph lines have been interrupted by the storm, and we are without our usual reports to-day.

WAR INCIDENT.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Knoxville, under date of November 29, in giving additional details of the fight at Fort Saunders, relates the following:

And now, how sudden the transformation of man from fiend to angel! The agonizing cries of the wounded and dying called out the better feelings of humanity, and, on the very spot where an hour before the combatants were struggling in deadly strife, they now commingled in the offices of charity. The wounded in the trenches were relieved by Captain Swinscoe and Lieutenant Benjamin, who went to their immediate assistance with canteens of water and liquor. The trench presented a ghastly sight, with the mangled bodies and pools of blood, while the field beyond was strewn with the same terrible objects. Cols. Bowen and Babcock, of General Potter's staff, soon after made their appearance with a formal flag of truce, and passed out upon the Kingston or Loudon road, until halted by the enemy's skirmish line. They were met, after a brief delay, by Col. Serrell, of General Longstreet's staff, when a cessation of hostilities was agreed upon, to last until five P. M., to permit the return of the dead who were lying along our lines, and the exchange of the wounded.

The ambulances from both sides now met on the neutral ground, and the dead were carried back to the rebel line, where they were buried by their late comrades. The officers commingled, from generals down to lieutenant, as also did the soldiers, until their officers ordered them back to their respective places. Nearly a hundred of the rebel wounded had been carried into the city and cared for at the hospital of the 9th Corps.

By direction of Dr. Wilder our ambulances, with some of those of the rebels, driven by Union soldiers, went back into the city, obtained such of the wounded as were not fit to be held as prisoners of war, and delivered them on the dividing line, when our ambulances—drivers exchanged in turn—went within the rebel lines and obtained our wounded. So much delay in doing this that the truce was extended beyond 7 o'clock, the opposing officers still remaining together, chatting in the most agreeable manner upon every topic which suggested itself. Finally, the last ambulance returned within our works, the officers of the contending armies, who had naturally found many old friends and class mates, shook hands with the utmost cordiality, and parted. In a few minutes the firing of the pickets indicated the resumption of hostilities. It may be well to mention here, that the wounded returned to us were not injured in the fighting of to-day.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON, of Maryland, in a speech in the U. S. Senate on Tuesday week took decided Anti-Slavery grounds. In the course of his remarks he said: "It would be disgraceful if, after the employment of colored men to defend its existence, this government should permit them to return to slavery. He thanked God they could never be re-enslaved. It gave him pleasure to remember that when he formerly had the honor of occupying a seat on this floor, in 1847, he declared in a debate upon the subject of slavery, that it was wrong as a system. Morally, politically, and especially economically, slavery was indefensible. The people of this country were rapidly becoming wiser on this subject." Mr. Johnson, in concluding his remarks, said "the Constitution will be returned to us in its original excellence, and the men who have violated it will be held to account—but until that day comes we should with one heart and voice unite in exerting the whole moral and physical power of the government in putting an end now and forever to an ambitious, unprovoked and treasonable attempt to destroy a government the best ever vouchsafed to man, and by destroying it constitutional liberty itself would be destroyed."

IN the Rebel Congress on the 8th instant, Senator Foote, of Tennessee, denounced Jeff. Davis as the cause of all the disasters to the Rebel arms, and charged him with exerting a malign influence wherever he has visited the troops, offering to prove that his rulership has almost ruined the country. Mr. Foote expressed great indignation at the course pursued by Jefferson Davis when Pemberton dishonorably surrendered Vicksburg to the enemy. The President made him his companion, and carried him to Bragg's army, where, as he rode by, the soldiers were heard to say, "There goes the traitor who delivered us over at Vicksburg." The President never visited the army without doing it injury; never yet that it was not followed by disaster. He was instrumental in the Gettysburg affair. He instructed Bragg at Murfreesboro'. He had opened Georgia to 100,000 of the enemy's troops, and laid South Carolina liable to destruction. He charged Davis with having almost ruined the country, and declared that he would meet his champion anywhere to discuss it.

THE Chicago *Tribune*, in an article on "conservatism," says: "If the treacherous, mercenary counsels of the conservative press and politicians had been followed to this time by the President, our soldiers would still be standing guard over the property of rebels, catching and returning loyal slaves to disloyal masters, suffering defeat after defeat, contending with the enemy near the line of Mason and Dixon; the proclamation of freedom would not have been uttered; the confiscation act would not be a law; Chase would not have remained in the Cabinet to manage the finances; greenbacks would be worth less than 20 cents in gold, and foreign intervention would now be upon us, and the destruction of the Union a sealed fact."

THE Washington *Star* publishes the following: The authorities here have received a despatch from Gen. Grant at Chattanooga. The latest is up to last night, which is dated at 9 o'clock. It does not indicate any recent change in the situation of affairs there. Gen. Grant is in constant and direct telegraphic communication with Gen. Foster at Knoxville, and had there been any severe fighting between Longstreet's forces and those of the United States in pursuit of him, as the press despatches from Cincinnati state, General Grant would doubtless have sent such information here. The fact that he says nothing about any such engagement or engagements induces the belief that the statements via Cincinnati, referred to above, are much exaggerated.

THE Nevada Constitutional Convention has adopted an article compelling all children between six and fourteen years of age to attend school.

A LARGE portion of the town of Titusville, in the oil region of Pennsylvania, was destroyed by fire on Saturday.

FOUR hundred and thirty rebel deserters were sent north from Washington last week, to take the oath of allegiance.

MARRIED.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. Wm. A. West, Mr. WM. FRENCH to Miss SARAH E., daughter of Mr. Geo. CRUMBAUGH, all of the neighborhood of Spring Run.

On the 17th inst., at the United Brethren Parsonage, by the Rev. J. Dickson, Mr. GEO. SELLY, of Cumberland Co., to Miss LIZZIE SHULL, of this county.

On the 17th inst., at Grove's Hotel, by the Rev. S. McHenry, Mr. JOHN T. GROVE to Miss MARY H. HEINTZELMAN, near Chambersburg.

DIED.

On the 7th inst., in Green township, CHRISTIAN SOLLENBERGER, aged 57 years 2 months and 12 days.

On the 17th inst., near Quincy, of Diptheria, EUGENIA REBECCA, second daughter of John and Lavinia Benedict, aged 9 years and 3 months.

On the 27th ult., near Loudon, WILLIE FRIEZE, son of Wm. D. and H. C. Newman, aged 3 years and 7 days.

On the 1st inst., near Waynesboro', Mrs. ELIZABETH KUHNLEY, aged 57 years, 5 months and 18 days

On the 11th inst., in Greene township, JOHN BRINNER, aged 8 years, 7 months and 25 days.

On the 1st inst., in St Thomas township, ANNA S. COBLE, aged 4 years, 3 months and 26 days.

On the 7th inst., in Guilford township, MICHAEL KING HEIGHT, aged 5 years, 7 months and 6 days.

On the 19th inst., in Guilford township, ANNA EMELINE PENSINGER, aged 10 months and 19 days.

On the 8th inst., in Upton, Mr. PETER BYERS, aged 28 years, 2 months and 24 days.

On the 12th inst., near Greencastle, Mrs. ELIZABETH STINE, in the 70th year of her age.

MORTON'S Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war. this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden Lane, New York, or inclose stamp for circular. dec2-6m*

CONSOLATION FOR THE MISERABLES.—ONE TO SIX.—There is no disease, either infectious organic, malarious, epidemic, scrofulous, climatic, acute or inflammatory, but that ONE TO SIX bottles or boxes of Dr. Radway's Remedies will give to the patient satisfactory evidence of cure; and any advertised remedy that fails to do the same, is unworthy of public confidence, and its use should be discontinued AT ONCE. Let the patient suffering with pain, either internal or external, use RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, no matter what may be the cause, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Sore Throat, Pains in the Back, Chills and Fever, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Bilious Cholic, or if Cramps Spasms, Burns or Scalds, Bruises, relief is immediately experienced, and a cure rapidly follows.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS are likewise quick and thorough in their influence in expelling disease from the system, for all diseases where it is essential to use purgative medicines. From one dose to six boxes will effect a thorough cure. Biliousness, Constipation, Indigestion, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, are cured rapidly; they do not afford merely temporary relief, but effect a thorough cure. No piles or tenesmus, wrenching pains or hard straining follow their use.

DR. RADWAY'S CLEANSING SYRUP, called Renovating Resolvent, cures the worst skin diseases, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Sores of all kinds, Sore Heads, Venereal Sores, Pimples, Blotches, &c., by the use of from one to six bottles.

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 Colds, &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.

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 of principles suited to the manifold nature of Man! The cure of Colds 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 enlivens the muscles 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 emollient, warming searching and effective. Sold by all druggist at 12 and 25 cents per bottle. [July 29.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.—The great Diuretic.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu. The great Diuretic.
Helmbold's Extract Buchu. The great Diuretic.
Helmbold's Extract Buchu. The great Diuretic.

And a positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the Blader, Kidneys, Gravel, Organic Weakness, Dropsy, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. See Advertisement in another Column. Cut it out, and send for the Medicine at once. Beware of Counterfeits. [dec16-1m]

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, etc., supplying at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF CURE, By one who has cured himself after being put to a 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 1y Bedford, Kings county, N. Y.

SAPONIFER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE *Family Soap Maker.*

WAR makes high prices; Saponifier helps to reduce them. It makes Soap for Four cents a pound by using your kitchen grease.

CAUTION! As spurious Lyes are offered also, be careful and only buy the Patented article put up in Iron cans, all others being Counterfeits.

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