

Franklin Repository

Wednesday, March 23, 1864.

TERMS—\$2 per annum in advance; or \$2.50 if not paid within the year. All subscription notices must be sent to the Editor.

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JOHN K. SNEYD is authorized to receive subscriptions and contract for Advertisements for the Repository in the Eastern cities.

We are indebted to Hon. Wm. D. Kellogg, Hon. L. Myers and Hon. A. H. Coffroth for public documents.

The Democratic State Convention will meet in Philadelphia to-morrow. Delegates to the Chicago Convention will be chosen with instructions to support Gen. McClellan for the Presidency.

OUR latest advices from Washington indicate that Gen. Meade will retain the immediate command of the Army of the Potomac under Lieut. Gen. Grant.

LIEUT. GEN. GRANT arrived in Washington yesterday, and is about to take the field with the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Burnside will doubtless co-operate with Gen. Grant in the advance upon Richmond.

THE allegation made recently by Mr. F. Waldron, of Md., that Gen. McClellan had a personal interview with Gen. Lee after the battle of Antietam, turns out to be wholly false.

HON. HENRY D. MOORE was elected State Treasurer on Wednesday evening last by a vote of 65 to 56 for Hon. Wm. V. McGrath, the present Democratic incumbent.

VARIOUS startling rumors have been passed around among our people within the last few days, fixing the rebels in force in the Shenandoah and about to make a raid into the Cumberland Valley.

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LIEUT. GEN. U. S. GRANT.

Lieut. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant was born in Mount Pleasant, Ohio, in 1822, and is now 42 years of age. He entered West Point in 1839, and graduated in 1843, when he entered the army as a brevet 2nd Lieutenant in the 4th Infantry.

He received his full commission as Corps Captain in 1845, and with that rank participated in the Mexican campaign under Gen. Taylor and Scott. He was brevetted 1st Lieutenant, September 8th, 1847, for heroism at Molina del Ray, and Captain at Chapultepec. In 1852 he was ordered to Oregon, and in 1853 was made a full Captain. In 1854 he resigned his position in the army, and first settled in Missouri, but afterwards moved to Galena, Illinois, where he embarked in mercantile pursuits.

The rebellion called him again into active service, and he was commissioned as Colonel of the 21st Illinois volunteers in June, 1861, and in July of the same year he was appointed Brigadier General of volunteers and placed in command at Cairo. In November, 1861, he fought the battle of Belmont, and in January, 1862, conducted the famous reconnaissance to the rear of Columbus. On the 6th of February Fort Henry capitulated to Commodore Foote before Gen. Grant's hand force had reached the scene of action, and ten days later Fort Donelson surrendered after a sanguinary battle. He was then made commander of the Military District of West Tennessee, and his forces were advanced up that river to Pittsburg Landing. On the 6th of April he was attacked there by Gen. Johnston with greatly superior numbers, before Gen. Buell had joined the Union army, and after a most desperate struggle Gen. Grant was compelled to fall back upon the river. Gen. Buell arriving that night, the Union forces assumed the offensive the next morning and defeated the rebel army with the loss of General A. Sydney Johnston and many other officers killed. He was second in command to Gen. Halleck during the siege of Corinth, and when the latter was ordered to Washington, he was appointed to take command of the Department of Tennessee. His troops fought at Iuka and Corinth under Gen. Rosecrans, and in December, 1862, he concentrated the 13th, 15th, 16th and 17th army corps for the capture of Vicksburg and the opening of the Mississippi. After several unsuccessful efforts to flank the position, he ran the gauntlet of the rebel batteries and landed below to attack Vicksburg. On the 1st of May he defeated the rebels at Fort Gibson; on the 12th at Raymond; on the 14th at Jackson; on the 16th at Champion Hill; on the 17th at Black River Bridge, and on the 18th invested Vicksburg in the rear. The siege was most obstinately resisted; and two attempts to carry the works by assault were repulsed by the rebels. On the 4th of July, 1863, the rebel commander Gen. Pemberton, capitulated, and Gen. Grant took possession. Soon after Port Hudson capitulated to Gen. Banks; and the Mississippi has since been open to trade.

In September, 1863, Gen. Rosecrans was defeated at Chickamauga, and the condition of the Union army in East Tennessee became most critical. Knoxville was soon thereafter besieged by Gen. Longstreet, and the rebels made exhausting efforts to recover the lost ground in that State, from which they drew largely of their supplies. Gen. Rosecrans was relieved, and Gen. Grant's command was enlarged to embrace the Army of the Cumberland, while Gen. Thomas had the immediate command of the army. Two corps from the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Hooker, were sent to reinforce the army in Tennessee, and Gen. Grant devoted his efforts to deliver battle for the relief of Chattanooga and Knoxville. On the 23d of November the action commenced, and continued during the 24th, 25th and 26th, ending in the complete route of Gen. Bragg's army; the capture of many prisoners, and at once relieving Knoxville and all important points in East Tennessee from danger of rebel occupation. On the 25th of February last the Senate passed the bill creating the office of Lieutenant General of the Army of the United States, by a vote of 31 to 6.

The latter all Democrats; and on the following day it passed finally in the House by 73 to 47. The President promptly signed the bill; nominated Gen. Grant to the Senate for the position, and he was confirmed without reference by a unanimous vote. On the 9th inst. the President delivered his commission to him in person in presence of the cabinet and other prominent military and civil functionaries, and he was at once appointed, by a general order from the President, Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States. President Lincoln, in delivering his commission, truly and eloquently said to Gen. Grant—"As the Country herein trusts you, so under God, it will sustain you!" and the great Chief went forth to marshal his forces for the decisive struggle with Treason. His first order, given in another column, was issued from Nashville, and gives notice that his headquarters will be in the field with the Army of the Potomac; and he is to-day about to assume the immediate command of that brave but hitherto ill-starred army and lead it against the foe.

Gen. Grant is about to bring this gigantic struggle to a crisis. We will have no whining complaints—no hesitation; no political disquisitions; but he evidently means to mass his forces at the points to be assailed at once, and then to strike with the energy that knows no such word as fail. The two most honored, successful and trusted commanders of both sides, are about to hurl the best armies of the continent against each other, and the issue of Order or Anarchy trembles in the balance. May the God of Battles give decisive victory to Freedom, Humanity and Law!

LETTER FROM MR. SMITH. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, HARRISBURG, March 16, 1864. To the Editors of the Franklin Repository: Your correspondent "Horace," as well as the Reporter of the Legislative Record, has fallen into an error in reporting my remarks, as to the character of the claims of the citizens of Cumberland Valley, for damages occasioned by the rebel raid, &c. I said that I had been informed by one of the appraisers, that there were not many of the claims which were grasping or immoderate. Such was the information I had received. The error arose by the omission in the report of the word "not." In your editorial of the 16th, you state that I disclaim having used the expression; but still I wish to deny it explicitly. The disclaimer is contained in a letter addressed to the Senior Editor, probably on the 11th inst. In the same letter I speak of the other ground of complaint, called "an ungenerous fling," against citizens who are named in your editorial and who, I believe to be gentlemen of great respectability and worth. I know not why what I said in that letter of those gentlemen, was not spoken of as well as the disclaimer on the other point. I think that it would have been no more than just to myself as well as to them, if it had been. This would have probably shown that I made "no ungenerous fling" at them or said anything unkind or disparaging of them.

So far as I recollect, the other subjects referred to in the editorial, they are fair matters for comment, and I will neither complain of the spirit in which they are criticised nor enter into a defence of the acts themselves. I write this note with the desire that it may be published in the REPOSITORY. Very Respectfully Yours, P. FRAZER SMITH, Remarks.

We publish Mr. Smith's letter with pleasure, and accept his statements as true, as his high character clearly demands. As a matter of justice to all sides, we quote the portions of his speech, to which we felt bound to take exception, from the official Record of the debates of the House. On the 3d inst., when the bill relating to military damages was before the House, Mr. Smith made a speech in support of the motion to refer the bill to the committee on Federal Relations, of which he is chairman. On page 230 of the Record he is thus reported—we quote the whole paragraph:

"There is another reason, and the great reason, why I desire this bill to be put into a proper shape in some other place than in this House. I have seen about this House, and in the outer chamber, men who have no right here, and who cannot speak here, who have manifested a great interest in this bill, although they have no personal interest in it. Now I desire to have this measure shaped in a committee, that it may come before the House hereafter."

The only persons present, either on the floor or in the outer chamber, who had taken any interest in the passage of the bill, were several gentlemen from this county, whom Mr. Smith frankly exempts from the imputation of corruption. We did not accept his private disclaimer to us by letter, for the reason that the wrong was a public act, and the correction could not be otherwise. Whatever Mr. Smith intended by his remarks, the fact—which must now be well known to him as it is to all interested—that no lobbyists of any grade have been acting with the friends of the bill, points conclusively to one of two convictions—either that Mr. Smith was utterly mistaken in the insinuation, or that he meant to reflect upon citizens he pronounces "gentlemen of great respectability and worth."

He has now expressly acquitted all who are personally, or by reason of their prominence as citizens publicly interested in the bill; and we call upon him to vindicate the integrity of the border people by stating on the floor of the House, that he erred in imputing improper influences, or the use of improper persons, to effect the action of the legislature. We assure Mr. Smith that such is the fact; he has been so assured by Mr. Sharpe on the floor; he has been so assured by Mr. McLellan and other reputable men; and his sense of justice must, we think, concede that he owes it as much to himself, as to our people, to make the correction in the same public manner he made the charge.

We do not doubt Mr. Smith's integrity; but we beg to remind him that in flinging the insinuation of venality upon the friends of this measure, he has employed the common weapon of the most scoundrel corruptionists of the legislature. It is the most effectual plan that could be devised, to keep every honest man away from the legislature who desires fair enactments; and it is by just such imputations habitually made—sometimes by honest men as in this case, but usually by rogues—that thieving lobbyists have the whole ground to themselves, and create an atmosphere of pollution oftentimes in the very temple of power.

Mr. Smith's remarks touching exorbitant claims, are reported as follows: "These gentlemen (the Commissioners) say that the claims were (not) in many instances of an immoderate or grasping character. I myself heard one of them make this declaration. Now, sir, this shows how important it is that before any provision be made for payment, these claims should be adjusted."

Mr. Smith says the word "not" is omitted by the reporter or printer where we embrace it in parenthesis. We submit to him whether he likes the sense of the paragraph after the omitted word is inserted. If the claims were not immoderate or grasping, does that show "how important it is" not to pay them? We think that the logic needs amendment now more than the phraseology did before. Be that as it may, however,—we accept Mr. Smith's correction as true, and so much of the speech must go for nonsense.

—We have but a word in conclusion. Mr. Smith is opposed to what we believe to be a just claim of the border counties for spoliation by friend and foe. There is force in some of his reasons, and we respect him in acting in obedience to his convictions; but let him not crowd us down in unmerited dishonor. We ask him to show his appreciation of integrity by conceding to the friends of the measure that high standard of honesty they so richly merit, and they will abide the issue without complaint.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS. President Lincoln has wisely issued a call for 300,000 additional troops. At first blush this new demand upon the country will startle loyal hearts; but a little reflection will demonstrate its wisdom. The late call for 500,000 is nearly if not quite filled in all the Northern States, and it embraces in the men credited upon the quotas, perhaps one-half of the veterans now in the service. The remainder are new recruits; and distributed among the old regiments as they have been, they have made the armies stronger than ever before for the early operations of the Spring campaign.

It must be borne in mind however, that in June the terms of the three years' volunteers will commence to expire; and there must be ample provision for keeping up the armies to the strongest possible point until the decisive struggle is over. If it were manifest that our ranks must be largely depleted in June and July, the rebels would resort to every conceivable strategy to avoid decisive engagements until that time, as they did in 1863 when the nine months' and two years' men were discharged; but if it is evident that our ranks will not be allowed to be thinned out, delay in meeting the final issue can be of no advantage to our adversary. Doubtless one of the strongest reasons for the new call is the fact that there are but little if any less than 200,000 veterans still in the service who have not been re-enlisted. Many of them are not yet within three months of the termination of their service; and they have been slow to re-enter the army until they can see clearly that the government will be strong enough to give positive and decisive victory to the Union arms. The new call will enable those veterans to re-enlist and receive the liberal bounties paid by the government and their districts; and we doubt not that the will in a great measure lift the new recruits as has just been sent to the armies under the late call, they will not desire to leave the service until the rebellion is utterly overthrown.

As a means of securing the re-enlistment of veterans still remaining, and paying them the bounties to which they are so eminently entitled, we rejoice that this call has been made; and it must strengthen the already strong conviction of every loyal man, that the rebellion will be closed out the present season. The larger our armies are made the more speedy will we attain honorable and enduring Peace, and the less will be the sacrifice of both men and money in preserving our sacred Nationality. We honor the administration for every measure that promises decisive and early victories, and cheers the hearts of our brave soldiers in the field. The call will be condemned, of course, by every copperhead who is ever ready for a cowardly stab at the government, and it will strike despair deep into the heart of every traitor; but as the rays of light breaking upon the morning, it gives assurance to the patriotic of an early noon-tide of triumph.

OUR RAILROAD CONNECTIONS. Various movements are now on foot to connect the Cumberland Valley with the Conestoga and the Broad Top Coal region; but we fear that the enterprise must fail unless there can be some concentration of our energies and capital. The Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company, formerly known as the Sherman's Valley, is now making an effort to reach the East Broad Top coal lands, and we learn that at a meeting of the Directors held on the 10th ult., it was resolved to locate the road through Fulton county before the first of May next. This road, as at present managed, cannot make its way to the point proposed. If it is taken hold of by New York, as its present owners contemplate, it may become through route to the Ohio, and thus reach the Broad Top; but as a local effort it cannot succeed. It has a feasible route, and it

may be disp'd of as a speculation and be made by N York.

The Pittsburg people are moving to extend the Conestoga through Cowan's Gap and Greentle to join the Western Maryland; another project proposes the extension of the Columbia Railroad through Gettysburg and Chambersburg to Broad Top. It should be the acceptable measure to the people of Southern Pennsylvania, at once the very best connections, and once shortens the distance to Baltimore and puts us in direct communication with the Broad Top Coal lands. The road from Reading to Columbia was completed last week, and is now running trains daily; and the new route proposed will put this point in the very best possible position for receiving and shipping tile.

The Cumberland Valley must get direct communication with Broad Top at an early day. It has become a necessity; and the growing trade of the country clearly points to another great highway to the West through this region. The Southern counties should have no tie in making common cause in this important movement, and secure the priceless advantages it offers us.

SCDSUBSCRIBERS who intend to change their residences on the 1st of April, should give notice at this office that their papers may be sent promptly to their new address.

The Gold Bill was fully passed by both Houses of Congress on the 15th, and has been approved by the President. As passed it authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to use surplus gold in anticipating the payment of interest on the public debt or to sell it from time to time as he may see it necessary for the public interests—provided that nothing contained in this authorization shall impair the obligation to establish a sinking fund as prescribed by the act of February 12th, 1862. The operation of the act is limited to one year. There is no requirement contained in the bill that gold alone shall be used in the establishment of the sinking fund.

The President has sent to the Senate the nomination of Gen. W. Smith, known as "Baldy Smith," as a Major General in the Regular Army, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Gen. Grant. This is understood to be at the request of that General, and looks to the assignment of Gen. Smith to an important command. Gen. Smith commanded the division of the Militia that occupied Carlisle when Gen. Lee bombarded it, and led the advance that joined Gen. Meade at Hagerstown. He is a gallant and superior officer. It is not improbable that he may command the Army of the Potomac.

The President spoke at the Sanitary Fair in Washington, on Friday last, and among other things uttered the following: "This war falls heavily upon all classes of the people, but the most so upon the soldier. All that a man hath will be given for his life, and though all have contributed of their substance, yet the soldier perils and often yields up his life for his country's cause."

The Whisky Bill, as it has at length passed both Houses of Congress places a tax of sixty cents on all spirits to be manufactured until the first of July, and for the time thereafter, future legislation must provide. A tax of forty cents on foreign liquors is, however, added; but there is no tax of the stock on hand of domestic liquors.

OUR force in the field exceeds that of one year ago by over two hundred thousand men; this is shown by official records in the War Department.

200,000 MORE TROOPS. The President has issued the following call for 200,000 additional troops: EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, March 16, 1864. In order to supply the force required to be drafted for the service, and to provide an adequate reserve for all contingencies, in addition to the 500,000 additional men called for by the act of February 12, 1862, the call is hereby made for a draft of 200,000 men for the military service of the army, navy, and marine corps of the United States. The proportional quotas for the different wards, towns, townships, precincts, election districts, or counties will be made known through the Provost Marshal General's bureau, and account will be taken of the credits and debits of former quotas. Each ward of a city, town, &c., may be raised by voluntary enlistment, and drafts will be made in each ward of a city, town, &c., which shall not have filled the quota assigned to it within the time designated for the number required to fill the said quotas. The draft will be accomplished as soon after the 15th of April as practicable. The Government bounties, as now paid, will be continued until April 15th, 1864, at which time the additional bounties cease. On and after that date one hundred dollars bounty only will be paid, as provided by the act approved July 22, 1861.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

LIEUT. GEN. GRANT'S FIRST ORDER. On the 17th Lieut. Gen. Grant assumed the important command assigned to him; and issued his first order at Nashville, as follows: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, STATION D, BIBLE HOUSE, NEW YORK, General Orders, No. 12.—In pursuance of the following order of the President, EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 10, 1864. Under the authority of the act of Congress to revise the grade of Lieutenant General in the United States Army, approved February 29, 1864, Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant United States Army, is appointed to the command of the armies of the United States. "ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

I assume command of the armies of the United States. Headquarters will be in the field, and until further orders, will be with the Army of the Potomac. There will be an office of headquarters in Washington, D. C., to which all official communications will be sent, except those from the army here. Headquarters are at the date of this address. U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen. U. S. A.

Do You Want to be Cured?—Dr. Bucken's English Specific Pills cure, in less than thirty days, the worst cases of NERVOUSNESS, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity and all Urinary, Sexual and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent, post-paid, by mail, on receipt of an order. Address JAMES S. BUTLER, mar 22-1m Station D, Bible House, New York, General Agent. USE NO OTHER!—Bucken's Specific Pills are the only Reliable Remedy for all Diseases of the Seminal, Urinary and Nervous Systems. Try one box and be cured. ONE DOLLAR per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price. JAMES S. BUTLER, Station D, Bible House, New York, General Agent.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.—This celebrated Toilet Soap, in which universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, and is eminently beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. mar 23-1y

LATEST NEWS!

A State Senator and a Delegate Carried Off by Rebel Guerrillas—Captives of War—The Rebels' Hand—A New Commander.

SEN. JOHN'S RUN, March 20.—Last evening a detachment of Rebels, reported to be Gilmore's men made a raid into Bath, a village of Morgan county West Virginia, two and a half miles from here, and succeeded in capturing Mr. Beckel, a West Virginia State Senator, and Mr. Wiles, a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates. Gen. Sigal ordered a force of cavalry in pursuit, with orders to attack them wherever they found a trail. The latest information here is that the pursuing force overtook them and succeeded in taking some of their prisoners. Gen. Averill, who was lying dangerously ill at Martinsburg last night, is recovering.

LONGSTREET MOUNTS HIS INFANTRY. CINCINNATI, March 21.—A despatch to the Commercial, dated Strawberry Plains, states that the Rebels at Bull's Gap are in large force, probably numbering 20,000. The reports of Longstreet having sent away most of his artillery and wagons by railroad, and mounted his men on all their draught horses, is confirmed. It is the general belief that the Rebels will make a sudden movement into Kentucky.

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 and Cash-in-Advance system; for, until the commencement of advertising, his business was done on credit, and strictly with the retail 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 Gold, Government Tax, &c. but Morton has in no case changed his prices, whose sale 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 as cheaply as the best of the market, and at the present almost universal High Price, 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 a stamp for circular. dec 2-6m

CHAMBERSBURG COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—This Institution is permanently located in the Borough of Chambersburg, Franklin County, Pa. The great demand for competent and responsible accountants throughout the land, makes it necessary to increase the facilities for acquiring a practical Business Education. With this view, the undersigned has opened the above Institution, thereby giving the Young Men and others of the country an opportunity of preparing themselves for honorable and profitable positions in life. The Department under the charge of an experienced and competent instructor. The Course of Instruction is thorough and practical. Students are taught to originate and conduct all the Books and Forms pertaining to actual business, thus bringing theory into practice, and thereby enabling them to realize and practice the Regular Routine of the Counting Room. The Course of Instruction includes Double-Entry Book-keeping, in all its most approved forms, Commercial Calculations, Mercantile Law, Practical and Grammatical Penmanship, &c. Students can enter at any time, as there are no vacations to interrupt the regular exercises. Time required to complete the course is from 8 to 12 weeks. Classmates who do not enter the School at half the regular rate, but pay \$55 says all expenses for a full course, boarding included. Night Session from 7 to 9 o'clock. Send for a Circular. A. M. TRIMBLE, President, Chambersburg, Pa.

I AM CURED.—I have taken six doses of Radway's Pills, of three pills each, and my cure of Constipation, Indigestion and Dyspepsia. I have taken B—th's, A—r's, and many other pills for years, and could only obtain temporary relief. If I stopped these pills for a week, my old complaint would appear. Six doses of Radway's Pills cured me. STEPHEN BENNETT, U. S. C. S. "I have suffered with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for several years—have used all sorts of pills—they would give me temporary relief, but was compelled to take them all the time. I have used one box of Dr. Radway's Pills, and am cured. I have not taken a particle of medicine in six months. C. M. CHILES, Roxbury, Mass." Dr. Radway's Pills always cure, no straining, tenements, fire calls to the water closet, follow their use—they purge freely and cure rapidly.

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., 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, Reg. mar 22-1y Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y. "SWALLOW two, or three hogworts of 'Buckley's' 'Tonic Bitters,' 'Sarsaparilla,' 'Nervine Antidote,' &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, try one box of Old Doctor BROWN'S EXCELLENCE SPECIFIC PILLS—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. These are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken-down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with all advantage. Imported and sold in the United States only by JAS. S. BUTLER, Station D, Bible House, New York, General Agent. P. S.—A box sent to post office on receipt of price, which is One Dollar—post free. mar 22-1m PRESERVE YOUR BEAUTY, SYMMETRY OF FORM, your Health and Mental Powers, by using the Safe, Pleasant and Specific Remedy, known as HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU. Read the advertisement, in another column, and profit by its diseases and symptoms enumerated. Cut it out and preserve it. You may not now require it, but may at some future day. It gives health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek. It saves long suffering and exposure. Beware of counterfeits! Cures warranted. feb 29-1m Do You Want to be Cured?—Dr. Bucken's English Specific Pills cure, in less than thirty days, the worst cases of NERVOUSNESS, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity and all Urinary, Sexual and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent, post-paid, by mail, on receipt of an order. Address JAMES S. BUTLER, mar 22-1m Station D, Bible House, New York, General Agent. USE NO OTHER!—Bucken's Specific Pills are the only Reliable Remedy for all Diseases of the Seminal, Urinary and Nervous Systems. Try one box and be cured. ONE DOLLAR per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price. JAMES S. BUTLER, Station D, Bible House, New York, General Agent.

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