

Franklin Repository

Wednesday, March 30, 1864.

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DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

We give elsewhere, in to-day's paper a full synopsis of the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, held in Philadelphia on Thursday last. It was in all essential respects such a convention as met in Harrisburg in July, 1863, and adopted resolutions denouncing pretty much everything connected with the war with Jeff Davis and Vallandigham; but time and experience seem to have taught some wholesome lessons—at least the virtue of silence. The same leaders figured in Philadelphia who figured in Harrisburg; the same Frank Hughes, who moved the nomination of Woodward and the endorsement of Vallandigham, was in Philadelphia, and the same convictions are cherished now that were cherished one year ago—and why were we favored with a declaration of semi-rebel principles then, and scarcely the ghost of a platform now? And where is poor Vallandigham? He was a martyr one year ago, whose cause was espoused amidst deafening cheers in Harrisburg, while Lee's artillery were thundering within twenty miles of the convention? He was made the Democratic leader of Ohio by acclamation, and Pennsylvania Democracy responded to his treason with like enthusiasm; but now both are nameless in the conventions of the same party in the same States, and the platform of the great Democracy of Pennsylvania must be searched with legal nicety to find the lurking gem of disloyalty that was frosted to the earth in October, 1863. If Val. was a martyr in July last, he is much more a martyr now. The people have persecuted him by overwhelming defeats; the Supreme Court has persecuted him by declaring that it cannot serve the cause of faithless countrymen; Congress has, by a decisive vote, affirmed the justice of his banishment; the Democracy of Ohio has just declared in the late convention that they will no longer have Val. as a millstone about them; and if ever a martyr needed a kind word, Val. does just now. And yet the Democracy of Pennsylvania leave him to his fate without a word of condolence or sympathy. Where are all its thinkers in behalf of the great writ of right? Where its withering denunciation of American Bastilles?—of summary arrests?—of unconstitutional war against our Southern "friends"?—of Emancipation?—of Confiscation?—of Negro troops?

Alas! how the mighty are fallen! One year ago they denied every feature of our war policy—every measure designed to vindicate the government against the murderous assaults of treason. Now they seem to think that the Lincoln administration is no worse than that of Jeff Davis, for they denounce neither. In 1863 they deemed only the administration of Lincoln as meriting their rebuke, while that of Davis escaped without so much as one word of denunciation; but one year of progress and they seem to hesitate whether they may not yet prefer their own government to the usurpation of peevish traitors. True they declare the Lincoln administration to be corrupt, and demand its overthrow and a return to Democratic purity—such we presume, as characterized "J. B." in the Lecompton infamy; and they omit all reference to the existence of treason or traitors on the continent, but it is something in the way of deference to loyalty that they now do only by implication what they did boldly but nine months ago; and what they believe just now, or what they are to believe during the next Presidential contest, they don't pretend to know. They frankly confess that they are prepared to accept any declaration of principles that will insure success, and they so inform the Chicago Convention. They call upon their National Convention—not to adhere to any principle—not to look to the preservation of the Union, and the overthrow of treason—not to vindicate the devotion of the party to the true theory of government in this trying crisis; but to adopt such a "declaration of principles" as will be "acceptable to all the States on whom we rely to elect a President," and it is to

be done after uniting and conferring with the "other Sovereignities of the North!" The Union is ignored, in obedience to the teachings of Davis; and the general government, and its paramount claims upon the States, are thrust aside to bring out before the people for their approval, that fruitful parent of discord and desolation, Sovereignities instead of States. With such a concession to treason, there is nothing left to battle for; with such a platform, the man supporting it, who at the same time supports a war for the preservation of the Union, is a hypocrite and a traitor either to his convictions or to his country. If South Carolina was a Sovereignty in the Union, who dare coerce her to stay or return to it? If this doctrine be the true interpretation of the compact by which the Federal Union was created, then was Beauregard right in bombarding Sumter; then was he right in defending Virginia; and Lee's cause to-day is the cause of Liberty and Law. There can be no middle ground. The States must either be subordinate or sovereign—if subordinate, secession is war, and the government must repress it or cease to exist. If they are sovereign, secession is right, if the people of a State desire it, and coercion is wanton, wicked desolation. To declare therefore in recognition of the "Sovereignities of the North" is to declare a recognition of the right of secession; and to vindicate everything in the crimsoned history of treason during three years of relentless war.

The Convention that declared the National Union but a fiction and a fraud, by recognizing above its sacred landmarks the "Sovereignities of the North," and that instructs the Chicago Convention to adopt any sort of principles which may be "acceptable to all the States on which we rely to elect a President," presented Gen. McClellan as its candidate. Whether he is of such easy political virtue as to approve the complicity in which he finds himself, and whether he admires the policy of instructing him to believe anything and everything that will win in the next political campaign, time must determine; but of one thing the Nation will not be indifferent. If he accepts the doctrine that subordinates the Federal Union to the caprices of petty "sovereignities," then was he wise in ever refusing to deliver battle to the enemy, for to fight in such a cause would have been to draw his sword in the atrocious murder of his countrymen.

OUR QUOTA OF TROOPS.

An official statement from the Provost Marshal General, dated the 24th instant, giving the number of troops due from the several States under the various calls, gives the total deficiency in Pennsylvania at 74,127. Of course this is an error. The statement published adds that the credits and deficiency for this State are not yet computed; and we have the total number of troops due at some time during the fall of 1863, without the credits to which we are entitled for volunteers since furnished the government.

The quota of our State under the late call is 26,302; and from the best information we can gather in the absence of the official record, we believe that Pennsylvania is but little, if any, deficient on the previous calls. We feel well assured that if the Provost Marshal General shall correct the enlistments made in the field, so as to secure the various districts of our State their just credits for veterans now in service, the quota will be more than full, excepting for the last call for 200,000.

It is reasonable that the exact deficiencies cannot be ascertained by the Provost Marshal General for some weeks yet.—Enlistments are going on daily in every part of the North and in every army in the field, and volunteers will be received by the government until the 15th of April next. It is absurd therefore to assume that the draft can take place on the day after volunteering stops, for the proper returns, credits and deficiencies could not be ascertained in less than thirty days thereafter, if even so soon. The exact deficiency for Pennsylvania to be supplied by draft cannot be accurately ascertained before the middle of May; and it is more than probable that volunteers will still be received and the entire quota filled in that way. We do not doubt that the troops will be furnished quicker by volunteering than they could be procured by a draft.

It will be impossible for the several districts to get at their exact quotas, for some weeks to come; but they can in most instances be estimated with reasonable accuracy, and every effort should be made to fill them as promptly as possible. Gov. Curtin, we are assured, will make special efforts to have the enlistments of veterans in the field properly credited, and we look for the troops in service to contribute very largely toward filling the new call. The citizens of the different townships should appoint committees to ascertain the veterans they have in service, and communicate with their officers at once relative to their re-enlistment. In this way all mistakes as to credits can be avoided, and our war-worn soldiers will receive their general and local bounties, without the intervention of the bounty sharks who swarm in the country wherever volunteering is going on.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Lieut. Gen. Grant has assumed the immediate command of the Army of the Potomac, and its entire re-organization is officially announced. The number of Army Corps is reduced from five to three; the 1st and 3d being merged in the 2d, 5th and 6th, but in separate divisions, and authorized to preserve their badges and distinctive marks. Gen. Hancock commands the 2d; Gen. Warren the 5th and Gen. Sedgwick the 6th, while Gen. Meade retains the command of the whole under Lieut. Gen. Grant. The reduction of the corps was deemed necessary for many reasons; but mainly, we think, to avert the evils of inordinate ambition. With five corps commanders, all encouraged by precedent to aspire to the chief command of the Army of the Potomac, there has been a sad want of that unity and fidelity which are so essential to military success. It is not denied now that corps commanders exhausted themselves to strip Gen. Meade of his laurels dearly won at Gettysburg, and not less than three in turn have directly or indirectly claimed the honor of that decisive victory.

Gen. Grant will very soon be at the head of the largest army ever thrown into Virginia. The strength of his force is not disguised, nor need it be. The three corps in the Army of the Potomac will each be fully 40,000 strong; Burnside's corps will be 50,000; and to these may be added, as immediately under Grant, and prepared to co-operate in his grand movement, the troops under Gen. Sigel in West Virginia; those under General Butler on the Peninsula, and those under General Peck in North Carolina. The entire force about to be used for capturing the rebel capital and driving the insurgents out of Virginia, cannot be less than 250,000 men; and doubtless the armies under Generals Sherman and McPherson will not be idle when the day arrives for action. They will not, of course, swell Gen. Grant's army; but they will doubtless see that Grant is not confronted by the rebel armies of Tennessee and Georgia, in addition to the forces of Lee.

What plan is to be pursued in the movement about to take place, we neither know nor care to know. Gen. Grant understands it, and but few others will comprehend it until it is developed. It seems settled that he means to possess the territory of Virginia, if it is in the power of his army to do so; and few will care whether he happens to take the route some other General has heretofore advised or not, if only he succeeds. He is without a rival in power, and in the confidence with which the Nation sustains him; and with one accord his countrymen bid him God speed in his holy work.

The relieved corps commanders are all assigned to duty. Gen. Pleasanton reports to Gen. Rosecrans; Gen. Sykes to Gen. Curtis; Gen. French to report at Philadelphia, and Gen. Newton to report to Gen. Sherman.

The Great Central Fair to be held in Philadelphia in June, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, should enlist the interest and co-operation of every friend of the soldier and his sacred cause. We feel that we cannot too earnestly urge the claims of this Commission upon the people. To it the entire armies now mainly look for that care and the supplies which are indispensable to the comfort of the sick and wounded; and every philanthropist should contribute liberally to sustain it. Its operations have been so completely systematized that it can use contributions to the very best end and with the greatest economy, while individual efforts to aid soldiers are always expensive and often utterly fruitless. The Fair to be held in Philadelphia will be one of great magnitude, and every man and woman should contribute as best suits his or her means. The farmers should send his flour or other products of his farm; the artisan should send specimens of his art; the mechanic should contribute the fruits of his mechanical skill; the house-wife should furnish her handi-work such articles as will be most valuable in market or acceptable to the suffering; and thus should all make common cause to enlarge the operations and usefulness of this great labor of love. When this cruel war shall be over, thousands upon thousands who have braved the foes of the Republic, will ever cherish in grateful remembrance with the great achievements of war, the no less ennobling victories of peace, which reared the standard of mercy upon every sanguinary field, and ministered to friend and foe in the hour of sorrow and death.

The Spirit, speaking of the Florida disaster, asks—"Why was Hay made a Major and then an Assistant Adjutant General over the heads of brave officers who have periled their lives upon the battlefield for honorable promotion?" As Hay was not made a Major at all, but went simply as a volunteer aid, without actual rank or pay, as he did with Gen. Hunter at Charleston one year ago, we do not see the force of the Spirit's indignation. Having nothing worse, however, to assail Lincoln for, it may about as well misrepresent Mr. Hay as any one else.

The legislature did nothing of interest during last week. The Democratic Convention interrupted the session on Wednesday last, and an adjournment was caused until Wednesday evening. None of the important bills have been reported yet.

The bounty bill has passed and been approved by the Governor. It authorizes the levying of taxes to pay all subscription bounty funds; and legalizes any system adopted by the people of the districts for the collection of said taxes. The military claim bill still sleeps in the Committee on Federal Relations; but an early report is promised.

SOME of our Democratic friends complain that such men as Mr. Stable, of Adams, and Mr. Myers, of Bedford, are sent as delegates to the National Convention, while much abler men, such as Mr. Sharpe, of Franklin, and Mr. Schell, of Bedford, are cornered off on the State Committee. We think it a mistake thus to complain. The convention acted wisely, in our judgment, in deciding that it won't take half the brains to nominate a candidate for the Democracy that it will to carry the election for him.

We are indebted to Hon. Geo. W. Julian, Hon. J. K. Morehead and Hon. Jos. J. Lewis for public documents.

THE BLACK SOLDIERS IN FLORIDA.—Col. Halliwell, a young citizen of Philadelphia, and a veteran in the war, commanded the Massachusetts 54th, which behaved so splendidly in the desperate battle of Olustee, or Ocum Pond, as it is termed in the official dispatch of Beauregard. An officer writes: "Before going into battle the 54th was double-quick for a mile, and, as they went in, General Seymour said to Colonel Halliwell, 'The day is lost; you must go on and save the corps.' He did go on and save it, checked the enemy, held the field, and was the very last to leave, and covered the retreat." Another correspondent says: "I heard loud praises of the 54th Massachusetts (colored) United States, and 1st North Carolina (colored). They went up to the double quick when our advance was nearly destroyed, and saved the left from being turned, in which case the whole force would have been annihilated. The conduct of the troops is represented to have been uniformly admirable. The colored troops did nobly. Colonel Halliwell, in an address to his regiment, told them he could not find fault with a single officer or man. And I could but admire their patience while waiting to have their wounds dressed, and to be conveyed to the hospital from the steamer. In the 8th U. S. colored, one of the battle-flags was lost, but not till after eight men had been killed in the color guard."

A MISINFORMED cotemporary violently abuses Gen. W. F. Smith, recently confirmed as Major General in the regular army, because, as it says, he failed in the recent cavalry expedition in Mississippi. The commander of that expedition was Brigadier General W. S. Smith. There are five more General Smiths in the army: Major General W. F. Smith, now acting on Gen. Grant's staff; Brigadier General W. Sooy Smith, mentioned above; Brigadier General Giles A. Smith, who commanded a division in Sherman's 15th Corps, and was wounded at Missionary Ridge; Brigadier General A. J. Smith, commanding a division in the 17th corps, and in charge of the successful expedition up Red River; Brigadier General M. L. Smith, commanding an infantry brigade somewhere out West; Major General Charles F. Smith died in 1862, near Pittsburg Landing.

MR. O. R. SINGLETON, a member of the rebel Congress from Mississippi, wrote, on the 16th of January, a letter from Richmond to Hon. J. B. Hancock, of Canton, Mississippi. This letter was captured during Gen. Sherman's recent march. The writer enters into some speculations on the coming military campaign, in which occurs the following noteworthy passage: "If we sustain ourselves, or more, if we gain any signal advantage over the enemy soon after the opening of the campaign, we may give the oppositely elements of the North a chance to combine and beat Lincoln for President. This I should hail as a good omen, and begin to think of peace at no very distant day. I see no chance for peace until the Republican party is beaten and overthrown."

ANDREW JACKSON SMITH, who last week captured Fort De Russy, is a native of Pennsylvania, and graduated at West Point in 1828, entering the service as Second Lieutenant of the First Dragoons in July of that year. He became First Lieutenant in March 1845, and Captain in February 1847. In the Mormon Expedition of 1846 he was acting Lieutenant Colonel under General Kearney. He was distinguished in several severe conflicts with the Indians near Rogue River, Oregon, in 1856. On the 13th of May, 1861, he was commissioned as Major in the First Cavalry, and on the 17th of March, 1862, he was appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers.

A Yaw, once belonging to "Old Hickory," and which was made from a sprout shooting from a hickory stump whose trunk was severed by the British on long Island during the Revolutionary war, disclosed to W. W. Lyon, 1824, by whom it was presented, has been given to the Sanitary Commission by Andrew Jackson Donelson, and will be forwarded by the Commission to the city of New York. An autograph letter, written from Andrew Jackson to his wife, was also presented, and will also be sent to the Fair.

We observe that the Union Convention for the State of New York has been called to meet at Syracuse on the 25th day of May. The Union Convention for the State of Ohio will meet at Columbus on the same day. It is to be presumed that the State Central Committee of the Union party of Pennsylvania will soon meet to fix upon the time when and the place where our State Convention will be held, and that, as to the time, its action will be in harmony with that of our friends in New York and Ohio.

UNION MEETING IN ALABAMA.

A great Union meeting of the citizens of Madison county, Alabama, was held on the 13th inst. at the Court House in Huntsville, having for its object the return of that State to the Federal Government. Those who participated were all Alabamians, mostly beyond middle age, men of wealth and of great respectability. Hon. Jere. Clemens, formerly U. S. Senator, and Judge Humphreys, a delegate to the Charleston Convention in 1860, made speeches. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Clemens said: "We were hurried into revolution against our earnest protest. This people was for the Union. Madison county gave 1800 majority against Secession, yet we were carried away without support. We had no arms. Buchanan was in the Presidential chair. Day has at last come, thank God, and we can say that we take shelter under the stars and stripes. We propose to call upon the Governor of the State to convene a Convention for the purpose of rescinding the Act of Secession. How far the Governor will pay respect to our action I cannot say. To be candid, I think he will pay it none. In calling upon him, we avoid the charge of precipitancy, and follow the constitutional method. After that, we have the right to call upon our inherent rights—to act for ourselves. We have the right to assemble in our capacity as citizens and re-establish civil government for ourselves. Falsehood, fraud and crime took us out of the Union. They told us that Secession was necessary to save Slavery. During the ten years preceding the Rebellion, the State of Alabama had not lost ten slaves a year. We had no rebellion, and the consequence now is that there is not one man in the State of Alabama who can say he has the title to a single nigger. Not one of us has a title to anything."

THE PRESIDENT has acknowledged character for saying good words in good times, and his recent tribute to the women of America is an instance of this. He spoke for all the men of America when he invoked the blessing which concludes the manly and characteristic speech: "I am not accustomed to use the language of eulogy; I have never studied the art of paying compliments to women, but I must say that if all that has been said by orators and poets since the creation of the world in praise of women were applied to the women of America, it would not do them justice for their conduct during this war. God bless the women of America!" This is a compliment, to be sure; but every word of it is true.

The famous oak tree, under which Generals Grant and Pennington met and agreed upon terms for the surrender of Vicksburg on the 3d of July last, has been cut to pieces by soldiers who wished to obtain souvenirs of the memorable event. Not satisfied with appropriating the trunk and branches; they have burrowed into the earth and seized every root which could be secured, as relics. Persons who have in their possession even a small piece of this wood prize it highly.

The rebel Congress has appointed the first of April as the day on which one-third of the value of Mr. Memminger's currency will be "redeemed." The sufferers by that act of confiscation probably think this day to have been chosen in compliment to themselves, the victims of perhaps the hugest practical joke ever played off on All Fools' Day.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a notice to collectors concerning the new tax on spirits, to the following effect: "The duties upon distilled spirits are increased to sixty cents per gallon, and the duties on cotton two cents per pound. You will therefore require all distillers of spirits, in making their returns, to specify the amount removed on and after the 8th of March, and on such amount to pay the tax of sixty cents per gallon."

The New York Tribune, of Saturday, contains the following dispatches, dated Washington, Friday: "The selections of Gen. Warren, Hancock and Sedgwick, as commanders of the three corps into which the army is consolidated, meets with universal approval. Maj. Gen. Warren has established his headquarters at Culpepper Court House."

GOV. CURTIN has dispatched his military secretary to Washington, to look after the interest of the State and the several districts in the matter of quotas, credits and deficits. The recent statements as to the deficiency of Pennsylvania are grossly erroneous.

The bill has passed the Senate providing for the coinage of one and two cent pieces from a different alloy from that now used; makes it a one cent piece a legal tender to the amount of ten cents, and the two cent piece a legal tender to the amount of twenty cents.

The First National Bank of Chester organized at that place on Tuesday last. An application has been made for a Second National Bank at the same place.

SWALLOW two or three hogsheads of "Bucher's," "Tonic Bitters," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidote," &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, then try one box of OGDON BROWN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They 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 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 any address on receipt of price, which is One Dollar—post free. mar21-1m

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, &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, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y. mar20-1m

COLOGATE'S HONEY SOAP.—This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and mollient in its nature, fragrant and sweet, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. 1827-15.

EMPLOYMENT!—AGENTS WANTED!—We will pay from \$25 to \$75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address EARL SWING MAGUIRE, CORVYART, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio. ap23-1m

LATEST NEWS!

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH, EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE FRANKLIN REPOSITORY.

By the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Line.—Office at Brock's Book Store and R. N. Depot.

The Draft in Kentucky. WASHINGTON, 29.—Governor Bramlette and Ex-Senator Dixon will leave this afternoon on their return to Kentucky. It is understood that they had a free interchange of opinions with the President and Secretary of War, and both parties are in accord and harmonious as to the enforcement of the Draft in that State under the amendatory enrollment act.

BY TUESDAY'S MAIL.

From Chattanooga. CINCINNATI, March 28, 1864. The Commercial's dispatch from Chattanooga says that the rebels are very strong in our front at Dalton, with 3,000 cavalry this side. Deserter report that Bishop Polk is reinforcing Johnston's army. Longstreet's cavalry, under Gen. Martin, had arrived at Marietta, Georgia. Numerous deserters are still coming in. The rebels are moving up their infantry from the rear. Our army is in splendid condition.

The New Ten-Forty Loans. NEW YORK, March 28. The Secretary of the Treasury has officially notified the national banking institutions to receive subscriptions to the new Ten-Forty Loans. Such banks are to allow the usual commission to banks and brokers.

From Arkansas. CINCINNATI, March 28. A dispatch from Fort Smith announces the Army of the Frontier in motion, and its supposed destination in Northern Texas.

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 improvement in machinery, his present large Retail business and Cash-in-Advance system, for he has commenced advertising, his business was done on credit, and strictly on 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 Gold Government Paper, but Morton has in no case changed his prices, wholly sale or retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past year, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in good order, 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 every thing, 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. MORROW, No. 25 Maiden Lane, New York, or inclose a stamp for circular. dec2-6m

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 a most profitable position in life. Each department is 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 the 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 Calculation, Mercantile Law, Practical and General 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 10 weeks. Clergymen's sons can attend the School at half the regular rates. Tuition \$55 per annum for a full course, boarding included. Night Session from 7 to 9 o'clock. Send for a Circular. A. M. TRIMMER, President. July-3m

R. R. R.—Twenty years of excruciating pain, with sleepless nights, I have suffered. A Spanish gentleman presented me with a bottle of Dr. Radway's Ready Relief! I applied it, it gave me ease at once. I have been free from pain since I first used it; I now sleep in peace, my rheumatism is cured, no more suffering, no more pain.

Wm. Sydney Mirnes, Correspondent of the New York Herald, London Times, Paris Monitor, Havana Globe, &c. Astoria.—General Jose Vilasis.—The General in Chief of the army of Ecuador, stated in the presence of Hon. C. R. Buckalew, now U. S. Senator from Penn., (but then U. S. Minister at Quito), to Mr. Lee, that he had suffered with Asthma for forty years, had not laid down in his bed horizontally during that time. The first application of the Ready Relief secured him sound sleep, its continued use cured him. For sale by A. J. Miller.

HOSLETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS is one of the greatest strengthening preparations extant. It is especially adapted to those who are afflicted with the Fever and Ague, or any other disease arising from a disordered condition of the digestive organs. For the Fever and Ague there is perhaps no medicine in the world equal to it, as it cures, purifies and replenishes the blood, which is so important to bring about a healthy action in every case of this nature. The Bitters are now among the most popular, and at the same time, valuable specifics in the medical world. In recommending it to the public, we are fully conscious of doing them a great service, knowing, as we do, their many excellent qualities, and sure and speedy action in all cases where the disease is caused by irregularity of the digestive organs. A trial will suffice for the most skeptical. See advertisement. For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally, everywhere. mar30-1m

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED?—Dr. Buchan'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, mar21-1m Station D, Bible House, New York.

USE NO OTHER!—Buchan's Specific Pills are the only Reliable Remedy for all Diseases of the Seminal, Urinary and Nervous Systems. They are sold and cured. One Dollar a Box. One box will perfect a cure, or money returned. Sent by mail on receipt of price. JAMES S. BUTLER, Station D, Bible House, New York, General Agent.