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BY M'CLURE & STONER.

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## Franklin Repository.

### HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Abraham Lincoln was born on the 12th of February, 1806, in Hardin county, Kentucky. His early life, like that of most of the great men whom our country has produced, was spent in poverty and in toil. At seven years of age he was sent to school to a Mr. Hazel, carrying with him an old copy of Dilworth's Spelling Book, one of the three books that formed the family library. His father keenly felt the disadvantages arising from his own lack of education and determined, in spite of difficulties almost inconceivable, to give his son better facilities for study than he had himself enjoyed.

Thomas Lincoln, his father, finding a life in a slave State a most unsatisfactory one for himself, and presenting only the prospect of a hopeless struggle in the future for his children, determined upon removal, and when Abraham was in the eighth year of his age, the plan was carried into execution. The old home was sold, their small stock of valuables placed upon a raft, and the little family took its way to a new home in the wilds of Indiana, where free labor would have no competition with slave labor, and the poor white man might hope that in time his children could take an honorable position, won by industry and carefully economy. The place of their destination was Spencer county, Indiana.

This, before he was eight years old, Abraham Lincoln began the serious business of life. Their cabin was built of logs, and even the aid of such a mere child was of account in the wilderness where they now found themselves, after seven days of weary travel. Their neighbors, none of whom lived nearer than two or three miles, welcomed the strangers, and lent a hand towards building the rude dwelling in which the future President lay down, after fatiguing but healthful toil, to dream of childhood, undisturbed by thoughts of the future.

In this log house, consisting of a room below and a room above, furnished by Thomas Lincoln and his son's own hands, Abraham passed the next twelve years of his life. So long as his mother lived, she assisted him in learning to read, and before her death, which occurred when he was ten years of age, she had the satisfaction of seeing him read that Book which he has never since neglected.

In that thinly-settled country a book was a great rarity, but whenever Mr. Lincoln heard of one he endeavored to procure it for Abraham's perusal. In this way he became acquainted with Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, Esop's Fables, a Life of Henry Clay, and Weems's Life of Washington. The "hatchet" story of Washington, which has done more to make boys truthful than a hundred solemn exhortations, made a strong impression upon Abraham, and was one of those unseen, gentle influences, which helped to form his character for integrity and honesty.

At nineteen years of age he made a trip to New Orleans, in company with a son of the owner of a flat-boat, who entrusted a valuable cargo to their care. The result of the voyage was satisfactory to the owner, and Abraham Lincoln gained, in addition to his ten dollars a month, a reputation as a youth of promising business talent.

In 1830 Thomas Lincoln decided to make another change, and the log cabin which had been so long their home was deserted for a new one near Decatur, Illinois. This time the journey occupied fifteen days. Abraham was now twenty-one, but he did not begin his independent life until he had aided his father in settling his family, breaking the ground for corn, and making a rail fence around the farm. These trials have passed into song and story. "During the sitting of the Republican State Convention at Decatur, a banner, attached to two of these rails, and bearing an appropriate inscription, was brought into the assemblage, and formally presented to that body, amid a scene of unparalleled enthusiasm. After that they were in demand in every State of the Union in which free labor is honored, where they were borne in processions of the people and hailed by hundreds of thousands of freemen, as a symbol of triumph, and as a glorious vindication of freedom and of the right and dignity of free labor. These, however, were far from being the first or only rails made by Lincoln. He was a practised hand at the business. Mr. Lincoln has now a cane made from one of the rails split by his own hands in boyhood." After the first winter in Illinois, Abraham Lincoln began life for himself. Sometimes he hired himself out as a farm-hand, sometimes his learning procured him a situation as clerk in a store. When the Black Hawk war broke out in 1832, he joined a volunteer company, and was made captain.

He was an efficient, faithful officer, watchful of his men, and prompt in the discharge of duty, and his courage and patriotism shrank from no dangers or hardships. Thus the Commander-in-Chief of our armies has not been without a bit of military experience—much more, in fact than the most of our brigadier generals had had before the commencement of the war.

After his military life was over he looked about for something to do. He ran for the Legislature, but was beaten, though his own precinct gave him 277 votes out of 284. This was the only time he was ever beaten before the people. He bought a store and stock of goods on credit and was appointed postmaster. The store proved unprofitable, and he sold out. All this time he pursued his studies. He had already learned grammar, and he had now opportunities for more extensive reading. He wrote out a synopsis of every book he read, and thus fixed it in his memory.

About this time he met John Calhoun, since President of the Lecompton (Kansas) Constitutional Convention. He proposed to Lincoln to take up surveying, and himself aided in his

studies. He had plenty of employment as a surveyor, and won a good reputation in this new line of business.

In 1834 he was sent to the Legislature, and the political life commenced, which his countrymen's votes have since shown they fully appreciated. When the session of the Legislature was over, he set himself to the study of law in good earnest. In 1836 he obtained a law license, and in April, 1837, he removed to Springfield and commenced the practice of law in partnership with his friend and former colleague in the Legislature, Hon. John T. Stuart.

With President Lincoln's subsequent public career most people are familiar. He was chosen to Congress in 1846 over Rev. Peter Cartwright, but declined a re-election. He was several times Presidential elector at large in his State, because of his superior ability as a popular debater. He was the competitor of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas for U. S. Senator in 1858, and won a National reputation by his great struggle with the "Little Giant" on the stump. In 1860 he was nominated for President by the National Convention at Chicago, and elected by the electoral vote of every Free State, excepting only a fraction of the vote of New Jersey. Of his inauguration, his administration, and the fearful issues he has been compelled to meet, we will not here speak. Suffice it to say that he has so wisely and faithfully discharged the duties of his great office, that he was unanimously re-nominated at Baltimore for the Presidency on the 8th of May last, and of his triumphant election no reasonable doubt can be entertained.

### HARRISBURG.

**Startling Political Developments.—The Democratic State Committee—its Policy in Opposition to Soldiers Voting.—A Strong Democratic Vote to be Poll-ed Quietly Against Soldiers' Suffrage.—Their Hopes of its Success.—Union Men to be Encouraged to Volunteer.—Democrats to Stay at Home.—The Draft to be Resisted.—The Best of the Union Armies the Only Hope of the Democracy for Success.**

Correspondence of the Franklin Repository.

HARRISBURG, July 22, 1864.

The event of the week was the meeting of the Democratic State Committee in this place, on Tuesday evening last. It was largely attended and political movements of the gravest moment were discussed.

The question of adopting the proposed amendment to the Constitution, allowing our brave soldiers to vote, was considered, and a unanimous sentiment was manifested against it; but how to defeat it was a problem most difficult of solution. All agreed that it must be done if it can be done, lest our heroes in the field should make the Union victorious in the States too despotic; but they frankly admitted that they dare not openly avow their opposition to the soldiers voting.

Reports were made of the progress of secret organizations in a number of counties with the view of quietly throwing a strong copperhead vote against the right of suffrage to soldiers; and some of the more sanguine expressed the hope that by making no open opposition to the amendment, and thus disarming the friends of the soldiers, they might defeat soldier suffrage at the polls on Tuesday, the 2d of August.

Anxious as were all to deny our soldiers the right to vote, this conclusive of Democratic leaders, frankly confessed that they dare not declare their position on the issue, because it would make thousands of loyal Democrats desert the party rather than deny our heroic defenders their civil rights.

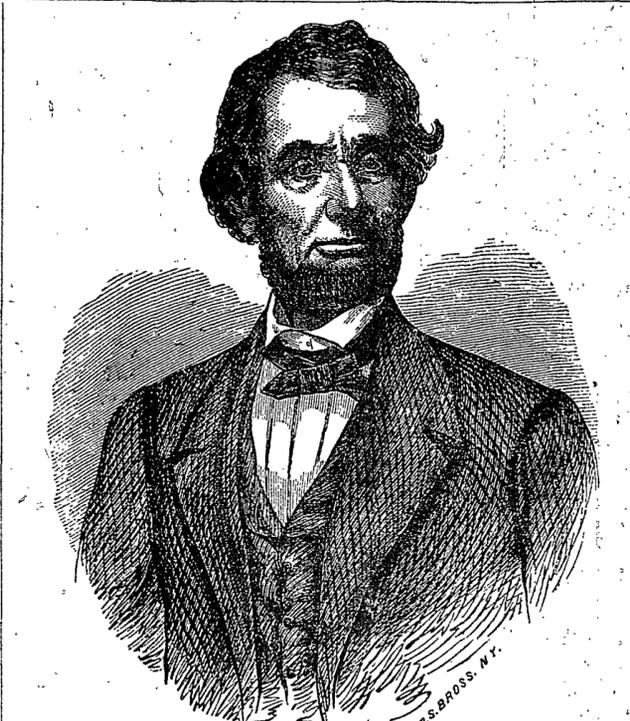
It was finally resolved that they would be silent on the issue; that the Committee would publish no address to the people on the subject; that every quiet effort should be made to poll the Democratic vote against it, and if they failed they would, as a party, disclaim having opposed it, and try to procure the votes of soldiers for the ticket of the leaders who exhausted themselves by secret, unmanly efforts, to defraud them of the right to vote.

The representatives on the committee from several close congressional districts, were especially fierce in their opposition to soldiers voting. Had the vote of the army been taken in 1862, Dawson, of Fayette; Lazar of Greene; Dennison of Susquehanna; Strouse of Schuylkill; M'Allister, of Blair, and Coffroth of Somerset, would have been defeated, and reliable Union men and friends of the government and of the soldiers would have filled their places. All these men voted against every measure designed to weaken the rebels and strengthen the loyal army and its cause; and if the soldiers vote this year the hand-writing will be seen on the wall, and their overwhelming defeat by the votes of patriots at home and soldiers in the field will be inevitable.

Another important question considered was the new call for troops. They did not inquire how the army could best be filled so as to make it invincible and speedily close the war; they did not counsel as to how our threatened government could most surely be rescued from a cruel, bloody grasp of remorseless traitors; but they did spend hours considering how the filling up of the army could be prevented, so as to insure disasters to our heroes in the field, and the success of the Democratic party at the next election!

They did not hesitate to declare their firm conviction that the only hope of the Democratic party in the next election is the failure of the Union armies—the defeat and fruitless slaughter of our brave sons and brothers fighting for the preservation of our constitution! And yet this party claims to be faithful to the Union, to the constitution and the supremacy of the laws!

A number of the members publicly declared in the committee that, if sustained by the Democratic party, they would organize to resist the draft in their respective counties; and not a word of reprobation of these treasonable and revolutionary sentiments was uttered by a single member present! In the whole Democratic State Central Committee there was not one man—not



HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, UNION CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

one, who had the manliness and patriotism to defend the cause of his country in that council of its foes. I speak advisedly when I say that, in the tempest of treason that uttered its low mutterings in that gathering of copperheads, there was not one man who spoke for the Nation and its sacred cause. All hoped and aimed at National calamity—at the triumph of traitors—at the defeat of our armies, so that Democracy might secure plunder and power!

And there was method in their perfidy. They did not merely waste words to chill the loyal hearts; but they resolved upon a systematic opposition to the increase of the army, and especially by the enlistment and conscription of Democrats. In order to mislead the many men in their party who are not prepared to surrender themselves and their government over to treason and traitors, they resolved to encourage volunteering, either actively or passively of the Union citizens; to advise the payment of bounties when expedient, but to look well that no Democratic voters should be allowed to enlist. The reasons for this are manifold and obvious. Democrats who join the army, almost invariably become good Union men and vote the Union ticket, while if only Union men are allowed to volunteer, the Democrats will be left in such a supremacy in many localities that they can resist the draft; weaken the armies by compelling large detachments to enforce the laws in the Northern States, and thus enable the rebels to triumph over the Union army in the field, and the copperheads to triumph at the polls!

Be assured, citizens of Pennsylvania, that this is the entertainment to which the Democratic leaders resolved to invite you, at their committee meeting here on Tuesday last. I have not appealed to the imagination or to conjecture as to the action of the committee. I have written thereof I know, and warn the people of the loyal Keystone State that if they would not sanction the overthrow of our Nationality; the discomfiture of our gallant soldiers, and the clouding of the graves of our heroic martyrs in dishonor—they must arouse and organize for the safety of themselves, of our armies, and of the Republic! Forewarned, forearmed!

HORACE.

### ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

**Evacuation of Marietta.—The Conflict on the 4th of July.—The Pa. Battery and the Seventy-Seventh—Prisoners and Deserters.—Atlanta Within Our Grasp.**

Correspondence of the Franklin Repository.

NORTH BANKS OF CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER, 8 Miles North of Atlanta, Ga., July 24, 1864.

A very short time has transpired since my last letter was written, but as we have participated in several hot engagements since I thought a few lines might not prove uninteresting to some of your readers. In the first place I beg leave to say a few words about the FRANKLIN REPOSITORY. No newspaper is more welcome in the camp of Battery B, for the simple reason that we are acquainted with its editors and know them to be truthful and reliable men. Few newspapers can be relied upon these war times. Nothing of much importance occurred since I wrote my last, except there was heavy skirmishing along the whole line in front of Marietta. The rebels would occasionally throw a few shells among us from the top of Kennesaw Mountain, but I am happy to say without much effect. On the night of the 2d inst., they evacuated their very strong and well fortified position in front of Marietta, for what reason I know not but suppose "old fighting Joe" or the "ever sticking Logan" was troubling their flanks to such an extent that they thought it unsafe to remain longer. On the morning of the 3d we followed the retreating columns of Joe Johnson's army very closely and pressed him hard, but he is not as fleet-footed as old Bragg used to be and consequently does not get very far at one time, but retreats 4—often. He halted again five miles south of Marietta where he secured himself a strong and well fortified position. Monday, July 4th, again found the two hostile armies in battle array, confronting each other in close musket range, and here many a true patriot fell (and found a grave in Georgia) from the effects of the deadly missiles of the

sharpshooters of the enemy. Our Brigade was in front (Col. Gross, commanding.) Eight regiments formed the front line, with our Battery and the 5th Indiana, occupying a commanding position a little in the rear, although not far enough not to be annoyed considerably by sharpshooters. The order was given at about one o'clock to charge the rebel rifle works and I can tell you it did not take Col. Gross long to execute that order and in splendid style and successfully too. He took the rifle-pits, and what was better still, he held them, although his brigade lost nearly a hundred men in killed and wounded. The loss in our battery was two wounded: Edward Dunkinson, son of Robert Dunkinson, of Chambersburg, in the left leg above the knee—bone not injured; Fredk Strachen, of Erie, Pa., in the right leg—flesh wound.

The 77th was in the charge and played its part nobly as ever. Its loss was tolerably heavy, but I believe there are none from your place among the killed and wounded. I heard from Captain Walker, who escaped unhurt. Every time the enemy evacuated his position we take hundreds of prisoners and deserters. During the night of the 4th he again evacuated his position and fell back. On the morning of the 5th we again found ourselves in hot pursuit of the retreating foe. I believe we pressed him harder this day than ever before. He never stopped until he had crossed the Chattahoochee River, and now we find ourselves only eight miles from Atlanta, and can see this doomed city from some points on the river. I conversed with quite a number of rebel deserters the few last days. They are generally very much depressed in spirits, and consider their cause a hopeless one. I was amused at a young Floridian, who deserted while in front of Marietta. He had considerable trouble to get past the rebel cavalry, so he said he tried Gen. Sherman's game and outthanked them. He is quite willing to take the oath of allegiance.

I do think Gen. Sherman manoeuvred very army better than any other man could have done, and with less loss of life. Atlanta is now within our grasp, and we will have it.

There is considerable sharp-shooting across the river. Both parties are active. Our sharpshooters are picking off a great many officers and men.

In a few days you will hear of some more very important flank movements by our commander, by which great results will be accomplished.

OLD SOLDIER.

### SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

—The rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners in their demonstration on Washington will overgo 2,000. The prisoners represent 63 different regiments, and belong to five different divisions.

—Gen. Sherman has notified the War Department that on Monday week his whole army advanced five miles south of the Chattahoocchee river, and crossed Peach Tree creek without any resistance from Johnson's army. This places Atlanta within range of Sherman's guns.

—Gen. Rousseau has levied within two or three weeks past and collected over \$40,000 from rebel citizens for the murder of four soldiers within his department, and he has announced that for every soldier murdered the rebel citizens in the vicinity must hereafter pay \$10,000 to the widow or relative of the murdered man.

—The accounts given in the Richmond papers of the late rebel invasion are rich and racy. According to one paper Maj. Gen. Couch brought up re-inforcements to Gen. Wallace after the battle of the Monocacy, and was routed and captured. Another states that Baltimore was in possession of the rebel army, and that thousands of citizens of the city armed with clubs and knives had aided them in its capture. Another caps the climax by gravely announcing that Washington had been taken and President Lincoln and the cabinet were prisoners. Still another, more cautious than the rest, announces on reliable authority, that firing in front of Washington had ceased, and that negotiations for the surrender of the city were in progress.

When these articles were published, the rebel dead and wounded in front of Fort Stevens were being buried and cared for by our troops—their army having retreated hastily to Virginia, there to meet another repulse, and the re-capture of most of their plunder, at the hands of General Crooks. Lying seems to be a chronic infirmity with rebels, north and south.

—We have seen a letter from a soldier of Franklin county who was with Hunter in the movement on Lynchburg. He says that the Union forces reached the front of that place on the 18th ult., and that on the 19th the battle was fought without decisive result; but the rebels having been re-inforced from Richmond, Hunter commented the retreat that night. Our loss before Lynchburg was about 600 killed and wounded. The march in retreat was continued day and night, and the command was fearfully exhausted. A number of horses died of actual starvation, and a number of sick and enfeebled soldiers fell out of the ranks and were lost on the retreat. The rebels pursued about 100 miles, and finally charged the rear column and captured 14 guns. They mercilessly butchered every Union soldier that fell into their hands. Soon after the Union columns charged back upon the barbarous foe, and re-captured 13 of the guns, but some of them were disabled by the rebels before they were captured, by cutting the spokes out of the wheels. In this successful charge the Union troops visited fearful vengeance upon the rebels, giving no quarter and taking no prisoners. After that, the retreat to Parkersburg, which was reached on the 4th inst., was uninterrupted. The writer—an intelligent soldier of Peters township, lived five days on birch bark, without rations of any kind.

### FINANCIAL.

—The Nevada Constitutional Convention has adopted a section favorable to a national currency.

—3,900,000,000 cents and 25,000 two-cent pieces were coined at the U. S. Mint during the last month, and yet they are scarce.

—It is stated that we shall receive from internal revenue, this year, the sum of three hundred millions of dollars. Can men who read this believe that a country with such resources can be overthrown by a miserable rebellion?

—The uncertainty which has existed as to the terms of the new four hundred million loan bill, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, is now dispelled by the publication of the law. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow the full sum named, and to issue coupons or registered bonds of fifty dollars and upward, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five, and not more than forty years from date, with interest semi-annually in coin. The remaining bonds known as First Issues may also be disposed of, and the Secretary of the Treasury may sell them in the United States or Europe for lawful money of the United States, or at his discretion, for Treasury Notes or Certificates of Indebtedness, or of deposit issues under any act of Congress. If the Secretary so decides, one-half of the four hundred million dollars may be issued in Treasury Notes of not less than ten dollars, payable at any time not exceeding three years, or after that time, if deemed expedient, at an interest not to exceed seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum in lawful money at maturity, or semi-annually, as the Secretary may decide. These notes are to be legal tender for their face value, without interest, unless agreement is made to receive them for the face value and the interest. These notes may also be funded in the bonds issued under the act. They are not intended to be legal tender for the notes of any bank or banking association or banks intended to circulate, as money. Provision is made by the act, that the total amount of bonds and notes issued under its provisions shall not exceed four hundred millions of dollars in addition to the amounts already issued. Also, that the total amount of Treasury notes issued, or to be issued, shall never exceed four hundred millions of dollars, and fifty millions extra if required for the redemption of temporary loan. Hereafter the interest on all United States bonds is to be paid semi-annually, and bonds on which interest is payable yearly shall be exchanged for those bearing interest payable half-yearly. The old Seventy-Three Treasury notes may be exchanged for new bonds, under the act, on three months' notice, by the Secretary of the Treasury, after which time the interest on them is to cease. No more bonds are to be issued under former laws, except the balance of the seventy-five million loan, if the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem proper to do so. Temporary loans may be received on deposit by the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, in Treasury notes, or notes of National Banks, in sums of not less than fifty dollars, for periods not less than thirty days, payable in ten days' notice after the term of deposit, with interest not exceeding six per centum or less, as the Secretary shall direct, and he may reduce the interest after the expiration of the time of deposit to less than six per cent., on ten days' notice. But such deposits shall not exceed in the aggregate \$150,000,000. Small currency notes less than one dollar may be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be received in payment of debts due the United States, in sums not exceeding five dollars. Not more than fifty millions of dollars of this currency is to be issued.

### PERSONAL.

—Gen. W. H. Q. Brooks, lately commanding the Tenth Army Corps, has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted.

—The rebel Gen. Longstreet is at Augusta, Ga., and expects to be well enough to resume his command by the 1st of August. He was wounded in the shoulder in the battle of the Wilderness.

—Maj. Gen. A. P. Stewart has been promoted to the Lieutenant Generalship in the rebel army made vacant by the death of Gen. Polk.

—The rebel Gen. Bradley Johnston was captured by the Union troops near Frederick, when the rebels were retreating, but was subsequently rescued by an overwhelming force of his men.

—Maj. Gen. Joseph I. Reynolds, who has just been appointed to the command of the Nineteenth Army Corps, was, several years ago, Professor of Natural History in the Washington University, St. Louis. He is a native of Kentucky, and a West Point graduate, finishing his course in 1843, in the same class with Gen. Grant.

—We learn that Col. Daniel McCook, (acting Brigadier), of the celebrated fighting McCook family of Ohio, died at Cincinnati of wounds received at the battle of Kennesaw Mountain. Col. McCook was wounded while charging the earthworks. He is the fourth of the McCook family who have been killed since the rebellion—the father and three sons—and what is most singular, all have been killed or died in the month of July.

—The people of Cattawissa took a vote to decide who is the prettiest girl of that town, and it was declared in favor of Miss Hallie S. Reifmeyer, by a majority of 279 votes—each vote was accompanied by 25 cents and the proceeds, \$81, were given to the Sanitary Fair, as the contribution of the favorite beauty. What makes the matter more pleasing and interesting is that Miss Reifmeyer is nursing wounded soldiers in the Army of the Potomac.

### POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

—The Union Convention of Perry county will be held on Monday, August 8th.

—The Democrats of Juniata will nominate their ticket on Monday, August 22d. There are nine candidates for Sheriff, and we doubt whether more than half of them can be nominated and elected.

—The Lancaster Intelligencer, had a strong article, a few weeks ago, earnestly advocating the nomination of Judge Woodward as the candidate of the Chicago Convention for President.

—The editor of the New York Independent says that a leading citizen of New York, "a noble and unspotted lawyer," had addressed him in these words: "The Fremont meetings in my district are held in the same grog-shop out of which, last summer, issued the rioters who set fire to my house, the audiences are the same persons, and the speakers are well known as Copperheads."

### NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

By the President of the United States of America:

**WHEREAS, by the Act approved July 4, 1864, entitled "an act further to regulate and provide for enrolling and calling out of the National forces, and for other purposes," it is provided that the President of the United States may at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers for the respective terms of one, two and three years for military service, and that in case the quota or any part thereof of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or of a county not so sub-divided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota or any part thereof which may be unfilled. And whereas, the new enrollment heretofore ordered is so far completed as that the aforementioned act of Congress may now be put in operation for recruiting and keeping up the strength of the armies in the field, for garrisons and such military operations as may be required for the purpose of the suppression of the rebellion and restoring the authority of the United States Government in the insurgent States. Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this my call for 500,000 volunteers for military service. Provided, nevertheless, that all credits which may be established under section 8th of the aforesaid act, on account of persons who have entered the naval service during the present rebellion and by credits for men furnished to the military service in excess of calls heretofore made. Volunteers will be accepted under this call for one, two or three years as they may elect, and will be entitled to the bounty provided by law for the period or service for which they enlist, and there by proclaim, order and direct that immediately after the 5th day of September, 1864, being fifty days from the date of this call a draft for troops to serve for one year, shall be held in every county town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or a county not so subdivided, to fill the quota which shall be assigned to it, under this scale or any part thereof, which may be unfilled by volunteers on the said 5th day of September, 1864.**

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 18th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1864, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.  
Signed by the President  
W. H. SEWARD Sec'y of State.

A CARD TO THE SUFFERING.—Swallow two or three horseheads of "Buchu," "Tonic Bitters," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidote," &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, try one box of Old Doctor Buchanan'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,  
No. 427 Broadway, New York, Agent for the U. S. P. S.—A Box of the Pills, securely packed, will be mailed to any address on receipt of price, which is ONE DOLLAR, post paid—money refunded, by the Agent if entire satisfaction is not given. [July 20-23]

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incontinence, Premature Decay and Youthful Erection, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience, and possess a valuable Remedy, will receive the same, by returning mail (carefully sealed), by addressing JOHN R. OGDEN, may 18-3m No. 60 Nassau street, New York.