Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1864.

THE GEORGIA ARMISTICE.

HOOD'S LAST LETTER.

Close of the Correspondence.

AN ATTEMPT TO REVERSE SHERMAN'S DECISIONS.

A MILK-AND-WATER EPISTLE.

A Final Appeal to the Almighty.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, September 12, 1864.—Major-General W. T. Sherman, Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:—General:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, with its inclosure, in reference to the women children, and others whom you have seen proper to expel from their homes in the city of Atlanta. Had you seen proper to let the matter rest there I would gladly have allowed your letter to close this correspondence, and without your expressing it in words would have been willing to believe that whilst "the interests of the United States" in your opinion compelled you to an act of barbarous cruelty, you regretted the necessity, and we would have dropped the subject.

But you have chosen to indulge in statement which I feel compelled to notice, at least so far as to signify my dissent, and not allow silence in regard to them to be construed as acquiescence. I see nothing in your communication which induces me to modify the language of condemnation with which I characterized your order. It but strengthens me in the opinion that it stands "pre-eminent in the dark history of war for studied and ingenious cruelty." Your original order was stripped of all pretense; you announced the edict for the sole reason that it was "to the interest of the United States." This alone you offered to us and the civilized world as an all-sufficient reason for disregarding the laws of God and man.

You say that "General Johnston himself very wisely and properly removed the families all the way from Dalton down." It is due to that gallant soldier and gentleman to say that no act of his distinguished career gives the least color to your unfounded aspersion upon his conduct. He depopulated no villages, nor towns, nor cities, either friendly or hostile. He offered and extended friendly aid to his unfortunate fellow-citizens who desired to flee from your fraternal embraces. You are unfortunate in your attempt to find a justification for this act of cruelty, either in the defense of Jonesboro by General Hardee, or of Atlanta by myself. General Hardee defended his position in front of Jonesboro at the expense of injury to the houses, an ordinary, proper, and justifiable act of war. I defended Atlanta at the same risk and cost.

If there was any fault in either case, it was your own, in not giving notice, especially in the case of Atlanta, of your purpose to shell the town, which is usual in war among civilized nations. No inhabitant of either town was expelled from home and fireside by either General Hardee himself, and therefore your recent order can find no support from the conduct of either of us. Of no other emotion than pain, in reading that part of your letter which attempts to justify the shelling of Atlanta without notice, under the plea that I defended Atlanta upon a line which put to town that every cannon shot and musket-ball from your line of investment, even short their mark, went into the habitations of women and children. I made no complaint of your firing into Atlanta in any way you thought proper.

I make none now, but there are a hundred thousand living witnesses that you fired into the habitations of women and children for weeks, firing far above and miles beyond my line of defense. I have too good an opinion, founded both upon observation and experience, of the skill of your artillerists, to credit the assertion that they for several weeks unintentionally fired too high for my modest field-works, and slaughtered women and children by accident and want of skill.

The residue of your letter is rather discursive. It opens a wide field for the discussion of questions which I do not feel are committed to me. I am only a general of one of the armies of the Confederate States, charged with military operations in the field, under the direction of my superior officers, and I am not called upon to discuss with you the cause of the present war, or the political questions which led to or resulted from it.

These grave and important questions have been committed to far abler hands than mine, and I shall only refer to them so far as to repel any unjust conclusion which might be drawn from my silence. You charge my country with "daring and badgering you to battle." The truth is, we sent commissioners to you respectfully offering a peaceful separation before the first gun was fired on either side. You may say we insulted your flag. The truth is we fired upon it, and those who fought under it, when you came to our doors upon the mission of subjugation. You say we seized upon your forts and arsenals, and made prisoners of the garrisons sent to protect us against negroes and Indians.

The truth is, we expelled by force of arms insolent intruders, and took possession of our own forts and arsenals to resist your claim to dominion over masters, slaves, and Indians, all of whom are to this day, with unanimity unexampled in the history of the world, warring against your attempts to become their masters. You say that we tried to force Missouri and Kentucky into rebellion in spite of themselves. The truth is, my Government, from the beginning of this struggle to this hour, has again and again offered before the whole world to leave it to the unbiassed will of those States, and all others, to determine for themselves whether they will cast their destiny with your Government or ours, and your Government has resisted this fundamental principle of free institutions with the bayonet, and labors daily by force and fraud to fasten its hateful tyranny upon the unfortunate freemen of these States. You say we falsified the vote of Louisiana. The truth is, Louisiana not only separated herself from your people, but has vindicated the act upon every battle-field from Gettysburg to the Sabine, and has exhibited an heroic devotion to her decision which challenges the admiration and respect of every man capable of feeling sympathy for the oppressed, or admiration for heroic valor. You say that we turned loose pirates to plunder your unarmed ships. The truth is, when you robbed us of our part of the navy, we built and bought a few vessels, hoisted the flag of our country, and swept the seas in defiance of your navy, around the whole circumference of the globe. You say we have expelled Union families by thousands. The truth is, not a single family has been expelled from the Confederate States, that I am aware of, but on the contrary, the moderation of our Government towards traitors has been a fruitless theme of denunciation by its enemies and many well-meaning friends of our cause. You say my Government by acts of Congress has confiscated "all debts due Northern men for goods sold and delivered." The truth is, Congress gave due and simple time to your merchants and traders to depart from our shores with their ships, goods, and effects, and only sequestered the property of our enemies in retaliation for their acts declaring us traitors and confiscating our property wherever their power extended, either in their country or our own. Such are your accusations, and such are the facts known of all men to be true.

You order into exile the whole population of a city, drive men, women, and children from their homes at the point of the bayonet, under the plea that it is to the interest of your Government, and on the claim that this is an act of "kindness to these families of Atlanta." Butler only banished from New Orleans the registered enemies of his Government, and acknowledged that he did it as a punishment. You issue a sweeping edict, covering all the inhabitants of a city, and add insult to the injury heaped upon the defenseless by assuming that you have done them a kindness. This you follow by the assertion that you will "make as much sacrifice for the peace and honor of the South as the best born Southron." And because I characterize what you call kindness as being real cruelty, you presume to sit in judgment between me and my God, and you decide that my earnest prayer to the Almighty Father to save our women and children from what you call kindness is a "sacrilegious, hypocritical appeal."

You come into our country with your army avowedly for the purpose of subjugating free white men, women, and children; and not only intend to rule over them, but you make negroes your allies, and desire to place over us an inferior race, which we have raised from barbarism to its present position, which is the highest ever attained by that race in any country in all time. I must therefore decline to accept your statements in reference to your kindness towards the people of Atlanta, and your willingness to sacrifice everything for the peace and honor of the South, and refuse to be governed by your decision in regard to matters between myself, my country, and my God.

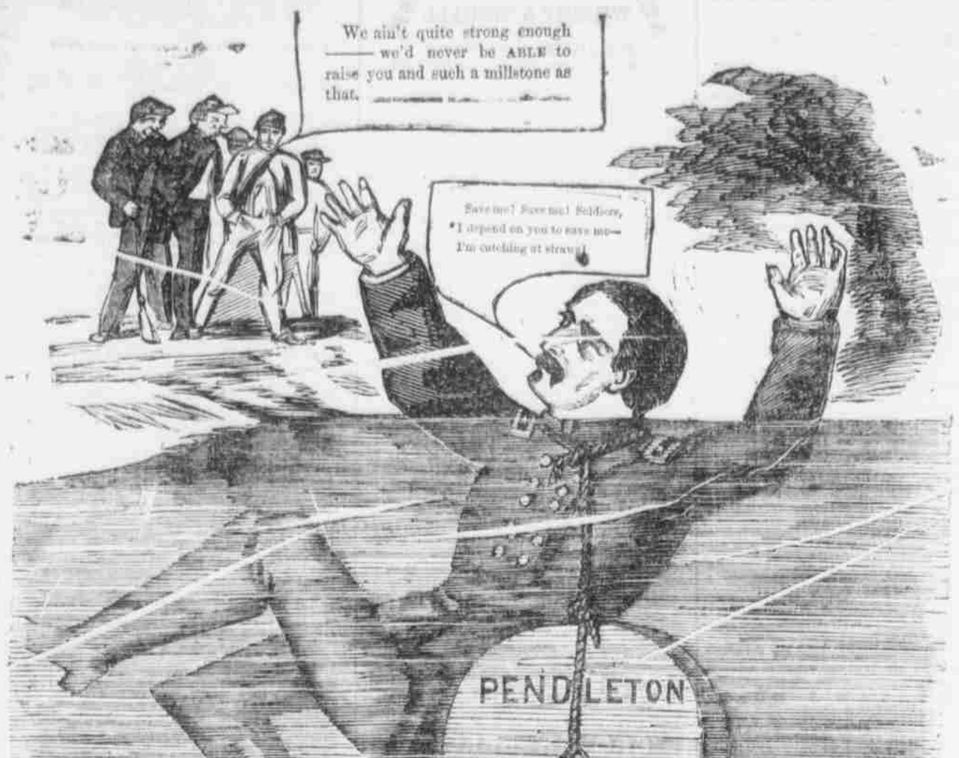
You say "let us fight it out like men." To this my reply is, for myself, and, I believe, for all true men, aye, and women and children, in my country, we will fight you to death. Better die a thousand deaths than to submit to live under you or your government, and your negro allies.

Having answered the points forced upon me by your letter of the 9th of September, I close this correspondence with you, and notwithstanding your comments upon my appeal to God in the cause of humanity, I again humbly and reverently invoke his Almighty aid in defense of justice and right.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. HOOD, General.

F. H. WIGFALL, A. D. C.



THE STRENGTH OF THE COUNTRY.

Wealth of the United States—The National Debt.

The growth of the United States is the wonder of the world. Nothing like it is recorded in authentic history. To foreign nations this growth is known almost exclusively by the increase of our population, or the appearance of American ships in their ports. But when we come to investigate the ability of the nation to incur extraordinary expense, or to pay an accumulating debt, the question is not so much one of population as of industry and productiveness. It is a question of the rate at which the nation increases in wealth and resources. This problem has scarcely been investigated at all, and is understood by few. To meet the question of the ability of this nation to pay its present and future war debt with promptness, and without the least distress or doubt, we propose to examine these points:—

1. What is the wealth of the nation? 2. At what rate does it increase? 3. What is its proportion to the debt?

I. What is the wealth of the nation? Wealth is all the available property of the country—lands, houses, precious metals and domestic animals, and instruments for the employment of labor and to make lands productive. In some countries, as in Holland and Belgium, there is a considerable drawback on many of these, from the fact that there is little or no market for them, except for the use of those who hold them. Thus, a man who builds a house in Amsterdam does not expect to sell it for what it cost; he builds it for his own use. In this country it is exactly the reverse. Every man expects to get more for his property than it costs, and in nine cases out of ten is justified by the event.

In a country where foreign immigration is immense, and the natural growth rapid, the market is always a rising one, and all species of property is marketable. Hence, in valuing the property of the country, there is no drawback from the want of a sale, or the possible fall of values. The property of the nation in one year is worth more than it was appraised at the preceding year. If therefore, we can find a fair valuation of the property of the country, that valuation is a perfectly safe standard to ascertain the wealth of the nation.

It is only recently that any attempt has been made to value the property or wealth of nations. In this country the only valuations we have are in the censuses of 1850 and 1860; but these are enough to establish both the actual value of property, and the rate of increase. The valuations are very well proved, by corresponding nearly with several State valuations, which are made for the purposes of taxation. For example, the increase of wealth in the State of Ohio, given in the United States censuses of 1850 and 1860, compared very nearly with that given by the Auditor of State and Commissioner of Statistics, which is known to give very near the actual saleable value of property. We therefore assume the valuation of property of this country given in the censuses of 1850 and 1860 to be substantially correct. Taking, then, only the States and Territories now in the possession of the United States Government (although for the ultimate payment of our debt, we have a right to assume that we shall recover the whole property of the nation), the following brief table will show our wealth in 1860:—

	Wealth in 1850.	Wealth in 1860.	Increase.	Inc. per ct.
Cal.....	$22,183,872	$207,524,805	$185,341,033	837 90
Conn..	135,097,900	444,274,114	309,203,114	228 87
Del....	21,002,556	46,242,181	25,239,625	119 94
Illinois	136,905,916	871,800,267	715,895,351	522 93
Indiana	352,636,264	730,688,474	378,052,210	106 99
Iowa...	23,714,658	217,239,585	193,524,927	816 27
Kansas	.....	31,327,825	31,327,825	....
Ky.....	301,928,456	730,091,17	428,162,715	141 81
Maine.	167,777,571	628,279,850	460,502,279	274 60
Mary'd	219,312,564	376,918,044	157,605,480	71 84
Mass...	676,482,240	815,997,456	139,515,216	20 62
Mich...	59,567,255	397,661,983	338,094,728	567 43
Minn..	.....	34,799,916	34,799,916	....
Mo.....	347,524,707	674,913,399	327,388,692	93 42
N. H...	146,545,925	326,073,000	179,527,075	122 51
N. J...	490,799,000	676,034,121	185,235,121	37 75
N. Y...	1,068,300,216	3,880,735,392	2,812,435,176	263 21
Ohio...	504,826,190	1,155,683,452	650,857,262	128 93
Oregon	5,087,474	28,980,647	23,893,173	469 61
Penna.	727,605,320	1,606,591,870	878,986,550	120 85
R. I...	80,888,894	175,592,266	94,703,372	117 05
Tenn...	261,246,005	591,903,952	330,657,947	126 57
Vt.....	92,269,949	169,477,176	77,207,227	83 61
Wis...	82,666,566	775,881,008	693,215,071	838 79
Ter's..	26,319,429	41,442,560	15,123,131	57 46
Total..	$5,947,367,212	$11,190,268,848	$5,243,301,636	127 09

The problem of wealth, estimated by the cash standard of value, is solved. The actual wealth of the country on the 1st of July, 1860, was eleven thousand four hundred and ten millions, including in this only the States and Territories now in actual possession of the Government. On the same day the wealth of the entire country was sixteen thousand one hundred and fifty-nine millions ($16,159,000,000). Hence the entire wealth of the States now in rebellion, including portions of Louisiana, Arkansas, Virginia, North Carolina, &c., now in our control, was four thousand seven hundred millions and of this sum not less than one and a half thousand millions was in slaves. The national wealth, by the rate of 1860, was in fact three fold that of the Rebel Confederacy. If we take from the first half of Virginia and Louisiana, fully in our control, the value of the Confederacy is but three and a half thousand millions; so that the wealth of the loyal country is really four times that of the Rebels.

II. We find the decennial increase was 127 per cent., and the annual increase 12.7; so that the four years from 1860 to 1864 give an increase of 50 per cent. On this basis the actual wealth of the loyal States and Territories on the 1st of July, 1864, would be sixteen thousand six hundred millions of dollars ($16,000,000,000), equal to that of the entire nation in 1860. But some one may say that the condition of the war has diminished the increase of wealth. Some consideration will make it evident that if this is true at all, it is only in a very moderate degree. War prices are always high prices, and high prices—such high prices as we now have—stimulate production to a vast extent. The farmer manages somehow to sow as many acres and reap as large harvests as ever, and we not only feed our armies and home population, but continue to feed a good part of Europe besides.

But let us look at some other considerations:—1. With the exception of Tennessee and Missouri, the loyal country has felt none of the destruction of war. 2. A large part of the increase of wealth was due to immigration, and that continues as great as ever, and goes exclusively to the loyal States. 3. The production of the gold and silver mines is far greater than it was in 1860. 4. A large proportion of the increase is in the new States and Territories, which are still increasing very rapidly. 5. All the payments of the war are made to our own people, and, with the exception of wastage, the war has drained no wealth from the country.

But suppose our national wealth does not increase as rapidly as in time of peace, the gain is undoubtedly sufficiently great to demonstrate the correctness of our position.

III. What is the proportion of debt to the wealth of the country? The debt created by three years and a quarter of war, from April, 1861, to July, 1864 (excluding of the legal-tender notes, which, being the currency of the country, will continue out), was thirteen hundred millions. This is not nearly the increased wealth of the country! If we should suppose the war to go on from two to six years longer, the additional debt will be less than the natural increase of its values. From these facts the following deductions are inevitable:—

1. That, even with a considerably diminished increase of wealth, the country can carry on war for an indefinite period, and continually increase its wealth.

2. That the resources and progress of the nation are so great and inexhaustible that any public debt created by this or any ordinary war can be paid, principal and interest, without any serious burden on the people.

3. That, therefore, the public loans of the United States are, and will remain, unimpeachably secure, through any period of war, and bring good interest. They are the best investments which lenders can have in any public securities.

DOINGS OF THE DRAMA.

THE "SEA OF ICE" has triumphantly established itself in the favor of the public. The scenery and stage effects are so excellent that they have carried the day despite the shortcomings of the actors. Mr. Mordaunt has, however, arrived at a decent knowledge of the words of his part, and is now able to give full effect to the acting of the dramatic scenes that fall to his share. There could not be a more admirable "Carlos." Of Miss Denin we have already expressed an opinion; her rough and crude manner is sufficient to mar the effects of her handsome person. She is most too careless in regard to costume. There is neither taste nor freshness in anything she wears. The gem of the piece is Little Katie Baker, the prettiest, neatest, and most graceful child we have ever seen on the stage. Mr. Lennox gains in favor. He has one great quality in a low comedian; he is not *low*. Mrs. Chapman's quiet, ladylike manner, her clean (that we should be reduced by the frequency of the opposite defect to notice this!) and elegant dressing is quite refreshing to good taste, beside the tawdry untidiness of the other ladies.

The orchestra, too, has not selected appropriate music, and there is a want of decision about Mr. Smith's leading which makes it slovenly. The effects on the stage have improved nigably, and the ice scene, with the coming of the ship, is most impressive, and sufficient for a whole spectacle.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Booth has played Ruy Blas every night, his marvellous power conquering every obstacle, and making the audience forget those by whom he is surrounded. He, too, plays the whole of next week. All three theatres have been crowded on each and every night. These large audiences, who, of course, fill the treasury, are not all used to public entertainments, and many of them deserve criticism as much as the actors. Some gallant soldiers sit with their arms round the lady of their love, she reclining on his shoulder, an exhibition which does not suggest favorable opinions, though they are in the respectable portion of the auditorium, and often respectable themselves.

Then the habit of eating, which has become almost universal, is most annoying. Peaches, apples, cakes, are swallowed in profusion; stones, juice, and skins being, of course, unmercifully strewed around. But worst of all are the peanuts, for they positively interrupt the performance. The sale of peanuts, at least, should be forbidden inside the theatres. As for the custom of chewing and spitting in the face of a woman, creating near her, all round her, a disgusting pool that stains her garments, and makes the body sicken, it is probably useless to speak of this, for we are all fond of distinction, and being the only nation that chews and expectorates, in public (with far less disgust to those around us) we might clean our teeth in public, we should be proud of it, no doubt, as a distinction. Certain it is, that even men otherwise refined have never been prevailed on to quit this horrible masticating practice.

AT THE ARCH, Mr. Adams has played several of his popular characters, in a manner that has maintained the old good opinion. Mr. Adams is the most sympathetic young actor on the stage. Of the support he has met with we have already spoken. With all her advantages, we think there is not a spark of warmth, genius, or passion in Miss Graham; therefore is she unfitted for any part beyond that of a walking lady. Adams' engagement continues the whole of next week.

ON MONDAY we shall be roused from our musical apathy by a grand Concert at Musical Fund Hall, given by some of the finest artists we have. Mme. Whiting, Lonni, Stefani, Amodio, Tetta, a charming tenor, and the husband of our Fanny Heron, all of whom will bring back the best musical traditions, and brilliantly commence the musical season.

—The journal of Semmes, of the *Alabama*, will shortly be published at Deutu's, in Paris.

—A monument to the memory of John Clare, the Northamptonshire poet, is creeting in Helpstone churchyard, in England. Complete editions of his poetical works, including many unpublished poems, are announced by two publishing houses in London.

DEATHS OF UNION SOLDIERS IN LIBBY PRISON.—The following list of prisoners who died in Libby Prison at the dates stated have been furnished to Messrs. Joseph E. Devitt & Co. Their informant was present at the deaths of the men named:—

Jonathan Pearce, F, 2d New York, June 25, 1864.
Samuel W. Barnes, 104d New York, June 26, 1864.
Harry J. Spaulding, F, 5th N. H., June 26, 1864.
David Bailie, G, 19th New York, June 26, 1864.
Hamilton Dicby, F, 82d New York, June 29, 1864.
Hiram A. Scott, B, 36th Wisconsin, July 1, 1864.
G. W. Miller, F, 11th New York, July 1, 1864.
John B. Dunn, C, 4th Maine, July 2, 1864.
Hiram Smith, I, 14th New York, July 3, 1864.
G. F. Powers, G, 9th New York M. R., July 5, 1864.
Wm. L. Green, A, 2d New York Artillery, July 6, 1864.
John O'Neil, K, 10th New Hampshire, July 7, 1864.
Mortimer Elliot, G, 74th Pennsylvania, July 8, 1864.
Smith Obery, F, 16th New York, July 8, 1864.
William Burke, H, 10th New York, July 13, 1864.
Wm. Welch, L, 8th New York Art., July 19, 1864.
Daniel Blanchard, B, 5th New Hampshire, July 19, 1864.
Alexander Wilson, K, 67th Pennsylvania, July 14, 1864.
James Alvord, D, 104th Pennsylvania, July 14, 1864.
Edward Healey, G, 1st Vermont, July 18, 1864.
Chandler Inman, F, 57th Pennsylvania, July 15, 1864.
Paul McCinster, A, 5th Massachusetts, July 16, 1864.
Jacob Barth, D, 7th New York Artillery, July 25, 1864.
W. H. Todd, I, 1st Massachusetts Art., July 16, 1864.
Owen S. Beach, I, 6th Michigan, July 16, 1864.
Nicholas Williams, C, 7th N. Y. H. Art., June 7, 1864.
William Ellis, H, 4th N. H. Heavy Art., June 16, 1864.
John Westover, I, 7th N. Y. H. Art., June 16th, 1864.
Harry Gates, H, 7th N. Y. Heavy Art., June 30th, 1864.
John W. Griffin, H, 7th N. Y. H. Art., June 30th, 1864.
Jr Serg. J. Mooney, H, 7th N. Y. H. Art., July 3d, 1864.
Daniel E. Swart, E, 7th N. Y. H. Art., July 7th, 1864.
Jacob Barth, D, 7th N. Y. Heavy Art., July 13th, 1864.
George Walker, B, 9th Mass., June 7th, 1864.
James Hart, B, 16th N. Y., June 7th, 1864.
Timothy Hewett, A, 155th N. Y., June 7th, 1864.
John Robin, B, 27th Massachusetts, June 7, 1864.
Owen Fisher, H, 51st Pennsylvania, June 10, 1864.
Charles Cox, B, 5th New York Art., June 10, 1864.
Thomas Gallagher, G, 23d Pennsylvania, June 10, 1864.
Ferdinand Dorf, H, 6th New York Art., June 12, 1864.
Peter A. Gallaher, C, 104th Pennsylvania, June 10, 1864.
Edmund Anthony, H, 5th New York Art., June 11, 1864.
Michael Fox, 164th New York, June 10, 1864.
Westbury Smith, K, 5th New Hampshire, June 17, 1864.
Silas H. Hoval, C, 106th New York, June 18, 1864.
Robert H. Tyler, E, 1st Conn. Cav., June 19, 1864.
Peter Bickmyer, K, 61st New York, June 20, 1864.
A. Bellinger, E, 4th Ohio, June 30, 1864.
William Mountain, A, 159th New York, June 21, 1864.
Alexander Goodwin, E, 5th N. H., July 16, 1864.
John D. Blake, I, 5th Mass., July 16, 1864.
Peter Lowe, F, 8th New Jersey, July 16, 1864.
Christopher Keane, K, 72d Penna., July 17, 1864.
John McKeever, D, 170th New York, July 18, 1864.
Charles Hall, 10th Vermont, July 18, 1864.
George Lewis, I, 53d Pennsylvania, July 21, 1864.
Albert E. Adams, B, 8th New York Art., July 21, 1864.
Martin Snyder, F, 11th U. S. Inf., July 21, 1864.
Joseph Ferrier, D, 104th Pennsylvania, July 22, 1864.
Conrad Neisy, B, 3d Pennsylvania, July 23, 1864.
Jacob Keyser, E, 128th New York, July 24, 1864.

Wilmington and the Weldon Road.

Wilmington, the chief commercial city of North Carolina, is situated on Cape Fear river. It is distant 226 miles from Petersburg, and 248 from Richmond. At the present time it is the chief *entrepot* for blockade-runners in all the Rebel States. It is conceded that if we close the port of Wilmington or capture the city, that the Rebels will not have a single foot on the whole extended sea-board, from Norfolk to New Orleans, which can be used as a safe port for blockade-runners.

The importance of Wilmington is therefore prominent and manifest to the whole world. It is a matter of profound amazement that the Administration has not sent an expedition, long before this, to close the mouth of Cape Fear river. A small land force could have landed and erected a battery, or taken possession of Fort Fisher, a Rebel earthwork at the mouth of the river. It is stated that a small force would be sufficient to capture that fortification. Send Admiral Farragut to Wilmington, is the universal desire of the North.

It is a significant fact that Lee's army, at the present time, is supposed to be provisioned from the Northern States. It is done in this wise:—Flour is exported from New York to Halifax, thence it is transferred to blockade-runners, which sail for Wilmington. There is said to be twenty-four vessels engaged in this flour-carrying trade. Their capacity is two thousand barrels of flour each. It is calculated they can deliver twenty-four thousand barrels of flour every week in Wilmington.

Now, it is known that General Lee no longer depends for the supply of his army upon Virginia, North Carolina, or Georgia, but he depends upon Wilmington and the Weldon road for his supply of flour. Any one can, therefore, appreciate the immeasurable importance of Grant holding possession of the Weldon road. The numerous battles which Lee has fought for that road, and the number of lives he has sacrificed in order to repossess a section of the road, prove that that line is really fundamental to Lee army, or as General Grant expressed it, is one of his cardinals. "Lee cannot stand it."

If we should possess Wilmington, that would be a still more fatal blow at Lee's army, as that would be drying up the very source of supply. At the present time, flour can be carried from Wilmington, via Goldsboro and Raleigh, on the Danville railroad to Richmond. This is the route of transportation which the Rebels use since Grant has fastened his iron grasp on the Weldon road.

—At Plymouth, England, the price of illuminating gas is three shillings (73 cents) per 1000 feet. In Philadelphia, with coal as plenty as in Plymouth, it is three dollars per 1000 feet.

—There are in England and Wales 145 railways, covering 770 miles, on which passenger trains are run on Sundays, and 23 railways on which passenger trains do not run on Sundays. These last have a mileage of 807, including 650 branches or portions of railways, neither of which is of greater length than 37 miles. In Ireland 32 railways, having 1452 miles, run trains; and three lines having 203 miles, 130 of which are branches or portions of railways, do not run passenger trains on Sundays.

—A curious case is about being tried in Paris. A lady is about to prove in open court that she is not the mother of her children, or rather the children which her husband attributes to her. This matter is to be demonstrated by decisive arguments, the lady herself demanding to plead. It is said that amusing revelations will be made.

—The people of Chambersburg, Pa., are preparing to build their destroyed dwellings. Since the work of making the town is to be all done over again, it is proposed to beautify it by increasing the width of its streets, making the houses neat and uniform, and lining the streets with shade trees.

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, *Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, or Brick-dust Deposit*, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

For Weaknesses arising from Excessive Indiscretion. The constitution once affected with Organic Weakness requires the aid of medicine to *strengthen and invigorate the system*, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to "FEMALES," is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Irregularities; Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations; Ulcerated, or Schirrous State of the Uterus; Leucorrhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudencies, or in the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from Habits of Dissipation, at *little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or expense; completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury*, in all these diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

In all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in "*Male*" or "*Female*," *from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.* It is pleasant in taste and odor. "*Immediate in action*, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of *Bark or Iron.*

Those suffering from *Broken Down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the Remedy at once.*

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