Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1864.

THE OLD OAKEN CRADLE.

BY EDWARD P. NOWELL.

Sweet scenes of my boyhood! I love to recall them,
Electric they simmer on memory's warm sky,—
The sunlit river, the hills grand and solemn,
And all the dear haunts in the forest close by.
I watch these fresh views on the Past's panorama
Unfold as among the enchantments of earth,—
The ancient red house, in which life's devious drama
Commenced in the cradle which stood by the hearth;
The old oaken cradle, the rocker-worn cradle,
The high-posted cradle which stood by the hearth.

Near two generations from earth have departed,
Since home in high state this quaint cradle was brought,
Attesting the advent of one who, light-hearted,
Gave joy pure and holy, of sad sorrow naught!
Dear relic of dream days! what rest have you enjoyed
To mother and infant, when hushed was his mirth;
How grateful was sleep when the lullaby for it poured,—
A boon to the cradle which stands by the hearth!
The old oaken cradle, the rocker-worn cradle,
The high-posted cradle which stands by the hearth.

Not all memory's promptings of bygones that gather
Are free from a sadness made sacred by spices,—
Since angels hid two from my home—and forever
Crept to behold they immortal's face;
And we who remain scattered are near and distant,
But never forget we the place of our birth,—
The mind's lambent lightning in realms reminiscent
Reveals the staid cradle which stood by the hearth;
The old oaken cradle, the rocker-worn cradle,
The high-posted cradle which stood by the hearth.

COARSE AND FINE WOOL.

An interesting and valuable paper has been presented to the Royal Agricultural Society of England, on the subject of the production of sheep in that country, which led to a discussion of the relative merits of the coarse and fine wools. The number of sheep grown in the United Kingdom is given as 30,000,000, producing annually 200,000,000 pounds of wool, or an average of four pounds per head for the year 1860. In 1859 the importation of wool into Great Britain amounted to 133,000,000 pounds, of which her own colonies furnished 82,000,000 pounds. But notwithstanding this vast increase in importation, it is said "the price of British wool has not only undergone no diminution, but its production continues to be one of the most profitable branches of our agricultural industry." The explanation of this result is that there is an increased demand for a home-grown wool, both for domestic and foreign manufacture—France and other continental countries having taken from Britain, in '59, no less than 58,000,000 pounds of long wool; while some of the finer varieties of British wool brought, formerly, a much higher price per pound than the long wools, but now there is very little difference in price.

Now the reason of this seems to be in part that a wealthy country gentlemen of England have made it fashionable to wear the coarser cloths, made of the long wools, instead of the fine broadcloths of former days, which seemed essential to gentlemen's dress. In the course of the discussion of the subject before the society, a member said, that from information he had obtained in France and other countries, it appeared to him that the day for the finer qualities of wool was passing away. "We know," he said, "that none of us wear the fine Saxony cloths which we used to wear when the Merinos were cultivated. Much wool was sold at a high price to manufacture an expensive material to be worn by the few. The great object of the day, now, is to get a cheaper article that can be worn by the many. In Bradford, Leeds, and all those parts of Yorkshire, testify to the fact that the manufacture of looser goods, that are made from long wools, is rapidly increasing; while the manufacture of finer goods, from the short wools, is as rapidly decreasing; and the consequence is that clear-sighted farmers on the Continent see that they do not that demand for the expensive and not fully cultivated short wools; and that it will be their policy to change, as rapidly as they can, their Merinos to a breed of sheep that should give them more mutton and a larger quantity of a cheaper description of wool."

The chairman of the meeting said:—"The habits of the people had greatly changed. When he was a young man, a person would be affronted if his tailor offered him cloth at any thing less than 24s. or 25s. ($6 to $6·25) a yard—finest quality. Expensive cloths were hardly ever worn at the present day, and hence the necessity for wool-growers to change their mode of operating."

We know very well too, how we have, in this country, followed the fashions of our English cousins in the use of coarser cloths; and that the cloths have comparatively gone out of use, despite the increased consumption of coarse clothes for men's wear, it appears that other descriptions of goods composed of similar materials have been introduced to such an extent that the considerable demand has arisen for the coarser wools.

Simultaneous with this demand for coarser wools has been a rapid increase in the consumption of mutton in preference to other meats, and the consequent demand for the sheep which will give the most mutton. This is the English cross wool sheep. It meets in wool and flesh the double demand upon this kind of stock, and the British sheep-grower makes a double profit on its flocks.

The little fine-woolled Saxony and Merino sheep never grown to advantage on the British Islands. The smallest sheep, and of the finest breed, that have been found profitable in the improved condition of agriculture there, are the Welsh varieties of downs; and these have been greatly improved within twenty-five years. As to press hard upon the larger breeds in point of carcass and fleece. In the hands of such breeders as Mr. Jonas Webb and his compeers, the Southdown is a very different animal from what it was in former years; their flocks weigh, we do not doubt, four pounds to the fleece, which is said to be the average of the Cotswolds, composed, in a very great measure, of the large varieties—Leicesters, Cotswolds, Lincolns, &c. It is because it has been found profitable to increase the weight of the carcass and fleece, at the expense of fineness of wool, that the sheep have been so diligently fed and bred in their present condition; and because a finer and coarser sheep suits better the circumstances of the improved state of agriculture of the hills, the rich pastures, and the habits of increased care.

These considerations suggest to us that the circumstances which have led to the rejection of the smaller and the introduction of the larger breeds, bear upon our practice in the highly cultivated portions of the old States. Mutton is become yearly greatly increased demand in our old and growing markets. It is so good and wholesome a meat, that it is much to be desired it could be furnished abundantly, and at lower price. The large sheep suit us with this view, are profitable for their carcasses alone. But increased price of the coarse wools, relatively to the finer, and the greater weight of fleece, and additional inducements to grow them, would be a mistake, however, to undertake to produce them into barren or badly cultivated districts. The smaller and more active Merino would have a Cotswold would starve; and if he were to find sufficient food, is able to roam and forage. The larger sheep demand good supplies, and they are too heavy and inactive to do them up. They must be put, therefore, on the better class of lands, such lands as our improved Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Indiana farms afford. For all the fine wool needed for our manufactures, we may look to the territory lying away from the great markets, in regions of abundant and cheap lands, where it may cost too much to take the carcass to market. There, great flocks of the Merino may move at little cost but the looking after to keep them from the dogs and wild beasts. This has not been observed by Americans, as it has been by the skilful and careful breeders of England, how much the character of the fleece is influenced by the manner of feeding, as well as the quality of the food. If sheep are well fed at one and starved at another, the wool will be in its staple, will be weak, and will neither sell nor make good cloth. Sheep fed on oats are said to produce the strongest and best wool; and oily kinds of food generally strengthen and increase the weight of the wool and impart a lustre to it. While store sheep are not be so fed as to make them quite fat, there can be no doubt, from the result of careful experiments, that it will ordinarily be found profitable in one climate to feed them daily with a moderate supply of grain throughout the winter. The health and strength of ewes that are to have lambs, the superiority of the lambs, and the increased quantity and improved quality of the fleece will all contribute to such a result.

Saddlery and the Harness Trade Helped by the War.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* of this week has the following interesting article:—

"The saddlery and harness business has found its sources of profit largely extended, and its permanent prosperity placed on a more healthy and enduring basis, by the increased demands and enlarged market which the necessities of the war have thrown open. The great amount of harness and saddlery material used in the equipment of such large bodies of mounted troops, the saddlery trappings necessary, and to furnish the numerous and well-appointed wagon trains of our armies, whether in Missouri, Kentucky, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, or in Virginia, has been equivalent to just so much current unbooked-for and positive increase—for it has been such as could not be diverted from other channels—therefore forming a demand independent of that which had existed before, and in addition thereto.

"The industry of the country, as developed in its farming operations and the immense business which our widely spreading emigration opened up, was hardly checked at all by the commencement of the civil war, while the great advance in the price, which we must pay for all foreign articles of trade has given our own dealers almost exclusive control of a market surprisingly rich. One large importing house, in particular, about the time of the commencement of the war, had a heavy amount of saddlery hardware, their stock of bit-alone footing up to more than sixty thousand dollars worth, which they were at that time anxious to dispose of at low rates, and would have sold some articles at a sacrifice, if the stock in market was considered so large; but from the demand which has all the time since prevailed, and the good prices which goods have realized from the first three months of the war, their anxiety was shown to be without just cause, and they have realized an unexpected harvest.

"The foreign market for these goods seems to have prospered, also, nearly as well as our own. In France, the trade in all kinds of leather manufactures has been excellent, but in none has so decided an improvement been manifested as in that of saddlery and harness. The colonial possessions, so limited now, but which the French Government has expended so much money and manifested so much zeal in fostering, are the proper market for their increased production; and we hear that a large business in this branch of the trade has already been opened in the Mexican market. With the security of an established government, able to secure dealers in the possession of their lawful property, this will be an enduring and most profitable market. With comparatively few railroads, so large an amount of traveling over a mountainous country, with peck-horses and mules universally used, the saddle and harness-maker's arts are indispensable at every step."

BHOOTAN.

Bhootan is an independent State of Northern India, divided from Thibet by the Himalayas, bordered by Bengal and Assam on the south, and by Nepaul on the west. Its eastern boundary is the Dihong river. The whole area is about 64,700 square miles of mountainous country, one peak being 27,200 feet high. It produces iron, oak, rice, wheat, and buckwheat, and trades principally with Bengal. The population is sparse, for India, and almost altogether Buddhist.

The last Bombay mail informs us that this region is now to be attacked by the British, after every effort to secure the submission of the Bhootanese, or some amends for their treatment of the British mission, has proved abortive. A great force is fitting out to bring them to their senses. This is a very strange procedure for the British, who think that when two parties cannot live peacefully together, the wrongdoer should be allowed to have his own way, and a separation be decreed. Or it may be that this opinion applies only to free States, like America. Bhootan may soon be captured. Its people are few and poor, and the foe numerous and rich. The fact that it is necessary to levy war against such a people, once belonging to the empire, proves that the Sikh war did not end Indian dissatisfaction, and that there is great disaffection still alive. The original offense to the British mission occurred some years since. The embassy forced itself into the province against the wishes of the rulers, who naturally entertain a dread of entertaining guests who never leave without a claim upon the whole property to repay their attendance. The offense created a ground for complaint which, wisely improved, will doubtless result in the secure acquisition of Bhootan. By this process two fine roads will be secured through the Ghauts to the capital of the Delai Lama, H'Lassa, in Thibet—one of the most important places in the vicinity, and capable, when controlled, of adding much to the business of Bhootan, and, consequently, of British merchants in India. The pretext for marching thither was based—like all of those since agents of a purely commercial company bought permission to live on the land at a trading post, and then seized the post as a Government belonging to themselves—upon might. Might will hold what it has, and get what it can. It does not practise that philosophy which it preaches to others. Instead of surrendering a good cause, it will fight for a very bad one, and enslave the free, rather than liberate the enslaved.

THE CASE OF GREEN, THE MALDEN MURDERER.—There is a possibility that this convicted criminal may escape the punishment he merits; or, at least, that he will be suffered to live in prison for a considerable period before his case can be adjudicated by the highest tribunals of the State. The legal points which are raised in his case are as to the authority of a single judge to sentence for murder, and as to the effect of a plea of "guilty of murder in the first degree," it being urged that this plea does not remove the necessity of having a jury pass upon the question of degree before sentence can be passed. Green, it will be remembered, put in a plea of guilty of murder in the first degree, upon which he was remanded and subsequently sentenced to death. If this is the custom of Courts in Massachusetts it is not such here, and it appears to be a very informal manner of conducting cases of great importance as those involving capital punishment.

BANK NOTICES.

NOTICE.
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required thereto by the laws of the United States.
10-21-30t W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

NOTICE.
BANK OF NORTHERN LIBERTIES.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Bank of Northern Liberties have this day voted to become such an association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.
10-21-30t W. GUMMERE, Cashier.

NOTICE.
CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to Section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Corn Exchange Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.
10-21 C. T. YERKES, Cashier.

NOTICE.—AT A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of "The Bank of Penn Township," in the county of Philadelphia, held at the banking house, in the city of Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, October 20, 1864, the following preamble and resolution were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, The Directors of the Bank of Penn Township, in the county of Philadelphia, have procured the written authority of the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock of the said Bank, to make the certificate required by the laws of the United States to change and convert the said Bank into a National Association for carrying on the business of banking; therefore,

Resolved, That the Bank of Penn Township, in the county of Philadelphia, shall become, and the same is hereby changed and converted into an association for carrying on the business of banking under the laws of the United States, entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864. And the name of the said national association shall be "THE PENN NATIONAL BANK." And the Directors of the said Bank are hereby authorized to do and perform every act, matter, and thing necessary to be done to carry into full and complete effect the intention of this resolution. And the Cashier shall publish notice thereof for thirty days, in the "North American and United States Gazette," a newspaper of the city of Philadelphia, and send the printed notice, by mail or otherwise, to each stockholder, agreeably to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States," approved August 22, 1864.
10-21-30t JAMES RUSSELL, Cashier.

NOTICE.
KENSINGTON BANK, IN THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Kensington Bank, in the county of Philadelphia, have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.
10-21 J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

CULVER'S NEW DEEP SAND JOINT

HEATER,

WILL BURN LESS COAL AND MAKE MORE HEAT THAN

ANY FURNACE IN USE.

COOKING RANGES OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS.

REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS,

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

9 30-tuths-3m No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

GEORGE STITES, JR.,
MANUFACTURING MACHINIST AND ENGINEER,
10-13 No. 1631 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

BILDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 520 FRONT STREET,
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We are prepared to fill orders in any extent for our well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1-21 ALFRED JENKS & SON

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL
No. 110 Market Street
BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.
C. H. WRIGHT. F. H. SIDDALL.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.

FINE ESSENTIAL OILS

For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality.

Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Chlorate, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.

PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE.

Ground expressly for our sales and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.

Also, INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality.

Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
Wholesale Drug Warehouse,
ja21-ly No. 110 MARKET Street, above Front.

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BALSAMIC CORDIAL
IS THE MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR SUDDEN
COLDS,
SORE THROAT,
INFLUENZA,
PAIN IN THE BREAST, and
INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.
Prepared by
JOHN W. SIMES, Jr., Chemist,
TWENTY-SECOND AND MARKET STREETS.
For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers. H-1tuths1m

F. BROWN'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC POWDER,
An excellent preventive for that most distressing complaint
DYSPEPSIA.
In many cases of long standing it has afforded truly wonderful relief.
IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE.
PREPARED ONLY BY
FREDERICK BROWN,
Druggist and Chemist,
N. E Cor. FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
Philadelphia,
11-16tu And for sale by Druggists generally.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS, USE MARSHALL'S PINE TREE TAR DROPS. Excellent. Convenient for the pocket. Sold by the druggists. 11-2-1m*

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.—This exquisite Cosmetic has no equal for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is prepared from pure white wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, fair, smooth, and transparent. It is most soothing after shaving, cures chapped hands and lips, removes pimples, blotches, tan, freckles, of sunburn, and leaves a pearly tint to the face, neck, and arms. Price 50, 50, and 75 cents. HUNT & CO., No. 138 S. SEVENTH Street, and No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street. 10-8-3m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduated Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.
Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my25-1y

TO SHIPCAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with improved facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedts' Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
mh11-6t Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.

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OUTSIDE LINE.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW FREIGHT LINE FOR NEW YORK,
and connecting for all Northern and Eastern cities and New Orleans, sailing every
TUESDAY,
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AND SATURDAY,
from the Company's wharf, first above Race street, and New York, from Pier 11, North River, on same days, at 4 P. M.

For freight, which will be received daily, handled in the most careful manner, and delivered with the greatest despatch, at fair rates, apply to
WILLIAM J. TAYLOR & CO.,
11-10 3m No. 219 North Wharves.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at Queenstown, Cork Harbor.—The well known steamships of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, November 26.
ETNA, Saturday, December 3.
EDINBURG, Saturday, December 10.
And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No 41 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin ..... $100 00 Steerage $30 00
First Cabin to London 110 00 Steerage to London 60 00
First Cabin to Paris ..... 190 00 Steerage to Paris 90 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 110 00 Steerage to Hamburg 70 00
Passengers can also be forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown:—First Cabin, $150, $130, $110. Steerage from Liverpool and Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA Steamship Line, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS, from first wharf above FINE Street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf, Boston. From first wharf above FINE Street, on Saturday, November 26, 1864.
The steamship NORMAN, Baker, will sail from Philadelphia for Boston, on Saturday, November 26, at 10 A. M., and the steamship SAXON, Matthews, from Boston for Philadelphia, on same day, at 4 P. M.
These new and substantial steamships form a regular line, sailing from each port punctually on Saturdays.
Insurances effected at one-half the premium charged on sailing vessels.
Freights as taken at fair rates.
Shippers are requested to send Ship Receipts and Bills Lading with their goods.
For Freight or Passage (having fine accommodations) apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO.,
ja4-tf No. 522 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY, November 15.
The British ship PHILADELPHIA, Captain C. F. Foot, will sail for the above port on the 15th November.
Steerage $35 in currency.
THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO.,
10-28 No. 101 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 184 S DELAWARE Avenue.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.'S COLUMN FOR THE CHEROKEE MEDICINES.
COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, BARKS, AND LEAVES

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic cures all diseases of the urinary organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gleet, Gonorrhea, and is especially recommended in those cases of Prostrate Gland (or Whites in females) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times per day.

It is diuretic and alterative in its action; purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all morbidness causes which have induced disease.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Fluor Albus or Whites. Its effects are healing, soothing, and demulcent; removing all scalding heat, chordee, and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurable pain that is experienced with nearly all the cheap quack injections.

By the use of the CHEROKEE REMEDY and CHEROKEE INJECTION—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and strength.

For full particulars get our pamphlet from any druggist in the country, or write us, and we will mail free to any address a pamphlet.

CHEROKEE CURE.—An effecting cure for Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by Self-pollution, such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the direful consequences caused by departing from the path of nature.

This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which we can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousands treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn cases.

To those who have trifled with their constitutions until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say DESPAIR NOT! the CHEROKEE CURE will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed

CHEROKEE PILLS! SUGAR COATED. FEMALE REGULATOR, HEALTH PRESERVER, CERTAIN AND SAFE.
For the Removal of Obstructions, and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.
They cure or obviate those numerous diseases incident to females, such as Fever and Ague, Pain in the Back and lower parts of the Body, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, &c., &c. In a word, by removing the irregularity, they remove the cause, and with it all the effects that spring from it.

They cure Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Menstruation.
They cure Green Sickness (Chlorosis).
They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and lower parts of the Body, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, &c., &c. In a word, by removing the irregularity, they remove the cause, and with it all the effects that spring from it.

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR; or, Essence of Life! Prepared from pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing poisonous to the most delicate.

This Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom; being an entirely new and abstract product of native growth, inferior of all the old and worn out systems.

This medicine has been tested in the most eminent medical men of the day, and by them pronounced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age.

One to-lle will cure General Debility.

A few doses cure Hysterics in Females.

One bottle cures palpitation of the Heart.

A few doses restore the appetite.

Three bottles cure the worst case of dyspepsia.

A few doses cure the low spirited.

One bottle restores mental power.

A few doses bring the rose to the cheek.

This medicine restores to sunken vigor and robust health the poor debilitated, worn-down, and despairing females of sensual pleasure.

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