ETTINGER'S News Agency. No. 7. MAIN STREET OOKS, BLANK BOOKS. Y. CONFECTIONARIES

S & TOBACEG, TIONS IN GREAT VARIETY TANTLY ON HAND. L POLICE GAZETTE. Courant of Ortine and Courants in in and is widely ricciliand Courses in tains all the Great Trials, Oriental the Editorials on the sound Courants of in all Matters, not to be found in any

ECTIONERY STER SALOON. SCRIBER WOULD IN-

ER SALOON e. in which he will serve up OYMTERS BREAD & PIES absent on hand.

propared to supply cakes, castics, &c., r parties. He invites a share of public that he can render full satisfication to ore and aloon is on Virginiasized, two
8 Hali.
881-46 ESSLER PRACTICAL

It respectfully seconds to me and the public process and the public process of the public process of the public public process of the public p BASE .- BENE P pri so manufacture de la companya de

AT, TOOTH MATERIA.

TO THE PARTY OF

US OF PRINTING

D LARD OILS CAN-AT MCCORNICES Store LES\_A LASS AND

any other Physician in the world.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED. unp to be used on the reply Persons writing should state

partion of advertisement discribing symptoms citing should be particular in directing their its institution, in the following manner:

JOHN M. JOHNSTON. M. D.,

of the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Maryla

## Altumna Artume.

GCRUM & DERN,

[INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.]

ALTOONA, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1862.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

QUELISHERS AND PROPRIETORS. annum payable invariably in advance, ..... \$1.50.

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ministrators and executors vouces; reliants advertising by the year, three squares, with liberty to change, of sessional or Business Cards, not exceeding 8 Communications of a pointers between the above rates, the till be charged according to the above rates, cleertisemens not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to the continued till forbid and charged according to the continued till forbid. ding to the above terms.

Business notices five cents per line for every insertion.

Business notices exceeding ten line. fifty cents a square

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL The Only Place Where a Cure Can

be Obtained.

AR. JOHNSON has discovered the R. JUHNSUN has discovered the most Certain, Speedy and only Effectual Remedy in world for all-Private Diseases. Weakness of the Rack kinds, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladmins, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladmins, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, consess, Dyspepsy, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion Hear, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, mass of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, that, Nose or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stonior Boyels—those Terrible disorders arising from the ant. Nose or Skin, Affections of the laver, lange, ston-or Bowels—those Terrible disorders arising from the tary Habits of Youth—those species and solitary prac-mure fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to dariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant or auticipations, rendering marriage &c. impossi-

YOUNG MEN

you'd, lly, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, in dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps an antimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most wated talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwhate a transcell istening Senates with the thunders of longitudence, where the following lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Murried Persons, or Young Men cotemplating marriage, sing aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformity, he goedliv cured.

ty, &c., speedily cured. To who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may re

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may regoardy comble in his honor as a gentleman, and configoardy comble in his honor as a gentleman, and configoard properties of the properties of the configuration of the Distressing Affection—which renders Life miserable
all marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the
coars of improper indulgences. Young persons are to
a trommit excesses from not being aware of the dreadindistance that may ensue. Now, who that underanis the subject will pretend to deny that the power of
creation is lost sooner by those falling into improper
onis than by the orneant? Besides being deprived the cractive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The section becomes Beranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Less of Progreative Power, Nervous Irribility, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion enstitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough. onsumption, Decay and Death.
OFFICE, NO. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET. hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors othe corner. Fail not to observe name and number, others must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doc-- Diplomas hang in his office A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.

A'CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.

No Mercury or Nussons Drugs.

DR. JOHNSON,

dember of the Royal College of Surgeons. London, Gradoute from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United
sates, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in
the hospitals of Londoft. Puris, Philadelphia and elsenativere has effected some of the most astonishing cures
that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the and ears when usleep, great nervousness, being ashing, attended sometimes with derangement of min

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE br. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin heady and mind, unfitting them for either business didy, society or marriage.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects probeed by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the flock and Limbs. Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, and Limbs. Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, less of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspey, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digester Functions. General Debility, Symptoms of Consump

c. TALLY.—The fearful effects of the mind are much to NALLY.—The learni elects of the mind are mind of memory, Confusion of Ideas, Design of Applits, Evil-Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.
THOTSANDS OF persons of all ages can now judge what is because of their declining health, losing their yigor, because of their declining health, losing their yigor, because of their partial and emblated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of

when appearing themselves by a certain practice insulated in when alone, whabit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are digitity folt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage imposible, and destroys both mind and body, what a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snutched from all accepted and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of eviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons must, before contempolating

MARRIAGE,

wheet that a sound mind and body are the most necessary
invasities to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, withat these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilrimage: the prospect hourly darkens to the view: the
sind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the
melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE. DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure and that he has infibled the seeds of this painful disease. If too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, a droad of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone be friend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as interested sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pain s in the head and limbs, dinness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin tones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this swful disease becomes a horrid-object of omnuiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful safferings, by sending him to "that Undiscovered Country from whence no traveller returns."

It is a melanchaly fact that thousands fall victims to his terrible disease, owing to the unexillfulness of ignoral prenenders, who, by the use of that Deadly Poison, Vecary, unin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

STRANGERS rust not your lives, or health to the care of the many nlearned and Worthess Pretenders, destitute of knowl-dee, name or character, who copy Dr. Johnston's adveris name or character, who copy Br. Johnston's advertisements, or style themselves, in the newspapers, regnerist Educated Physicians, incapable of Curing, they keep on triling month after month, taking their filthy and evisionous compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can obtained, and in despair, leave you with ruined health sigh over your galling disappointment.

Br. Johnston is the only Physician advertising.

His credential or diplomas always hang in his office.
His remedies or treatment are unknown to all others, created for an a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe, the first in the country and a more extensive Private Practice than any other Physician in the world.

The many thousands cured at this inditintion, year after at and the numerous important Surgical operations formed by Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the San," Clipper, and many other papers, notices of hick have appeared again and again before the jublic, idea his standing as a gentlemen of character and remainfully, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

Choice Poetry.

WHAT I LIKE.

BY COUSIN MAX CARPETON. 1 like a sunny morning. And sunny fices too. I like to meet with old friends. And sometimes meet with "new." I like sweet songs at twilight. When the sunset's in the west, I like them all, but still, my friends

They're not what I like best.

I like to watch the moonlight. I like to cuil sweet flowers, I like to dange, when music Fills up the golden hours. I like to build air castles. When all the world's at rest, Yes, these I like; but still you know

I like to go to meeting: When I've got something new ... I like to go in pretty late. i like to cat pine ice cream-If it must be confessed: All these I like : but, after all

I do not like them best.

I do not like it best.

I do not like them best.

I like a nice flirtation. In some cool shady spot; I like a beau to fan me. When the weather's rather ho I like to go to parties. in witching splendor dress'd-Indeed I do-but still good folks.

But listen! I know some one With such a dashing air, And such a splendid moustache And such sweet curling hair Make him, old so blest! So I'll be Mrs. Someone— And ruan's what I like hed

## Select Miscellany.

THE POLICY OF EMANCIPATION.

WORDS OF A TRUE DEMOCRAT. LETTER PROM ROBERT DALE OWEN.

To Hon, Edward M. Stanton, Secretary of War. cle and feeling, from my youth up, to human slavery, but believing, until recently, that in the interests of liberty itself, it was the part of wisdom in the North to abstain from interference with the dangerfraught domestic institution of the South, and to trust to time for its eradication : opposed, with a hereditary aversion to war, I was willing before the sword was that might avert its horrors.

But political convulsions bring with them great lessons and new duties. War would not, under Divine economy, have been permitted as in all past ages it has been,

necessities. both in the results sure to ensure from its protraction beyond a brief period, and in he conditions under which, out of evil, it may enervate in good. In calculating these, time is an essessial element.

Seven or eight hundred millions are spent. At the best, as much more is likely to go. Two thousands millions or upwards is not an improbable total. That is half the national debt of England; and the interest on it (probably at almost double the rate she pays) will make our annual burden nearly equal to hers. If the war lasts three years longer, these figures may be doubled. It must not last be hired as a laborar or collier as may three years longer, unless we are willing to risk national bankruptcy.

How is it to be terminated?

By concession? That is no longer in our power. We can buy a truce, a pause, by concession to the South; nothing more. By force of arms, then? But if by force, it must be quickly done. Delay is

defeat. And it must be effectually done. Atter one such war the nation may revive, ts energies still classic; solvent still, and respected. A second will ruin it financially, to say nothing of worse ruin.-To save the country, then, the war must gard to slavery. not terminate without a sufficient guaran-

ty against its resumption. How can the war be quickly and effectually terminated? What guaranty is sufficient that it will not be resumed?

Gradually, as this contest proceeded, effectually, this war. The recent reverse If, on the contrary, we shall have left choosing between evils. under General McClellan, the scattered the issue as it now stands, our policy inability that we must deprive the South of the price of foreign recognition and sup- who walk in it. ers, before we can succeed against their cipation—not at all an unlikely move—us in pursuing such a path. And I see he now presented, recommending him to masters in a reasonable time and in an then the sympathy of public opinion no other road out of the darkness.

effectual manner. I am not an advocate of revolutionary and will sustain any action in her favor.

dent is replete with peril.

Could slavery have been abolished, by It is idle gasconade to say, thus situat-Northern action, while peace yet existed ed, we can delay Europe. Let the South, for their slaves, clearly yes.

public interests demand it, private prop-stalled us and assumed the initiative of erty may be taken at a fair appraisement, progress? for public use. The opening of a street in improving a city, the running of a railroad, are held in this and in other civilized nation desiring a separation from the

is the opening of a street or of a railroad pendence? Until the issue is changed, compared to the preservation, in its integ- so that the great question of human librity, of the greatest Republic on earth.

Have things gone so far that the Union, itself against us. in its peaceful integrity and negro slavery and civil war is rooted out forever.

Have we the means of paying loyal slave layed. vears war, very certainly, no.

need hired negro workmen, and ought not odium; let us reap the benefit. to be deprived of them. Her agriculture would for a time be ruined without them. would even be temporarily ruined.

Nor can it be doubted that the South, however strong her prejudices and tradi- policy, becomes the safest also. tions in favor of owing her laborers, has No civil war of proportions so gigantic all her leaders be wholly blind to the fact s that now raging ever existed in the that such a change of system would adworld before. It differs from all others, vance, in the end, beyond calculation, her material prosperity.

Suppose a declaration to the effect that the Government, urged by the necessity of self-preservation, takes at a fair valuation the slave property of the South. Will such a declaration cause a negro insurrection and indiscriminate assassination of resist, under an organization of his own. Once assured of freedom, he will gradually be hired as a laborer or soldier, as may seem fit—payment being made for him, if petual safety and peace. his master proves to be loyal, and his services being confiscated, if these are due to a rebel. In all this we are clearly in our

right. Look now at the question in its foreign aspect, under the changes of European intervention. Be those changes great or erelong.

If it occur, its character will chiefly depend upon what shall have been the antecedent action of our Government in re-

have issued a general declaration of emancination, then we shall stand before Europe as the champions of human liberty. while our enemies will be regarded as the advocate of human servitude. Public that there is but one such guaranty; the throughout Europe generally, will then I am less certain-that measure is the on- No European Government dare place it-

throughout Europe will be with the South.

short-cuts out of a difficulty. I am not Think, too, in such an event, how in favor of violating the Constitution by false our position! how low we shall have way of escaping a danger. There might fallen in the eyes of the world! how unbe immediate advantage, but the prece- enviable the place we shall occupy in history through all time!

between the North and South, without a by conceding emancipation, secure the violation of the Constitution? In other sympathy and permanent services of her words, without a revolutionary act? - four millions of laborers, without action Clearly not. Can slavery be eradicated of ours; then throw into the scale against now in war without such violation? If us the thirty millions of England, the foremancipation be necessary to insure the ty millions of France—and who shall permanent peace and safety of our Gov- say how many tens of millions besides?ernment, and if we are willing to pay to and what chance for success, or reputa-all loyal slave owners a reasonable price tion, shall we have, struggling for nothing nobler than self-existence, in equivo-For no principle in law is better establical attitude before the world, matched lished than this: That when important against opponents who shall have fore-

While the contest assumes no higher character than that of a portion of a great countries, to be objects of sufficient impor- mother country and forcibly casting off its tance to justify what the French law calls, authority, what more sympathy can we "The Marshal must be coming for you," "Appropriation forcee pour caused utillite expect from Europe than we ourselves gave to Spain when she lost Mexico, or But of importance how utterly trivial to Mexico when Texas struck for indeerty becomes involved in it, we must ex-Ought we to declare general emancipa- pect from European powers at the best ontion, coupled with a provision for the pay- ly indifference; coupled probably with the ment, to all loyal slave holders, of the feeling that as Mexico, succeeded against fairly appraised value of their slaves! Spain and Texas against Mexico, so will This question resolves itself into another: a Southern Confederacy finally maintain

That a declaration of emancipation was within its borders, can no longer co-exist? not issued a year ago, I do not regret. That is the Great question of the DAY. Great changes must mature in public I think it must be answered, and now. in opinion before they can be safely carried the affirmative. Every month that passes out. Extreme measures, to be justified is converting hundreds of thousands of and to be effectual, must often be precedmoderate, conservative and peace-loving ed by long-tried conciliation. Yet in namen to the same opinion. They despair tional emergencies it may be as dangerof sectional friendship or national peace, ous to disappoint as to anticipate public until the teeming cause of mortal hatred opinion. And I confess my fears for the result if decisive measures are longer de-

owners a fair price for their slaves? If Stand where we are we cannot : and to My political antecedents are known to we act now, before a protracted contest go on is less dangerous than to retrace our you. Always a Democrat, but never a has exhausted our resources, yes. If we steps. We ought never to have proposed wait the termination of a three or four emancipation with compensation to loyal slave-owners nor declared to the disloyal In that price, deportation must not be as by law we have, that their slaves shall estimated. The South asserts that negro be liberated without compensation, if we slaves are indispensable to her. That is did not intend to follow out the policy we only so far true that she does absolutely commenced. We have incurred the

Nor do I perceive how we can free the slaves of rebels, yet reasonably expect to But no good man desires a settlement un- retain slavery in the border States, even drawn to make any honorable concessions der which any section of our country in case they persist in refusing the offer of the President. Having intervened so far. extirpation of slavery, the only effectual

All men in the North will not acquiesce herself been brought, by the perils of the Neither did all acquiesce when the war if it had not its mission. But to attain hour, to think seriously of a change of was commenced; yet who that is loyal opthe good it brings, we must recognize its system as the only means left her to obtain poses it now? And what would have been the result had we waited, ere we commenced the war, for unanimity?

Some will fall off. So be it! There is small loss in that. And there is some to gain. Better an open enemy than a worthless friend. It is time that men were taking sides. As things now stand I see no use in conciliating the half loyal. He who is not for us is against us.

I think the people are ready. I believe that the loyal citizens of the North, whites throughout the Slave States? The with such small proportion of exceptions result so far has clearly shown that the as in radical national changes must be disnegro, mild and long suffering, and often regarded are to-day prepared for emanciattached to his owner, is little disposed to pation. They have paid for it in treasure, in blood; not by their opinion. They feel that the sacrifices they have made, are too vast to have been incurred, except in purchase of a great pledge of per-

Reflecting men feel too, that such a pledge is a national, not merely a northern, necessity. The South, exhausted and suffering, needs it to the full as much as we. She will soon perceive, if she does not already, that two parts of one nation, or even two coterminous nations. give it now." small, intervention may occur, and that can never again exist in amity on this continent, one slave and the other free. She cannot but see that fugitive-slave law difficulties if no others existed, would suffice to prevent this.

It is not the question whether a paper If, previously to such intervention, we be followed by a thousand practical diffithis Continent. Perhaps—but as to this intervening, except it be in our favor. we are, to avoid obstacle is impossible. We can but select the least formidable. ly sure means of terminating, quickly and self in the attitude of a slavery protector. The lives of the best of us are spent in

When dangers surround us, we must rebel fires daily bursting forth in States dicated only by the Confiscation act, not walk, in a measure, by faith. Let us do

ROBERT DALE OWEN.

From the Philadelphia North American.

Among the sums contributed to the Citizens' Bounty fund, it will be seen, there is included \$100 from "A Citisen," through Marshal Millward. The circum stances under which the subscription was made are these.

The other day Marshal Millward was riding up Fifth street in a passenger car, past the Buttonwood street hospital. As ne neared the hospital building. he saw seated in front of the building a man connected with the history of the institution, whose name has been closely mixed up with that of the notorious female secessionist, Mrs. Emilie, and who has been charged with doing far greater good to rebel prisoners in the hospital than to invalid soldiers of the Union.

The man was evidently ill at ease, as his eye caught that of the Marshal. He had been probably expecting an arrest; and as a friend sitting by him said the Marshal overheard the remark, and at the same time witnessed its effects. The Marshal, having a few minutes' leisure, alighted from the car, drew on a solemn face, and walked up to the man. "I told you so, Bill," said his friend. "He's come for you."

"Have you come for me, Mr. Millward?" "I have, sir," said the Marshall

The appearance of the man's face, as the Marshal said this, was piteous to behold. He was at last about to accompany the

Marshal, when a sudden thought struck him, "I won't go sir," said he, until I see your authority. You can't arrest me without the proper warrant." The Marshal, in an inside breast pocket. carried a large envelope just received

from Gov. Curtin, inclosing his commission to take the militia enrollment under the new conscription act. It was a formidable looking document, with red seals about the diameter of half pound weights. Keeping a straight face with great difficulty, the Marshal showed the seal of the

document—which was not read—when the man's friend said to him, 'It's no use, you'll have to go." The man at this point seemed beside himself. He jumped upon the chair, ele-

vated both his arms, and proclaimed himself a Union man in every sense of the word. "Come," said the Marshal, "its of no use. Get your hat and come on. I have rapid cures in every case:

no time to waste" "Can't I go home first, and tell my people?" he asked. "Yes, sir, after you accompany me."

"Where are you going to take me." the man pleaded, obviously thinking of a casemate in Fort Delaware. "Well," said the Marshal, suddenly

now we'll quietly go across the street,

where that sign says 'cool lager beer.' This is a hot day, and lager is a good drink when the thermometer ranges high." The man look puzzled, but followed the Marshal, his friend accompanying. The trio partook of beer and then went to the man's private office. The Marshal gradfar he had no warrant for him. The man, now reassured in his mind, comto him as a secession sympathizer, denounced the papers for using his name.

the Union in very decided terms. "Why don't you give something to the bounty fund, then?" asked the Marshal. "If these things said about von are untrue. why don't you try to show them so ?"

"I will make a donation, Mr. Millward, come up and see me on Saturday, and I'll ces on this subject. The French savan get you to give \$100 in for me.

"I will," said the man; "I'll give it to at once," and he produced a bran new hundred dollar note, which he gave to Mr. Millward, and which Mr Millward handed over to the fund.

But this isn't all. The reader may redeclaration, easily issued, will or will not member that some time ago a batch of rebgigantic abuse always involves such. Nor should we be called upon to predict in advance (for who can entirely foresee?) how each of these will ultimately be solved. and the one most munificently endowed in have I been approaching the conviction opinion in England, in France and The true question is whether greater diffi- this way, was the rebel nurse who had culties, even insuperable ones, do not be- so long been employed in the hospital emancipation of negro slaves throughout prevent the respective Governments from set any other policy. Pressed home as against the remonstrances of the Union wounded. Against the walls of this man's office, in which the Marshal was now sitting, lay a number of these satchels, apparently well filled. At this very moment a poor German opened the door pleading for charity. He had been taken prisoner from which our forces had already overrun, the broadly and boldly announced, and more what we can, and leave to God the issue. the rebel army, into which he was infact that we are fighting against brave especially if the South, desparing of savmen of our own race all increase the probing her favorite institution concedes as men of our own race, all increase the prob- ing her favorite institution, concedes, as ter His path of progress. He aids those allegiance, and was liberated. He was ragged, dirty and wretched. He bore a a legal right to its four millions of labor- port, a voluntary system of gradual eman- I feel assured that final success awaits letter from General Montgomery, which

the proprietor of said office. "There said the hundred dollar man to the Marshal, as he gave him two dollars, the as if they did not.

"don't you see how these people are sent

NO. 30.

to me ?" "Yes, but he is not secesh. He is not the kind of men that you give outfits to." Then turning to the German, the Marshal

asked-"Why don't you dress better? Where are your good clothes?" "Goot clothes? I ish got no clothes but dese rags!"

"No money?" "Not von sinkle cent, und mine family ish up in Buffalo all lying sick."
"Why don't you give him one of these

bags ?" said the Marshal. "The bags are not mine. They are sent here by friends of the wounded rebels. Captain Gibson says that such kind-

nesses to rebels are perfectly proper." The Marshal took one of the bags from the hook and examined its contents. It was a very large and shiny leather bag.
Upon the outside was painted "C. S.
Smith, C. S. A." It contained a new dressing-gown, two fine white shirts, two undershirts of fine material, a new felt hat, a coat, a bar of scented soap, towels, brush and comb. It was an outfit of the kind good enough for a gentleman to take

on a long journey.
"Shall I give him this?" asked the Marshal, the German's eyes glistening as he spoke at the prospect of clean clothing -a prospect that the poor wretch appeared not to have realized for at least six months.

"I told you they were not mine," said the man

"Then I'll take the responsibility." Saying which Marshal Millward cut off the name, and handed the bag to the German. The sickly face of the Teuton lighted up with a beam of gratitude more cloquent than words, and then he went on his way rejoicing.

The Marshal, we learn, has just obtained possession of certain correspondence shedding a great deal of light upon the history of the secessionists, male and female, who have figured so efficiently in feasting the rebels, and in treating withcontempt and contumely the wounded Union soldiers in this particular hospital.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR DYSEN-TERY AND PROTRACTED DIARRHEA.—The following simple remedy, long known in family practice, was recently tried in the camp of the New York Twenty-second Regiment, where there were from eighty to a hundred cases daily of dysentery, and with

Recipe: In a tea cup half full of vinegar, dissolve as much salt as it will take up, leaving a little excess of salt at the bottom of the cup. Pour boiling water upon the solution till the cup is two-thirds or three-quarters full. A scum will arise to the surface which must be removed. and the solution allowed to cool. changing his tone and manner, "I guess

Dose: Table spoonful three times a day till relieved.

Daniel Webster said: "Small is the sum that is required to patronize a newspaper, and amply repaid is its patron, I care not how humble and unpretending the gazettee he takes. It is next to impossible to fill a sheet without putting inually allowed him to understand that thus to it something that is worthy the supscription price. Every parent whose son is away from home at School, should supplained very much of the stigma's affixed ply him with a newspaper. I well remember what a marked difference there was between those who had access to newspapers and those who had not .and commenced reaffirming his devotion to Other things being equal, the first were always superior to the last in debate, composition and general intelligence."

SEX OF AN EGG.-M. Genin lately addressed the Paris Academie des Scienaffirms that he is now able after having "Oh, pshaw, that isn't the thing," said studied the subject for upwards of three the Marshal, "If you mean what you say years, to state with assurance that all eggs containing the germ of males have wrinkles on their smaller ends, while female eggs are smooth at the extremities. Now breeders of fowls can secure their future cocks and hens in such proportions as may suit their tastes or their wants.

Men have no right to live and

of the Union is the best servant of God and the best friend of mankind.

People often spend half their lives in contracting maladies, and the other half in trying to get rid of them.

A woman should consider her heart as licensed, like an omnibus, not to carry more than a dozen inside. Many a man's tongue is as a two-

edged sword, one of the edges cutting his friends, and the other himself.

Misers take as much care of their money as if they owned it, and use as lif-