The Democratic Watchman.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 18 1868

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

tion act of March 2 1867, and its supplements. The deficiency bill, passed February 9, 1867, which appropriated $12,000,000 for the army, contained these items of appropriation to carry into effect the reconstruction acts for the year ending June 30, 1868:

1st Military District	$ 50 000 00
2nd " "	110,000 00
3rd " "	97 000 00
4th " "	150 000 00
5th " "	250,000 00

By the act of May 29th, 1868 an additional appropriation of $87 701 55 was made for expenses of carrying into effect the reconstruction acts in the 3rd military district for the year ending June 30th, 1868 Still another deficiency bill was passed on the 25th of July, 1868, which appropriated for the same purpose for the year ending June 30, 1868:

For the 1st Military District	$ 6,000 00
" 2nd " "	127 000 00
" 4th " "	53 200 00
" 5th " "	45,000 00

And the same bill appropriated for reconstruction after June 30, 1868:

In the 1st Military District	$93 000 00
" 2nd " "	15,000 00
" 3rd " "	15 000 00
" 4th " "	25 000 00
" 5th " "	80,000 00

Here then is an aggregate since March 30 1867 of $1 754,799 80 appropriated directly and specifically for reconstruction expense, besides the general and indefinite appropriation that I have read; but the great body of expenditures for this object does not appear in this form; it is covered by military appropriations of money for the support and supply of the army. And so also in other disbursements of the government The outlays for the Freedmen's Bureau are not shown by the appropriations made directly to that object In 1866 Congress appropriated over six millions of dollars for the support of that Bureau, and in 1867 an amount somewhat exceeding $3,800 000 making for these two years an aggregate of over ten millions of dollars, and whatever amount of those appropriations is not already expended may be expended during the present year and no doubt will be fully expended, especially as there are elections to those states to be managed and controlled We need never expect any return of any portion of these moneys to the public treasury or that the whole amount of these appropriations will not be drawn But by the original act establishing that Bureau it was provided that military officers might be detailed for service in the Bureau officers regularly in the army and paid as army officers It was also provided that supplies might be turned over from the army to that Bureau and be disbursed by it, and rents and receipts from sales of property controlled by it might also be expended Thus it is when you come to examine and investigate the subject that you find that a large part of the cost of that Bureau to the government of the United States, does not appear upon the face of public reports, that it is covered up by army appropriation bills and former provisions of law, and that the amount is incapable of being ascertained It is, however very large, amounting to many millions yearly

During the three years beginning July 1, 1865, and ending June 30, 1868, there has been obtained by the government from the people through the revenue laws of the United States an amount exceeding 1500 millions of dollars—between $1500 and 1600 millions at the greenback standard the duties on imports being in this calculation reduced from gold to the paper standard What has become of that enormous amount of money? Just think how much it is—a million and a half of dollars every day over ten millions a week, forty two millions a month, over 500 millions a year, more than 1500 millions in three years since peace was secured, through triumph of our arms, by the labors and sacrifices of the men who went out to do the actual and real work of restoration and did it much better than the politicians have done it since (Applause) This money has not been paid upon the public debt Our debt is very little diminished It is yet 2 600 millions, and it is charged in perpetuity upon the labor and property of the people of the United States It has not been diminished to any considerable extent during the three years that have elapsed since the close of the war, and it is NOW ACTUALLY INCREASING IN AMOUNT What has become of this enormous mass of money, which, if one sit down to contemplate it, to ponder upon it, almost strains the imagination I have shown you where some of it has gone. It has been voted away to Radical Reconstruction in the South in the form of direct appropriations for the different military districts and in appropriations to the Freedmen's Bureau, but a greater mass of it has gone in the form of army appropriations at the rate of 100 millions of dollars a year in times of peace to pay and supply an army of 56 000 men, an unnecessary force, four fifths of which should have been disbanded in 1865. Thirty or Forty millions of dollars annually have been voted to the navy in time of peace that vessels may go prancing up the Mediterranean and looking into obscure ports in the Adriatic seas and that high salaries may be drawn by a host of useless officials. In "the piping times of peace," even the ocean has levied upon us for war purposes a mass of contribution two or three times greater than the whole expenses of the Federal government in 1830, only a generation ago.

Here is another item under my eye in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of December 3, 1866, of the expenditures of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866 How much do you suppose was spent by Congress itself, including books for that fiscal year? $4,034,532 There is the return of the actual payments by your Secretary of the Treasury. Do you not remember, too, that this Radical majority increased their own compensation from $3,000 to $5,000 a year, in that one item absorbing out of the revenues of the country a sum exceeding $6,000 per annum. By a reduction of $1,000 in the salary paid to the members of the two Houses, a saving of over $300,000 a year would be produced.

I say, then, that the political majority in Congress instead of applying the public money raised by taxation to the payment of the public debt, to which object it ought to have been scrupulously devoted to the fullest possible extent, have squandered and wasted it upon political objects of legislation) and in order to keep up in time of peace, trouble and discord and disunion in the country, in the interests of their party. What we insist upon is that now and for years past we have supported the Union, the harmony, the prosperity of the county, and that unity and harmony and prosperity have been delayed by radical misgovernment. (Applause.) Who can compute the millions that have been left out of the Treasury by Reconstruction itself by not permitting the South to reorganize peacefully as it was attempting to do in 1865? Voluntary reorganization in the South would have revived all its industries and brought our revenue laws into fruitful operation in that whole section. If that had been allowed, no doubt hundreds of millions of revenue would have been derived thence which have not been received—hundreds of millions that might have been applied upon the public debt and thus relieved us from a portion of its burden And now all over the South industries ought to be active; everywhere the hand of labor should be reaping rich gains; capital should have returned to it an adequate interest upon its investments.—Labor should be protected and encouraged there by the public policy of the general and local governments and harmony between the two races should be encouraged and cultivated instead of discord and hostility Under such a policy as this, all the latent energies of the people would be brought into cheerful action, and in regard to the revenue of the government, in regard to the industries of the people, in regard to the political institutions of the country, all would be well. A change to such a policy for the future is what we labor for, and what we expect as the certain result of the verdict of the people (Applause) We know we have a candidate who is competent to this work, well instructed in the necessities of the people, with head and with heart that both move forward on the great mission and duty which we shall charge upon him He is competent to the great office to which we propose to instal him He has been trained not only in the ordinary pursuits of civil life, he is not only conversant with the business interests of the country of every kind and description, but he has been placed in high public office where he has been tested and where his character and his capacity have become known. (Applause) He was Chief Magistrate of the greatest of our American States during the very pinch of the war, when the struggle was most difficult, when patriotic efforts was most demanded and he was equal to that occasion (Applause) Within an equal period of time no Chief Magistrate of any of our states sent a greater number of men into the armies of the United States nor organized them more ably and promptly than he, none followed them with a greater amount of care and of sympathy while they were in the tented field As to the State of New York the officers and soldiers of that State know these facts, and their appreciation of them will be manifested by that magnificent majority by which his native State will give to Horatio Seymour its electoral votes in November next (Great applause)

New Advertisements.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION

Whereas, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "an act relating to the election of this commonwealth" approved the 2d day of July, A D 1839, I D Z KLINE, high sheriff of the county of Centre, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid that a general election will be held in the county of Centre, on the SECOND TUESDAY (13th) of OCTOBER, 1868 at which time the following persons are to be elected

One person as Auditor General of Pennsylvania

One person as Surveyor General of Pennsylvania

One person for President Judge of the 25th Judicial district

One person to fill the office of Representative in Congress from 18th district

One person to fill the office of member of the House of Representatives, to represent the county of Centre in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person for District Attorney of Centre county

One person for Commissioner of Centre county

One person for county Surveyor of Centre county

One person for Auditor of Centre county

In pursuance of said Act, I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several boroughs and townships within the county of Centre, are as follows, to wit

The electors of the county of Centre will take notice that the said General Election will be held at the following places

For the township of Haines, at the public house of Absalom Harter, in the town of Aaronsburg

For the township of Half Moon, at the school house in Stormstown.

For the township of Taylor, at the house erected for the purpose on the property of Leonard Meryman.

For the township of Miles, at the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the township of Potter, at the house of R. H. Porter Old Fort.

For the township of Gregg, at the house of [illegible]

For the township of Ferguson, at the school house in Pine Grove

For the township of Harris, at the school house in Boalsburg.

For the township of Patton, at the house of Potter Murray.

For the borough of Bellefonte, and Spring and Benner townships, at the court house in Bellefont.

For the township of Walker, at the school house in Hublersburg.

For the borough and township of Howard, at the house of Mrs. Elias Tipton.

For the borough of Philipsburg, at the new school house in said borough.

For the township of Rush, at the school house in Philipsburg.

For the township of Snow Shoe, at the school house near the house of Samuel Askey.

For the township of Marion, at the school house in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg, at the school house in Milesburg.

For the township of Boggs, at the new school house in Central City.

For the township of Houston, at the house of John R[illegible]

For the township of Penn, at the house of W. L. Musser.

For the township of Liberty, at the school house in Eaglevile.

For the township of worth, at the school house in Port Matilda.

For the township of Burnsides, at the house of John Boaz.

For the township of Curtin, at the school house near Robt Manns.

For the borough of Unionville and Union township, at the school house in Unionville.

~~NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN~~

"That every person except the Justice of the Peace who shall have any office, appointment of profit, or trust under the United States or of this State, or any city or incorporated districts, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, as subordinated officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, executive, or judicial department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or any corporated district, and, also, that every member of Congress or of the State Legislature and select or common council of any incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspectors or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or officer of such election shall be eligible to be voted for.

And the said Act, of Assembly entitled 'An Act referring to elections of this Commonwealth,' passed July 21, 1839, further provides as follows, to wit

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector, shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected judge shall not attend then the inspector who received the highest number votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of an hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectfully to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judge when called on in relation to the right of any assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matter in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and of such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors or either of them may from time to time require."

"No person shall be premitted to vote at any election other than a white freeman, of the age of twenty one years or more who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days, immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removes therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State *six months* PROVIDED That the free white citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty one and twenty two years and have resided in the election districts ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote although they shall have paid no taxes

"No person shall be entitled to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners, unless, First, he procures a receipt for the payment, within two years, of a State or county tax, assessed either on his oath or affirmation of another, but that he has paid such a tax, or any failure to produce such a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or second, if he claims a right to vote by being an elector between the ages of twenty one and twenty two years, he shall deposit [illegible] one year next before his application and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and not be otherwise entitled to vote in consequence thereof but no assessor shall be compelled to attend more than one day for the purpose aforesaid, and give such other information as is required by this act upon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the inspectors list and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word 'tax,' if the claim be admitted to vote by reason of, for such vote to be called out by the clerks, who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by them

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, of his right to vote whether found therein or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspector to examine such person on oath as to his qualification, and if it claims to have resided within the State for one year or more his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten day next immediately preceding said election, and shall also himself swear to his bona fide residence in pursuance to his lawful calling as within the district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein

"*Every person* qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required of his residence and payment of taxes, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside

"If any person shall attempt to prevent an officer of an election under this act, from holding such election or use or threaten any violance to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use or practice any intimidation threats, force or violance, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such *persons on conviction shall be fined* in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and to be imprisoned for any time not less than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to court where the trial of such offences shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the ward district or township, where the said offence was committed and not entitled therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred, and not more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of the election within this commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof or any written or printed advertisement, challange or invite any such persons to make such bet or wager upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount bet or offered to be bet.

"If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together with the intent illegally to vote *tries and procure* another to do so, he or they so offending shall upon conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars and be imprisoned not less than three nor more than twelve months.

"If any person qulified to vote in this commonwealth agreeable to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any election for the purpose of issuing tickets or influencing the citizens qulified to vote to vote, he shall on conviction forfeit any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any therm not exceeding three months."

The election to open between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock in the forenoon and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed

The several Inspectors and Judges elected on the 3d Friday of March last, in pursuance of the 3d section of the act of the 2d of July 1830, will hold the election on Tuesday, the 13th day of October next.

The judges are to make their returns for the county of Centre, at the court house, in Bellefonte, on Friday, the 16 of October, A. D. 1868.

Given under my hand and seal at Bellefonte this 11th day of September, A. D. 1868.

D. Z KLINE, *Sheriff.*

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Silks, Shawls, Dress Goods, Linen Goods, Linnes, Dry Goods, Cottons, Fancy Goods, Albums, Bibles, Silver Plated Ware, Cutlery, Watches, Sewing Machines, &c,

These articles to be sold at the uniform price OF ONE DOLLAR EACH.

and not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive

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By Patronizing this sale you have a chance to exchange your goods.

The smallest Article sold for ONE DOLLAR can be exchanged for a Silver Plated, Five Bottled Revolving Castor, or your Choice of a large variety of other Articles upon Exchange List.

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Certificates giving a complete description of articles to be sold for One Dollar, will be sold at the rate of ten cents each

FOR A CLUB OF THIRTY, AND THREE DOLLARS,

The person sending it can have their choice of the following articles as their commission 20 *yards cotton cloth*, Harris Cloth Paints Pattern, Splendid Bowie Knife, Lancaster Quilt, Engraved Silver Plated Soup Ladle, Pair Ladies' extra quality Cloth Boots, Print Dresses Pattern, Worsted Breakfast Shawls, White Linen Table Cloth, set of steel handled Knives and Forks, set of Silver Plated Forks, Embossed Table Spoon, Elegant Engraved Silver Plated Gold Lined Goblet, Violin and Bow, Fancy Dress Pattern Elegant Silk Beaded Parasol, 100 picture Morocco Photograph Album, Elegant Ivory Handled Spangled Silk Fan, One dozen large size Linen Towels, Fancy Balmoral Skirt Ladies' Morocco Shopping Bag, Honeycomb Quilt Alhambra Quilt, Ladies' Splendid Square Wool Shawl, Ladies' Solid Gold California Diamond Ring, Gent's Plain or Engraved Gold Ring (16 carets fine) Ladies' Solid Black Walnut Writting Desk Ladies' Fancy Black Walnut Work Box, Cottage Clock, one dozen Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs extra quality, or One Dozen Gent's Linen Handkerchiefs

FOR A CLUB OF SIXTY, AND SIX DOLLARS

One of the following articles. 40 *yards sheeting* Harris Cloth Paints and Vest Pattern, Pair Honeycomb Quilts, Cylinder Watch Double Barrel Rifle Pistol, Fancy Cashmere Dress Pattern, Tribet Shawl, Three Yards Double width Waterproof Cloaking, Four Yards Wool Crocking, Set of Lace Curtains, Ladies' Double Wood Stitch Shoe Pliable Leather Basket, Splendid Engraved Silver Pattern Ice Pitcher, Engraved Silver Plated Teapot, 100 picture Turkey Morocco Photograph Album, Lancaster Quilt, Alpaca Dress Pattern, Engraved Silver Plated Revolving Castor, Pair Gents Calf Boots, Splendid Balmoral Skirt Set of Ivory Handled Knives, with Silver Plated Forks, Rosewood Frame Brass Alarm Clock, Pair of all Wool Blankets, Splendid Beaded and Lined Silk Parasol, Ladies' Splendid Morocco Traveling Bag, Parent Alhambra Quilts, Twenty Yards Print or a Marseilles Quilt

FOR A CLUB OF ONE HUNDRED, AND $10 00,

60 *yards sheeting* Fancy Cashmere Coat, Pants and Vest Pattern, extra quality, Engraved Silver Plated Six Bottled Revolving Castor, with Cut Glass Bottles, Pair Splendid Rose Blankets, Splendid Engraved Silver Plated Tea Set, (three pieces, Sugar Bowl, Tea Pot and Creamer) Silver Plated Cake Basket, Fancy Plain Wool Long Shawl Twenty five Yards Hemp Carpeting, Splendid Violin and Bow, English Barage Shawl, Splendid Alpacca Dress Pattern, Silver Hunting Cased Watch Splendid Bible with Elegant Steel Engravings, Family Record and Photograph Page, Poplin Dress Pattern, Engraved Silver Plated Ice Pitcher, Splendid Beaver Cloak Pattern, Sharp's Revolver, Splendid Accordeon, Music Box, One Pair Fine Damask Table Covers with One Dozen Dinner Napkins to match

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Agents will please take notice of this Do not send names, but number your clubs from one upwards Make you letters short and and plain as possible

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☞ Be sure and send money by registered letter, when possible In some instances Country Postmasters have refused to forward letters to us, supposing that our business came under the law against Lotteries Gift Enterprises, &c, although it has been over and over declared lawful by the legal authorities. This action is instigated by the jealousy of Country Merchants. In *case any* Postmaster should again decline to forward letters, SEND BY EXPRESS

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EXECUTORS NOTICE.

Letters of Testamentary, on the estate of Phebe Keene, having been granted to the undersigned, he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated by law, for settlement. ROBERT LEE,

13-36—6t* *Executor.*

Burnside & Thomas.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS'

Offer to the Public one of the largest and best selected stocks of merchandise, in Centre county. Call, examine and see for yourself

THE Largest and Best Stock of warranted Boots and Shoes, warranted to give satisfaction, at reduced prices, only to be found at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

SPICES of all varieties, ground to order and warranted to be strictly pure. It is the only place you can find unadulterated spices. Try them for your own satisfaction. You can only find them at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

HANDSAWS, knives, spoons, coffee mills, shovels, spades, rakes, hoes, lamps, forks, chains, &c., at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

HORSE COLLARS, if you don't want your horse's shoulders galled and made sore, get good horse collars, at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'

HARNESS, collars, cart whips, carriage whips, in great variety, government gears, saddles, bridles, martingale check lines, cart gears, tug harness, buggy harness, Lames, &c Everything in the saddlery line, at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

FISHING TACKLES, rods lines, hooks flies, sea bass baskets, &c. Rig you out to catch trout at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

FINE GROCERIES, mocha coffee, old gov java, best quality Rio coffee, best olong black teas, green teas, lozering syrup, golden syrup Drips fine article baking molasses, rice and everything in the grocery line at the lowest cash prices in the market BURNSIDE & THOMAS', is the place

IT IS known to all in Bellefonte and through the county if you want a good article go to BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

LEATHER of all discriptions, french calf skin, spanish sole leather, morocco sheep skins, linings. Everything in the leather line warranted to give satisfaction at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'

SHOE MAKERS TOOLS and findings, in all their varieties, at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

SADDLERS BUCKLES, hooks, late spots, rings Everything a saddler wants for the manufacture of harness to be found at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'

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TOYS of all kinds at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

NEW PATTERNS of oil cloths, at reduced prices, at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'

NOTIONS of all kinds, stolring's gloves, Handkerchiefs, combs, pocket books in all their variety and very cheap, at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'

TURKEY PRUINS, raisens, peaches apples, oranges, lemons, all kinds of foreign fruits, Hams, bacon &c., BURSIDE & THOMAS'.

CANNED FRUITS, peaches, tomatoes, pine apples, and peas in great variety, at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

BADITS SOAP, Wm. Hagan and Keons, olive soap, Dobbins' soap, Jesse Oakley's soaps, old castile, pure, Palm soap, Elderling's soap, and a great variety of other soaps, at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

THE highest market price paid for all kinds of country produce, at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

Whitman's celebrated confections,
Whitman's celebrated chocolate,
Baker's chocolate, Smith's chocolate,
China Ginger, English Pickles,
American Pickles, at
BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

WHITE FISH, Herring, mackeral, &c., at BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

13 1 1y

Drugs and Dye

RINGS,
Rings Rings
Rings Rings
Rings To *Rings*
Rings store gray *Rings*
Rings hair to its orig- *Rings*
Rings inal color. Eradi- *Rings*
Rings cate Dandruff and *Rings*
Rings from the humors *Rings*
Rings SCALP, *Rings*
Rings and prevent *Rings*
Rings BALD- *Rings*
Rings ness, *Rings*
Rings Rings
RINGS.

Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia is the Miracle of the age!

Gray headed People have their locks restored by it to the *dark, lustrous, silken tresses* of youth and are happy!

Young People, with *high faded or red* Hair, have these unfashionable colors changed to a beautiful auburn, and rejoice!

People whose heads are covered with *Dandruff* and *Humors*, use it, and have clean coats and clear and healthy scalps!

Bald Headed Veterans have their remaining locks tightened, and the bare spots covered with a luxuriant growth of Hair, and dance for joy!

Young Gentemen use it because it is richly perfumed!

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Every body *must* and *will* use it, because it is the *cleanest* and *best* article in the market!

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Beware of counterfeits! And injurious imitations which flood the country

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The celebrated author, in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice That the alarming consequences of self abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically

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to the new room (No 3) under Brokerhoff's hotel, which he has fitted up for that purpose and having largely increased his stock now prepared to furnish his customers with pure

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PATENT MEDICINES
PURE WINES & LIQUORS

for medicinal use, DYE STUFFS such as most every article to be found in an establishment of this kind, such as
Horse and Cattle Powder Coal
Oil Alcohol, Linseed Oil,
Glass, Paints, Putty,
Sponges. Also the
largest and
best collection of
PERFUMERY AND FOILET SOAPS

ever brought to this place. Tobacco and cigars of the most approved brands, constantly on hand He would call the attention of the public to his stock of notions consisting of

Hair Tooth Nail, Flesh and Paint Brushes
Cutlery, Pipes, Drinking Cups, Chess
and Backgammon boards, Chess
Men Dominoes, &c &c
Also, a large variety of
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