The Democratic Watchman.

The Tax-Payers' Revolution.

All over the length and breadth of this broad land we see a high tide of changes—changes from bad to good, from Radicalism to Democracy.

Everywhere the tax-payers the people, are leaving the ranks of the destructive party, are withdrawing from under the black flag of the Jacobins pirates, and marshaling themselves under the protecting folds of the Democratic standard

Everywhere you go, and the more you travel the more you see, you will become convinced of this most important fact—The people do not talk so much Radicalism now as they did; they do not talk so much about "rebel" and "traitor," and use such shallow *arguments* in an effort to controvert the straightforward charges made by the Democracy, of corruption, fraud and villainy in the Radical administration of affairs.

The people have become disgusted with these weak, senseless tirades, and have left them solely to the leaders of Jacobism—the petty editors and orators of the party

Taxes—
Bonds—
Tariffs—
Negro Bureau—
Standing Armies—
Radical Thieves—
Radical injustice and dishonesty generally!

These are the questions that now engage the attention of the people of the United States, and from East to West, from North to South throughout the length and breadth of this land, upon the hill-tops and deep into the valleys, go everywhere, and you will find that the tax payers unanimously

Demand a change!

Heretofore it has been their custom to attend closely to the business of the shop or the farm, resting securely and prosperously under the good and economical administration of the Democracy With the advent of Radicalism they suspected nothing wrong but they now see much that is not right They have opened their eyes to much within the past year or two, and they have discovered Radicalism in all its corruption and rascality.

They have discovered that while they were busy in the field with the plow Radical officials were engaged in stealing the money they had paid into the treasury in the shape of taxes and tariffs

They discovered that while they were working from twelve to eighteen hours each day in order to meet the demands of the relentless tax gatherer, the Radical Rump Congress was industriously engaged in concocting schemes to increase the burdens of taxation and put on more tax gatherers

"The multitudes in all countries are patient to a certain point" The patience of the American people has been severely tried, but it even are no more of the rule of Radicalism no more of taxing the poor for the support of the rich, no more of taxation to support three millions of hardy, able negroes, no more of taxation to keep a useless and expensive army in time of peace, no more of taxation to support in office the Radical pirates who have destroyed governments and constitutions made by Jefferson and Washington, and then compared of that revolution which brought, through fire and sword, our freedom from tyranny, our national existence, no more of taxation to fill the pockets of Radical thieves who hang about the people's treasury; no more of taxation that Radical Congressmen may have money to vote away in worthless appropriations Of these things the people are wearying

Against these things they rebel!

Radicalism has taxed, and bled, and burdened them, until they will no longer stand it, hence we find them taking their places beside the yeoman Democracy of the land, and demanding for themselves and their posterity.

Equal Taxation
One Currency for all
Sovereignty of the States
Economy in public affairs
Union, and peace, and Republican Government forever.

These are the live issues of the pending canvass Upon these issues are the people arrayed in solid opposition to the Radical thieves and shoddyites at Washington, and in opposition to the boodholder and aristocrat, the enemy of the laboring men everywhere.

This is the Tax-Payers' Revolution

Let Radicalism beware!—*La Crosse Democrat.*

"COMMENTS on the Presidential candidates," which every voter should read and consider:

Blair saved Missouri from secession in 1861, and he and Seymour will save the country from the Radicals in 1868

Colfax, in 1864, said that he would not vote for a foreigner or a Catholic Will the foreigners or Catholics vote for Colfax in 1868?"

The Freedmen's Bureau—a device for supporting the idle negro at the expense of the white man—$50,660,000, per year.

Blair fought to keep the Southern States in the Union, the Republicans are fighting to keep them out of the Union Which is right?

Grant says, "Let us have peace" Woe to him who says "Peace, peace, when there is no peace."

The high road to repudiation is the constant increase of the national debt Under Radical rule, from August 1, 1868 the increased debt is over $12,000,000.

"Arms, give us arms!" cry the carpet baggers. "Let us have peace," says Grant

Radicals and traitors deny the binding obligations of the Constitution Grant has no policy.

Seymour's policy, "economy, reduction of the national debt, less taxes, specie payments" Grant has "no policy".

Let there be no more robbing the Government under the cry loyalty.

Grant has no policy, consequently his election is not insured Seymour has a policy and his election is insured by the people.

Seymour saved Pennsylvania from the Southern rebels in 1863—He will save the Union from the Radical rebels in 1868

The country cannot afford to elect a deaf and dumb President, said Greeley, in 1867. The people in 1868 say the same thing.

Temperence, soberness and chastity is the policy of Seymour. Grant has "no policy" of that kind

If General Grant was "not fitted by education and taste," to accept a diplomatic mission to Mexico, is he fitted by education to be President of the United States?

Butler indorses Grant Who will indorse Butler? Internal debt August 1 1868. $2 573 000 000—Gold $1 46 Who pays the taxes?

More Debts!—More Bonds!!—More Taxes!!!

When Congress passed the appropriation bills for the current fiscal year, it was well known to those conversant with our finances, that the amounts voted would not pay for the things authorized to be done. The people were warned and assured, that the reduced appropriations were intended for the effect on the election—and that the actual sums which must be expended in 1868 and 1869 would not be less than the expenditures of 1867 69 In other words, the Radicals *knew* that the sums they voted would not cover the expenditures they had authorized—but that they meant to square everything as they did last year, with another Deficiency Bill.

Now we have the figures to prove these charges from the Treasury Ledger—prepared and attested by Alexander Delmar, Esq., Director of the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department at Washington.

We shall not tire nor perplex our readers with the figures arrayed and arranged by Mr Delmar, but will notice the main points only—the most important of which is, that if the Treasury endeavors to meet its current expenditures this year, it will fall short in receipts, the enormous sum of

$151,339,202!!

As thus

The unavoidable expenditures for 1868 69 will be ...	$175,959,202
The receipts will not exceed	24,620,000
Making the above deficit of	$151,339,202

And this enormous sum can only be provided by further loans and increased taxes! There is no escape from this result Somebody must go unpaid—the Army or the Navy, or the Freedmen's Bureau, or the Pensioners—or there must be more loans and higher taxes. For the annual expenditure authorized by Congress is more than it was last year, and no reduction can be looked for, or is possible

Mr Delmar goes on to say that as additional taxation is regarded as impracticable, there is, therefore, no apparent way out of the difficulty but to increase the public debt by the issue of more bonds. This the Treasury has power to do until the whole sum of the public debt amounts to two thousand, eight hundred and twenty-seven millions, or its amount at the date of the passage of the act of the 12th of April, 1866

Yes! Mr McCulloch can sell more bonds and he must sell them, or stop payment! We implore the people who are daily and nightly cajoled and deceived by lying Radical speakers and writers with stories of reduced expenditures, to look at these figures They are reliable They are official They are taken from the ponderous records of the Treasury Department and cannot successfully be impugned We are told that Mr. Wells, the authority for many of the garbled statistics the Radicals use on the stump, will *not notice* Mr Delmar's *Statement* It is not likely that he will He could only try to do so at best. The facts are incontrovertible

The item of interest on the public debt is put down at one hundred and thirty millions—most of this could be saved by buying up the bonds with greenbacks Is it not better to do this than to issue more bonds, or to levy new taxes? One of these things we must do Choose ye, citizens of Pennsylvania—we used to appeal to *freemen!* But are the people true who have an intolerable burden bound to their shoulders? Will you issue more bonds, or will you pay off those you now owe in greenbacks?—*Genius of Liberty*

New Advertisements.

MOSHANON HOUSE.
PHILIPSBURG, PA.

This long established and well known Hotel, having been purchased by the undersigned, he announces to the former patrons of the establishment and to the public generally, that he intends refitting it thoroughly, and is prepared to render the most satisfactory accommodations to all who may favor him with their patronage. All who stop with him will find his table abundantly supplied with the best fare the market will afford. His Bar will always contain the choicest of liquors. His stabling is the best in town.

Give him a call one and all, and he feels confident that all will be satisfied with their accommodation. Stages run to and from the house. JOHN S. GRAY.
11-30 *Proprietor*

GENTLEMEN.—I can furnish you with all sizes of the Quaker City White Shirts and challenge any trade to produce them equal. W. W. MONTGOMERY.

Hoofland's Bitters.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

The Great Remedies for all Diseases of the

LIVER, STOMACH, OR DIGESTIVE ORGANS

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs, and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated, and entirely *free from alcoholic admixture of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, &., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Those who have no objection to the combination of the Bitters, as stated, will use.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

They are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues, the choice between the two being a mere matter of taste, the Tonic being the most palatable.

The stomach, from a variety of causes, as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very apt to have its functions deranged. The Liver, sympathizing as closely as it does with the Stomach, then becomes affected, the result of which is that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-burn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heart, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

The sufferer from these diseases should exercise the greatest caution in the selection of a remedy for his case, purchasing only that which he is assured from his investigations and inquiries possess true merit, is skillfully compounded, is free from injurious ingredients, and has established for itself a reputation for the cure of these diseases In this connection we would submit those well known remedies—

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Twenty two years since they were first introduced into this country from Germany, during which time they have undoubtedly performed more cures, and benefited suffering humanity to a greater extent, than any other remedies known to the public

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY

Resulting from any Cause whatever prostration of the system, induced by Severe labor hardships Exposure, Fevers, &c.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole system, the appetite is strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being

PERSONS ADVANCED IN LIFE,

And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this *Bitters* or the *Tonic*, an elixir that will instil new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE

It is a well-established fact that fully one half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health, or, to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid devoid of all energy extremely nervous, and have no appetite.

To this class of persons the *Bitters*, or the *Tonic*, is especially recommended

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies They will cure every case of *marasmus*, without fail

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONALS

HON GEO W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa, writes

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system. Yours, truly.

GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, April 28 1868.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect JAMES THOMPSON"

From Rev. Joseph H Kennard, D. D. Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia

CAUTION

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co.

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle, $1 00
" " " half dozen, 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles $1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for 7 50

☞Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, order get the genuine.

For sale by Y. P. GREEN, Druggist, Bellefonte, Pa.

And by druggists generally.

March 28.—1868-1 w

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 TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3d, 1868, for the purpose of electing 26 electors, who will vote for a Candidate for President and Vice President of the United States

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 M Guire.

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. Eliza 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 former place of holding elections

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

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

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 Justices 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 relating 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 or 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, at 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 preceeding 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 remove 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 the 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 claim a right to vote by being an elector between the ages of twenty one and twenty two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State one year next before his application and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the accounts given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the inspector's list and a note made opposite therein by writing the word 'tax,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of, for such votes all 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 thereon 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 he 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 days next immediately preceeding said election, and shall also himself swear that his bonafied residence in persurance to his lawful calling is 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 sue 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 connection 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 term 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 1839 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 14th day of September, A. D. 1868.

D. Z KLINE, *Sheriff*

MESSRS. LAZARUS & MORRIS,

OPTICIANS & OCULISTS

HARTFORD, CONN,

Have, with a view to meet the increased demand for their celebrated PERFECTED SPECTACLES, appointed

GEORGE W. PATTON,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

Bellefonte, Penna.

As their Sole Agent for this place. They have taken care to give all needful instructions, and have confidence in the ability of their agent to meet the requirements of all customers. An opportunity will be thus afforded, to procure, at all times *Spectacles Unequalled by any for their Strengthening and Preserving Qualities.*

Too much cannot be said as to their SUPERIORITY over the ordinary glasses worn There is

No Glimmering, Wavering of the Sight,
Dizziness, or

other unpleasant sensation, but on the contrary, from the peculiar construction of the Lenses, they are

SOOTHING and PLEASANT,

causing a feeling of relief to the wearer, and *producing a clear* and *distinct vision*, as in the natural healthy sight. They are the only spectacles that

Preserve as well as Assist the Sight!

And are the CHEAPEST because the BEST always lasting MANY YEARS without change being necessary.

CAUTION.

Mr. George W. Patton, dealer in Watches Clocks, Jewelry, &c., is their ONLY Agent appointed in this place.

☞ WE EMPLOY NO PEDDLERS. ☜

13-34—1y.

MONTOUR HOUSE, LOCK HAVEN,

IRA A CHURCH, *Proprietor*

This elegant hotel, formerly known as the "Washington House," on Water street, is now ready for the reception of visitors and boarders. It has been elegantly furnished, and its table is always supplied with the best. Visitors to Lock Haven will find this the pleasantest place in the city. A free Buss conveys the guests of the house to and from the various trains. 11-36

New York Columns.

LICENSED BY THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITY.

S. C. THOMPSON & CO'S
GREAT
ONE DOLLAR SALE OF

Silks, Shawls, Dress Goods, Linen Goods Linens, 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
The most popular and economical method of doing business in the country
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,

TERMS TO AGENTS.

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 Spoon Holder, Pair Ladies' extra quality Cloth Boots, Print Dresses Pattern, Worsted Breakfast Shawls, White Linen Table Cloth, set of steel bladed Knives and Forks, set of Silver Plated Forks, Embossed Table Spread, 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 Shipping Bag, Honeycomb Quilt, Alhambra Quilt, Ladies' Splendid Square Wool Shawl, Ladies' Solid Gold California Diamond Ring, Gent's Plain or Engraved Gold Ring (16 carats fine) Ladies' Solid Black Walnut Writing 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 FIFTY 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, Thibet Shawl, Three Yards Double width Waterproof Cloaking, Four Yards Wool Frocking, Set of Lace Curtains, Ladies' Double Wool Shawl, Silver Plated Card Basket, Splendid Engraved Silver Plated Ice Pitcher, Engraved Silver Plated Teapot, 100 picture Turkey Morocco Photograph Album, Lancaster Quilt, Alpacca Dress Pattern, Engraved Silver Plated six bottled Revolving Castor, Paint Gent's 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, Pair of Alhambra Quilts, Thirty Yards Print or a Marseillier Quilt.

FOR A CLUB OF ONE HUNDRED, AND $100 00,

50 *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 Plaid Wool Long Shawl Twenty five Yards Hemp Carpeting, Splendid Violin and Bow, English Barege 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 Brass Clock Pattern Sharps Revolver, Splendid Accordeon, Music Box, One Pair Fine Damask Table Covers with One Dozen Dinner Napkins to match.

Commissions for larger Clubs in Proportion

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.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

☞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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