SOMEOF CHREST AND STREET FOR THE DEMOCRAT.

History of the Republican Party Me.13

bet ween the ancient political parties de-nominated Demogratic and Federal, has been obliterated, and that they have been so blended together in later years that their former characteristics and features their former characteristics and features can no longer be traced. Henry Clay in 1812 defined the federal as the opposition to the Democratic party, and that is its Other points of character are also discern-

their portrait, as follows: "The federalists, defeated in their schemes of obtaining power by rallying parties to the principles of monarchism, have changed their tack, and thrown out another barrel to the whale. The Missou-'ri question is for power."

party. Clay says: "The federalists tack | ed in a day in any state on which the fedwith every gale—they carry the flag of eral power choose to plant an army; and every nation and every party, steady in this war will be conducted on that soil one purpose to steer into the haven of where the evil standa which demands re-Jefferson says: "They are taking advantage of the virtuous feelings of the people to effect a division of parties by a geographical line; they expect this will insure them on local principles the majority they could never obtain on principles of federalism. Some of the leaders, if they could attain the power, their ambition would rather use it to keep the Ungreater number of coadjutors. The question has given resurrection to the Hart-ford Convention men. Desperate of retheir sins had hurled them.

He wrote to John Adams in 1821: "What does the Holy Alliance mean to do with us on the Missouri question?— The real question is, are our slaves to be presented with freedom and a dagger?— For if Congress has power to regulate the conditions of the inhabitants of the states within the states, it will be but another exercise of that power to declare that all shall be free. Are we then to see again Athenian and Lacedemonian confederacies? Or is this the tocsin of merely a servile war? Surely they will parley a while, and give us time to get out of the way."

Can a portraiture of character and principles be given more accurately than Jefferson has given of the party in power? He is out of the way, and the slaves are presented with freedom and a dagger!-The holy alliance of his day are the Chris- of the huly alliance which threatened evetian and infidel abolitionists united in one ry man with death who refused to join grand crusade against the south, and the inquisition of Spain was not more to be there called a Christian branch of he same dreaded than this holy alliance, formed in holy alliance, spake thus in June, 1861: the days of Thomas Jefferson, and which has planted its flag with the motto, "The his opinion that history had on record no poses, he made the following speech in shed." the Senate, appealing to the humanity of "Dr. Guthrie cries peace! Letthere be ernment are nothing, the acknowledged and incentestible rights of the states are nothing, civil war, a dissolution of the Unin which are concentrated the hopes of a ment was nothing—the incontestible woodward are nothing. Their purights of the states was nothing. The majority in October next.—We will soon pose is abolition—concealed by the thin-war power they thought they could use if inform the Intelligencer who wants to see slavery in the District of Columbia, the bune says, "Statesmen who have no highprohibition of the removal of slaves from able tendency of their proceedings is, if pressed as they go." these should be found insufficient, to invoke finally the more potent powers of the bayonet. The subject of slavery in the District of Columbia and the territo ries, are but so many masked batteries, of infidelity and christianity united. Every concealing the real point of attack. The point of attack is the institution of slavery as it exists in these states. It is to liberate three million of slaves held in bondage within them. The first impediment never taught his disciples to spread his in which he said that we had no right, in their way is the utter want of power in gospel by first and by sword. the general government to effect their purpose. The Constitution of the United States could never have been formed upon the principle of investing the general government with authority to abolish avery at their pleasure. It never can be the pleasure. It never can be the pleasure. The exercise of

powers of the states, and subverting the Union; and beneath the ruins of the Un-

liberty of that head. The issect of the Who Will Vote for Geo. W Woodward. African race in the United States is inan race. An immediate abolition of slavery sa the abolitionists propose, would end THOMAS TREFFERSON WARNS THE PROPER in civil war, and the extermination or subjugation of one race or the other. Those It is often asserted that the distinction between the ancient political parties de two races cannot live under the same government.

ernment equally free."
The republicans may nesert as solemnly as they have done heretofore that they is ineffaceable that declares many or all of distinguishing feature at the present day. menced had they not believed it would result in establishing their power over the able. Thos. Jefferson in 1820 sketches nation by military force—and thus control the south at their pleasure. In Feb. 1861, three months before the war commenced, the Tribune said:

"If war between the sections once begins, it will be a war to extinguish slavery. Cannot everybody see how easy it will be if civil war commences, to make What a similarity of metaphor Glay & the destruction of slavery the issue of the Jefferson use in their description of this war? The institution could be overturn-

> All know how hard Horace Greeley labored to prevent a compromise, and thus avert civil war. The Tribune of June,

"Mr. Crittenden is coming to Wash ngton with a dozen new pocket handkerchiefs, and we are to have the big yearly mivel and slaver over the Union. This is bition would rather use it to keep the Union together, but others have ever had in view a separation. Of one thing I am certain—that the passage of slaves from one state to another would not make a slave of a single human being who would not be so without it; so their diffusion of fore you make such an impotent conclusion. This is the interest of the series of the ver a greater surface would make them sion as that. The wide nation loathe the Gov. Curtin signed after he was pledged individually happier, and facilitate eman-cipation by dividing the burden on a of their mouths. There are hundreds of thousands who would rather see your capstate is an independent sovereignty withitalicity with not one stone left anonsin ford Convention men. Desperate of regaining power under old political distinctions, they have adroitly wriggled into its seat, under the auspices of morality, and worthy the name, or such a miserable husk are again in the ascendancy from which and shell of administration as they have had for slow and humiliating years. Nay, they would prefer the passages which lead to the safety of stable power, though fire and blood; Gentlemen, if you attempt to betray the nation by compromise, you will resign or be resigned. The fashion of elevating heads at Temple Bar is a little obsolete; but no set of men are beyond the reach of the people. If the people break out in mobs when the dove of peace is wooing the land, beware of them when they are in the panoply of war. The same men who have touched ballots can handle a cartridge. They will as readily organize a military despotism as they can reconstruct on the foundations of tranquil arbitization; Speeches of fraternity and old brotherhood are not the wants of the hour, and the breath is wasted in crying

> under the sword." These sentitionts are from one branch

Constitution of the United States is an war that proved so dreadful and disastagreement with death and a covenant rous as this; that there was not a Chriswith hell." Under the inspiration of the tian in the house who had not lifted his horror he felt at the discovery of its pur- voice in prayer to God to stop this blood-

the Northern people, and warning the no bloodshed, for you are brothers! We people against its designs. He says, "The can tell Dr. Guthrie that the anti-slavery abolitonists are resolved to persevere in sentiment of America is made of sterner the pursuit of their objects at all hazards. stuff. We hope the government will take with them the rights of property are no-thing, the deficiencies of the general gov-slavery by the armed hand, and the edge of the sword."—Greeley.
Henry Clay said the abolitionists would

resort to the bayonet—that with them ion, and the overthrow of a government, the want of powers in the general govern nest veil. The immediate abolition of war could only be brought on. The Tri er ideas of government than are drived state to state, and the refusal to admit from the Constitution and statute books any new state permitting within its limits are not the men for these times. We the institution of slavery, are but so many must have men who will not prate about means to the accomplishment of the same the Union—the Constitution and the flag. end at which they avowedly aim-are but True men value Constitution and laws onso many short stages in the long and ly as a means to an end, and when they bloody road to the distant goal at which can no longer accomplish that object, they would finally arrive. They began they are trampled under toot as nullities. their operations by proposing to employ It is for President Lincoln to decide wheonly persuasive means, but to the agency ther he will be a leader in this war of freeof persuasion they now propose to substitute the powers of the ballot-box, and he snatches the sceptre from his hands.— Churches cannot prosper, so long as their must be blind to what is passing around us, who does not perceive that the inevitown way, proclaiming liberty to the oppolitical caucus rooms. The N. Y. Jour-

This is the holy alliques formed in New England against slavery in the days of lew years, says Jefferson—the holy crusade of Win. "The people in some parts of the land Lloyd Garrison, and the holy inquisition have been wholly without clergymen. man who ever revered the names of Thos. Jefferson, Clay and Webster, will break sway from this alliance as he would break away from the embrace of Satan: Christ

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY

NEW GOODS! Union; and beneath the runs of the Union; and beneath accordance of GOODs, arrived at the world-be buried; sconer or later, the A second approximant of GOODs, arrived at the Tunner;

The Bucks County Intelligences asks the question "Who wants to see a Copper-head Governor elected, in Pennsylvania? This question we will answer by particularizing the several classes and kluds, of voters who not only wish to see a "Copperhead" Governor elected, but will vote for Goo, W. WOODWARD in Octobre

L. Every soldier who was provided by Andrew G. Curtin with shoddy uniform with worthless shoes, and with defective blankets, in order that the friends of that distinguished patriot could make large contract profits on which the Governor would receive his commission.

II. Every soldier who was seduced into the service of the United States for six months, upon the pledge solemnly given by Andrew G. Curtin, that the man so volunteering should be exempt from the draft.—A pledge which was violated almost as soon as it was made.

III. Every member of the gallant Pen-

nsylvania Reserves, who after performing prodigies of valor were retained in the Federal service without being allowed to come home and recruit, while New England regiments were furloughed; because Governer Curtin had not manliness enough to demand this well-earned reward of their faithful services.

IV. Every mechanic who is compelled to take orders upon his employer's store, instead of recovering cash for his services. will vote against the man who vetoed the bill to remedy this evil, which wrongs the laborer of his hire.

Y. Every farmer in the Cumberland Valley who was robbed by the rebels, be- Wavelit their not set their hirelings to work cause Gov. Curtin had not the manliness. to traduce all who had the hardihood to comand the ability to do his sworn duty by the Commonwealth of which he was the Executive Chief.

VI. Every tax payer, who fully understands the great robbery, perpetrated by the bill repealing the tonnage tax, which

in its constitutional sphere; and who is unwilling that State independence should be sacrificed to gratify a Federal des

VIII. Every honest man who knows all the corruptions practised by Curtin and his friends, which were so gross and montrous that his Attorney General, Purviance, was forced to resign his office-desiring to remain an honest man.

LX. Every naturalized citizen of Penn.

sylvania. who recollects that Anbrew G. Curtin was the High Priest of Know Nothingism in 1854-5, when he was Secretary of State to Gov. Pollock.

X. Every man who has had a son, brother or friend drafted, or who was drafted himself in Octoberlast-when Gov. Curtin permitted Pennsylvania to be compelled to furnish by draft a surplus over her quots—when other States, which had not furnished their full number were ex-

empted from conscription.
XI. Every man who believes in perhour, and the breath is wasted in crying sonal liberty, free speech, and a free press, peace, when there is no peace but that great triad of rights, which Governor Curtin has suffered the General Government to trample under foot in Pennsylvania, in defiance of the Constitution of the Commonwealth and of the United States

XII. Every man who believes that ment is having made. overument o men; and is opposed to negro mercenaries to negro suffrage, and negro equality, the great end and aim of Gov. Curtin and the Abolitionists.

XIII. Every man who believes in the Union as our fathers framed it, under the Constitution as they ordained it; and who looks to this war as a means of preserving the latter and restoreing the former-and not us the great machine by which States shall be turned into provinces and ne

groes into equals. XIV. Every man who is in favor of Peace based upon a restoration of the Union as it was ; with equal rights in all the States, and the inherent rights of free men preserved and perpetuated.

an Abolition Governor elected in Pennsylvania. Doylestown Democrat.

Political Preaching.

At a recent meeting of the Congregational Association in Hartford, Conn., it was stated by one of the committees that the Episcopal Church baptised five children to their one; that few additions were made to their church membership and that there was a lamentable dearth of interest in the cause of Christianity. The reason for all this is apparent enough. nal of Commerce, speaking of political preaching from the pulpit, for the last

The latter have turned into political orators, and have been making the temple consecrated to worship, a place of brawling and contention. We heard a clergyman preach a sermon on the Lord's prayer, cal enemies, and that the prayer for forgiveness as we have forgiven others, was not on any trespasses other than of a personal and private nature! This horrible distortion of God's word was actually made to defile the atmosphere of a New England church on a calm summer morning, a church in which men were accustomed in other and better years to hear the pure word of God from lips undefiled

by the passionate wine of man's wrath, that makes drunken so many in our day." Vote for GEORGE W. WOODWARD. An Gil Floture Of Blook CEvents.

The appended article is clipped from the Gleoner, a paper printed at Wilkes-Barre, during the war with Mexico "Suppose by some means or other, bad

men should get into power. For the present be it supposed that we do not alhude to any administration but are speaking hypothicidally. Suppose bad men should get into power—suppose that either by ignorance or wickedness they should involve the country in war-a war that no citizen expressing bis candid opinion could justify. Suppose that the foolish war was foolishly conducted, so as to inevitably lead to defeat, disaster and disgrace Suppose instead of sending out 20,000 or 80,000 men to overcome our foes at once, only 3,000, or 4,000 should be sent at a time, so as to give the enemy an opportunity to cut them up it detail; and after year's fighting we should lose more territory than we had gained. Suppose the most incompetent men were selected for the chief command, men who had no other qualifications but their devotedness to party, and who so managed the war that a small body of the enemy constantly kept the advantage of us. Suppose that very inadequate preparations were made for the contest, so that the army was in want of almost everything and to all this, suppose that the country was burdened with monstrous loons and exploritiont taxes. ... Under all these circomstances suppose the people became uneasy and ventured to complain that things were not managed so well as they might be-pray how should an unprincipled administration contrive to stop the complaints of the people?

plain of their wickedness and folly?

Would they not order the cry of "To-BY, ENEMY TO THE COUNTRY, SUBMISSISsignists," and forty other hard names to be raised against libem? To their poor, mean, contemptible, un-

principled tools, who

"Like many a duteons and kneeCrooking knave,
Wear out their lives much liks
Their master's ass,
Fornought but provender,"

would not their language be, mark those daring men who complain?

They tremble as they tell our follies and expose our weakness. Unless hushed by our influence or authority they may drive ns from and we shall lose the honors; and emoluments of office and so be less able to feed you! Hunt them down! Hunt them vou! down!

But what would be the answer of a vir tuous, enlightened and indignant people? Fearless of the consequences—unawed by the threats and and abuse of the hirelings of power, they would with a firm and steady step, march forward, exercising their unquestionable right of judging of the conduct of their public servants; and, at their e-lections their voice would be heard and felt through all the avenues of venality, folly and corruption." Such was the venerable Charles Miners opinion of what a corrupt administration would do in time of war. We commend it to the Republican party as the reflections of one of their oldest and most faithful men.

"Greek fire" has frequently been employed in European wars, but not of-ten in modern times, says the Washington Star. No, nor poisoned bullets, either, which the Troy Whig says our govern-

GRADED SCHOOL at Montrose.

THE School Directors of the Borough of Montre having secured the large and commodious Acade milding and Apparatus, will open their School on

Tuesday the 1st day of September, ext, with a corps of able and experienced teachers Prof. P. D. HUNT, Principal.

Rev. J. R. STONE, Teacher of Languages.

Mice CARRIE DIXON, Assistants,

JENSUE BUSSEL, Assistants,

Ditas BLACKMAN, Teacher of Music.

TUITION PER TERM OF 11 WEERS.

For Pupils coming from out of the Borough: Primary
Common English Branches
Higher do. do. (Teacher's Class.)

Music (extra) with use of Pinnod.

Tocobler's Class will be formed designed especially for those preparing to teach.

No effort, will be snared to give the School a high jone and character, and make its worthy of public pairwage.

Our teachers already engaged, are all persons of acknowledged ability and success, and other teachers will be supplied as the wants of the School demand.

The classes will be so graded as to furnish the best fa-ilities for improvement, and excite an honorable emu-stion in the pupils. ation in the pupils.

Board at the Hotels and in private families, or room for those who wish to board themselves can be procured at reasonable rates. By order of the Board.

Aug. 6, 18631 6w. L. P. FITCH, Fres't.

HARFORD UNIVERSITY.

THE Fall Term of this Institution will con A Wednesday, Sept. 2d, 1863—the Winter Term on Wednesday, Dec. 2d—and the Spring Term on Wednes-day, Feb. 17, 1864.

Hey, Lyman Hichardson, Prot. of Mathematics. Hey, Edward Allem, Profesor of Languages. Hey, Edward Allem, Profesor of Languages. Edward K.: Hichardson, Assistant. Mrs., L. T. Allen, Teacher of French. Braton Bichardson, M. D.; Lecturer op Anatomy and Physiology.

TUITION, AND OTHER EXPENSES. Common English branches, per term.
Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, & Book-Keeping,
Higher Mathematics, Latin and Greek.
Instruction and use of Piano
French Language, (extra.):

on-Rent peneer of Recitation Room, and use of Library,

Expenses of Reclistion Room, and use of Library, 1 (1)
Board, per week, 2 (2)
Board, per week, 2 (3)
Bach room is furnished with a cooking stove, bedstead and table.

This institution is furnished with emplous Philosophical, Chemical, and Anatomical Illustrations and Apparatus, by which the Lectures, which are given weekly, may
be remarded plessing and instructive. A Library of Sil
volumes is accessible to students. Pay in advance.

C. C. RICHARDSON.

Secretary, Board of Trustees. Barford, Susq's co. Ps. Aug. 27, 1663.

WM. H. COOPER & CO. AGENTS FOR

Thompson's "Black Star" Line of Liverpool Packets.

DERSONS, wishing to send for their friends in the old a country, can purchase passage, tickets by the above line from the subscribers.

Also, Drafts on Iroland for sele in sums to suit.

WM. H. COOPER & CO., Bankers.

Montrose, July 17, 1883.

FLUID, Capmhene, candles, lampoll, ac.

rbw Goods

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

JUST RECEIVED, and will be sold

LARGE REDUCTION from April prices.

This Reduction will include the ENTIRE STOCK

THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS

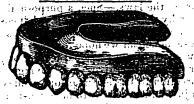
For CASH! ON TIME, or for PRODUCE. BURRITT.

May, 1863.

Dissolution.

TTHE Firm of H. SMITH & SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those immitted to, the said firm by note or account are requested to call at the office over Wm. H. Cooper & Co's Banking. House; and pay up.—Pryment may be made to H. or W. Smith, of the late firm of H. Smith & Son.

Montrose, June 1-t. 1863. W. SMITH.



DENTISTRY

THE DENTAL BUSINESS in all its branches will be carried on at the old office of H. Smith & Son. by the andersigned. Persons wishing artificial Teeth are invited to call and examine specimens and prices. All work promptly and neatly done, and warranted. I will do all kinds of Dental Work at as, low figures as any one in this county, or elsewhere.

BY It is plainly the duty of all to have their work done by a RESIDENT DENTIST.

WM. SMITH, Resident Dentist,
June 16th, 1863.

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

M. C. SUTTON. M. C. SUTTON,

Taving taken out a License for the purperse of auc.

It toncering, and having had several years experience
in the business, now tenders his services to the public
in that capacity. None but a Licensed Auctioneer can
act as such, under a penalty of \$50. See act of Congress,
July 1st 1822, See's 5, 9.

Orders by mail promptly attended to: Rasidence:
Priendsville Pa.

April 7th, 1863. tf.

Pengion

Examining Surgeon! Till E substriber having been appointed by the Commissioner of Pensions, a MEDICAL. EXAMINER at
large Townsmire and give certificates to all entitled to
Pensions, will attend to all applications that may be
presented on him, at Montrosy, Pa. Booms at J. S. Tar
bell's Hotel.

Montrose, April 6, 1863,—tf

IMPROVED SHEEP FOR SALE

THE undersigned has twenty BUCK LAMES, a cross of a thorough-bred Cotswold Buck and Native Sheep which he wishes to dispose of for breeding purposes. high he wishes to dispose of for breeding purposes.

Forest Lake: Aug. 6, 1863. 3m MILON BIRCHARD.

I II NEW FIRM. BALDWIN. ALLEN & BARNHART WEST SIDE OF PUBLIC AVENUE, DEALERS IN

FLOUR, FEED, SALT, Garden Seeds.

at, Clover, Timothy & Flax Seed. Peas_ Lard, Candles, PORK, HAMS, DRIED BEEF, Fish, Smoked Halibut,

AND WAILS.

Cash Paid for Butter. l baldwin, wm. l. allen. p. barnhart. Montrose, April 14, 1863.

TO DAIRYMEN.

WE have made arrangements to send Butter to New V York on Consignment or Contract, during the season. We will furnish palls free to all who are identicus of doing either. To those who want to send we will guarantee the highest market price and prompt returns, they paying freight and commission.

25 We will advance money on consignments if wanted, and hold ourselves, responsible for all Buster and Palls owned by dairymen and sent by us.

BALDWIN, ALLEY & BARNHART.

Montrose, April 10th, 1863.

NOTICE.

M. C. TYLER has specified interests with us.
M. the same as with our predecessors MOONEY.
COHU. & Co. Electronic predecessors MOONEY.
LOT Pealers, and would be happy to wee his old friends, or receive their orders, which we will execute in the very best manner in his absence.
LOUDERBACK GILBERT & CO.

Jan. 1st, 1863.

Grateful for past flavors; the subscriber would must respectfully call the attention of all prompt paying Merchants and Traders; to the above notice. Orders for Hardware will be received here, and towarded, if spproved, except during the months of April, May, Sept. and Oct. During those months he will be most happy to see his friends and serve them at 23 Park Row. N. Fork. Respectfully.

Montrose, Feb. 14th, 1863.

NEW MILFORD OUNDRY. THE undersigted would inform the public that he sti caries on the Foundry in New Milford Borough, nea

the corners. I haveon hand, and am continually, manufacturing, Plows and Plow Points,

CULTIVATORS And JOB WORK finished on short notice. All work parranted to be good material and finish. J. S. TINGLEY. New Milford, April 14(1868.

KEYSTONE HOTEL. At Montrose, Pa.

Wm. H. HATCH, Proprietor. THIS newand commodious Hotel is situated on Public
I Avenue, hear the Court House, and nearly in centre
of the business portion of Montrops. The Implications
confident that he is prepared to entering pass in a way
that cannot fall to give ENTIHE SATISFACTION.
The Hotel and Furniture are new and no expense his
been spared to render it equal if not superior to any in
this part of the State. It is well supplied with all recent
improvements and comforts, and obliging waiters will
already be ready to respond to the call of customers.
The Stables connected with this house are new and
convenient.

GHILD'S'FA

THE peculiar taint or infe The peculiar enint or infection which we rall Scrop-tion which we rall Scrop-ve a larks in the consum-tions of multitudes of men. It either produces or in produced by an enfectled, vitidited state of the blood wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to making the incompetent to rustin the rans action, and leaves the system of the common and leaves the system of fall into disorder and decay. The serofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disordered by fact, ford displaying disordered by ford displaying displa

direction from inhealthy food inhure air, fith and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending from parents to children unto the third and fourth genparents to children unto the third mid fourth gen-tration; "lindeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "Levill seems to be the rod of Him upon their children." The diseases which it aris inates take various names, according to the organ it attacks. In the lungs, Serofala produces tuber, idea, and mally Consumption; in the glands, swell-ings which suppursto, and become ulterous sores; in the stoppach and bowels, derungements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections produce indigestion, despepsia, and liver complaints, on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous adoctions. These all fluving the same origin, require the same remody, viz., parification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous discountries leave you. With feeble, fout, or corrupted blood, who cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh," healthy, you chunot have scrofulous disease. disease. 11.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidote that medical science has discovered for this afflict. ing distemper, and for the cure of the disorders in entails. That it is a superior to any other ren city yet devised is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly ex-traordinary in their effect, upon this class of con-plaints, is indisputably proven by the great mul-tude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: King's Evi or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas Rose or St. Anthony's Fire. Salt Rheum Scald Head. Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Remain Weaknesses, and, indeed the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual rates may be found in Arkn's American Almana, which is furnished to the disrigists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures with it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those vases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that overy realmay have access to some one who can speak to have of its benefits from personal experience. Scrula depresses the vital energies, and this leaves its image far more subject to disease and the fital results. than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten the average durtion of human life. The vast importance of three considerations has led us to spend, years in perfecting a remedy which is adjounte to its cure. The was now offer to the public under the name of ATER'S SARSAPARITEA, although it is comm Arrice Sarsaparita, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the least of Sarsaparilla in alterative power. By its and you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and feater in the blood; purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lark within the system or burst out on any nart of it.

which lork within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of Sarsaparilla, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains to question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced atages of the disease,

Syrups, Molasses and Sugars, known, that we need do no more than assure to public that its quality is kept up to the best it em has been, and that it may be relied on to do all s Da. J. C. AYER & Co., Prepared by

Proctical and Analysical Chronist Lowell, Mass. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and by

A. TURRELL, Montrose, and by one trader in every town in the county. may 19 cwly

HUNT BROS. & BLAIR



SCRANTON, Pa-Wholesalo & Retail Dealers in

MARDWARE, PON STEEL, NAILS spikes, shovels BUILLER'S HARDWARE.

MINE RAIL, COUNTERSUNK & T' BAIL SPIKE BAILBOAD & MINING SUPPLIES. CABBIAGE SPRINGS, AXLES, SKRINS AND

BOXES, BOLTS: NOTS and WASHERS,
PLATER BANDS, MALLEABLE
IRONS, HUBS, SPOKES,
FELLOES, SEAT SPINDLES, DOWS, &c.
ANVILS, VICES, STOCKS and DIES, BELLOWS CHECKLAR AND MILLSAWS, BELTING, PACKING TACKLE BLOCKS, PLASTER, PARIS CEMENT, HAIR & GRINDSTONES. FAIRBANK'S SCALES.

WALL AND WINDOW PAPER

Screnton, March 94, 1863.

Kerosene. on venient.

The Proprietor respectfully volidits the pattings of THE Best in market, constantly on hand; and started is old friends, travellers, and the patting to will be partied to will be started.

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