The Late Louisiana "Election."

The truth is gradually coming out in regard to this so-called election, even from administration journals and administration partisans themselves. The New York *Evening Post* (Abolition) publishes some extracts from a pamphlet, purporting to have been written by a citizen of Louisiana and a "loyal man", setting forth his objections to the "election" held on the 22d ult. He says that the State officers said to have been elected are "nobodies without a Legislature. They cannot even receive a salary, if that is their chief design. Of the two the Legislature should come first," and he asks, "by what organic law will they be officers of the State?" and answers, "by that, any one of whose plain provisions is violated to obtain this election."

The reader can see how bravely Lincoln's plan of "reconstruction" goes on in Louisiana as well as in other States, his own partisans alone being the witnesses and judges. The pamphlet thus criticises the election and the conduct of it:

"The fundamental law of both the United States and the State of Louisiana is transgressed. The safeguards to elections are broken down by arbitrary power, so that, being neither fair nor free, they have no lawful authority nor moral force. There is no freedom of discussion, without which voting is a farce. Of some seven daily journals in this city, three or four under various influences or pressures advocate the ticket of the commanding general, which does not command the favor or respect of one-tenth part of the genuine voting population in this part of the State; while not one says a word for the two other tickets, which divide between them the sympathies of the rest of the voters. It is notorious that the preferences of the military administration and its strong desires are made known in many ways; that its employers are "expected" to vote accordingly; that it decrees the qualifications of electors: that all the people are under its absolute power; and that there is hardly a man who is not afraid to incur its displeasure."

The writer adds, if it is claimed that "military necessity" makes such conduct necessary, "then we must do without civil government." He says further:

"It is also notorious that the military commander has not only made known his preference of a certain ticket, but also in many ways discouraged other candidates; that he has influenced, warned and overawed the press; that he has threatened the citizens in his proclamations and orders, and through official journals; that laborers employed by the military administration (and forming a very large class of voters) have been ordered to attend certain party meetings, and given to understand that their employment depended upon their voting accordingly."

These are serious charges, says the *Post*, and it is constrained to add that they are repeated by men of known loyalty in New Orleans, in letters to their friends at the North." The evidence is conclusive that the farce of re-establishing civil government in Louisiana, by the command and under the terror of military power, has been enacted by Lincoln and Banks, as their own admirers testify.

The *Post* says: "It is significant that the pamphlet before us bears neither the name of its printer nor its publisher. It is complained in the letters which we receive that matters like those of which it treats cannot be freely discussed at New Orleans without danger of expulsion from the State."

Jail Delivery in Maryland.

A company of negro soldiers, under command of Lieut. Col. Perkins, from camp at Benedict, passed through this village on Wednesday last. In their march through the country they had gathered a large number of women and children, whose condition is pitiable, in the extreme. Before leaving this village the county jail was entered by military authority, and all the prisoners, except one *white* man, released, and marched off amid the huzzas of the negro troops.—Most of the inmates of the jail were criminals, horseburners, thieves, &c., and their release in this manner was one of the most highhanded and outrageous acts that has been perpetrated upon any community during the war. When expostulated with, the Colonel explained that he had only ordered the release of able-bodied men, fit for military service, and that the others would be delivered to the Sheriff. On this assurance Sheriff Richardson followed them to Queen Anne, where he identified the criminals and women, and when about to remove them, an officer, calling himself the Provost Marshal of the camp, interfered, and overruled the order of the Colonel; declaring with an oath, that he disregarded and spurned the laws of Maryland.—*Marlboro' (Md.) Gazette, March 19.*

James I. once went out of his way to hear a noted clergyman, who, upon his entrance into church, left his text to declaim against swearing, for which the King was notorious. When he had finished, James thanked him for his sermon, but asked him what connection swearing had with it? "Since your Majesty came out of the way to hear me," said the clergyman, "I could do no less than go out of mine to meet you."

"Father," said a little fellow, having apparently reflected intently on something, "I shan't send you any of my wedding cake when I get married."

"Why not, my son?" was the fond father's inquiry.

"Because," said the young hopeful, "you didn't send me any of yours!"

The new Fremont organ is called *The New Nation*; probably because it will advocate Miscege-nation.

Farm Work for April.

Buildings.—Collect all decaying materials and clean up everywhere. Whitewash the poultry house inside, the cattle stalls, and interiors generally, their lice or any vermin might hide.

Cattle.—Feed work-cattle well and card them frequently. Apply unguentum mixed with 4 parts of lard, behind the horns and a little down the back, if there be any evidence of lice. Be very regular in feeding and giving cattle rest.

Cows and Calves.—Separate cows and calves early, if the milk is the main thing. Where veal is especially valuable, it often pays best to let calves run with the cows, sometimes giving one cow two calves, and as they are marketed, supplying their places with others. Now milk cows ought to have some succulent food (roots or cabbages) at this season. It materially increases their flow of milk, and the increase is maintained when they get to pasture. Soiling ought not to be commenced before a constant supply of green food can be maintained.

Carrots.—For the farmer who feed cows and horses, there is no crop more remunerative. It necessitates thorough culture and enriching of the soil, and as a preventive of disease, and as excellent feed, it has no equal. Sow Orange or Altringham early, in good, deep, clean soil.

Cellars should be submitted to thorough clearing out, cleansing, and whitewashing, every particle of vegetation, bits of wood, boards, etc., removed, and roots sorted over and shifted.

Clover may still be sown on winter grain, or by itself. Sow plaster with it, or afterward.

Corn Ground.—Prepare by manuring well and plowing; but seldom plant before May 10th.

Draining.—There is seldom time to do much draining in the spring. See the effect of that which has been done, estimate advantages, note wet, springy spots and their relations to the slopes and to each other, to ridges of clay or gravel beds and be prepared to undertake systematic draining, or extend a plan already stated, as soon as possible.

Grain Fields.—Roll where heaved by frost. Sow plaster and ashes, castor pomace, or the like, on fields which have suffered by winter, or lack thrift.

Help.—Secure good hands, pay them all they are worth, and secure their confidence by meriting it. "The laborer is worthy of his hire," is the Scripture rule.

Horses.—See that the increased demands upon them do not cause harness galls—bring them gradually to hard work, letting them harden by degrees.

Manure.—After spreading, plow or harrow in at once. It is best buried near the surface. A good compost for corn or potatoes is made by mixing 1 or 2 cwt of pomace to the load of muck, and working it over once in two weeks. Hen manure mixed with its weight of muck, moistened with chamber ley—allowed to heat—this finely pulverized and mixed with more earth or muck is an excellent guano.

Meadows and Pastures.—Keep off large and small cattle. Mixed grass seeds may be sown on thin spots and harrowed or raked in, or left upon the surface, first preferable. The sweepings of hay seed, where a mow of hay has been, furnish good seed, unless weed seeds abound.—Never turn stock to pasture till the grass is well grown: the feed is hurt for the entire summer.

Oats.—Sow early, the earlier the better. Get seed from a more northern latitude. Prime seed ought to weigh 40 to 44 pounds to the bushel. The demand for use in the army is and will be great.

Onions.—When sown on new soil, sow mixed with carrot seed; both crops will mature; the onions first. The second and following crops on the same land improve. The cultivation of onions for seed will often be profitable where the onion maggot is not known or is not very annoying.

Potatoes.—For the early market, plant Dykeman, or some other approved early white sort, in warm, dry soil, well enriched, the earlier the better. For main crop, plant early and deep, in mellow soil, without any fresh or strong manure. Ashes and plaster are excellen fertilizers for potatoes.

Poultry.—Set all kinds as early as good eggs can be obtained. Old butter or lard tubs are excellent for nests. The chicks should be fed bread soaked in milk at first; cooked Indian meal afterward.—Pure water, green food, and some grain daily, with scraps of meat now and then, heaps of pounded oyster shells, bones and gravel, and a dusting box, containing ashes, are essential to profitable keeping of hens in close quarters.

Roads about the Farm.—Work on the cart paths and roads is the first that can be done in the spring. Good, well-graded paths and level, strong bridges over brooks and ditches, save the teams and vehicles, make work easier, and gives thrifty look.

Tools.—A good, full set of convenient, sharp, light, strong tools is on many farms worth at least another hand. Send in orders early for the best mowers, reapers, hay-forks, etc., or you will not be accommodated this year.

A minister who had received a number of calls, and could scarcely decide which was the best, asked the advice of a faithful old African servant. "Massa, go where there is the most devel," was the reply.

An Alabama rebel, when asked whether they "conscripted close" there, said feelingly: "I should think they did! They take every man that hasn't been dead more than two days!"

A Northern English rector used to think it polite not to begin service before the arrival of the squire. A little while ago he forgot his manners, and began, "When the wicked man—" "Stop, sir," called out the clerk, "he ain't come yet."

A Lady friend of ours was in Chicago the other day, and was asked by her cousin how she liked the Balmoral stocking. "O, very well," was the reply. "Well, I don't," said the cousin, "nor will I wear them either; I'll be hanged if I'll make a barber's pole of my leg for the sake of being fashionable."

A Person visiting a neighbor, found him disabled from a horse step upon his foot. Hobling out to the stable, the sufferer explained how it happened. "I was standing here," said he, "and the horse brought his foot down on mine." The man looked at the injured member, which way the No. 14 pattern, and said very quietly; "Well, the horse must step somewhere."

A Citizen of New Hartford tells that the first time he attended church, he, a little four year old, was seated in a pew. Upon his coming home he was asked what he did in church, when he replied, "I went into a cupboard, and took a seat on the shelf."

In a gay circle of the Faubourg St. Honore, Paris, they were complimenting the beautiful Duchess de——on the approaching and apparent birth of an heir to so illustrious a house as her own.—"Say nothing of it to my husband," she replied, "it's a nice little surprise I'm preparing for him."

Deacon Peters lately occasion to administer a reproof for swearing to Joe Mills, a particularly wild fellow, but not intentionally "transgressional." Joe listened attentively to his words, and seemed to appreciate the exhortation, and when he had concluded, replied as follows:

"The fact is, deacon, that I swear a great deal, and you pray a great deal, but neither of us mean anything by it." The deacon alludes to Joe as an instance of the most total depravity.

THE peculiar taint or infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth 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 generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases which it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh," healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: **King's Evil 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, Female Weaknesses**, and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the direction for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal result than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruption that rot and fester in the blood; purge out its causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distemper which lurk 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 no 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,
The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been; and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists
Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists everywhere, and by

A. TURRELL, Montrose, and by one trader in every town in the county. may19 ewly

FAMILY DYE COLORS

Black, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Claret Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Snuff Brown, Crimson, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Dark Green, Light Green, Magenta, Maroon, Orange, Pink, Purple, Royal Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, Slate, Solferino, Violet, Yellow,

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

A saving of 80 per ct.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same Dye. The process is simple and any one can use the Dye with perfect success.

Directions in English, French and German, inside of each package.

For further information in Dying, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase Howe & Stephens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents.

Manufactured by HOWE & STEPHENS,
200 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.
Oct. 8, 1863. 6m

WM. H. COOPER & CO.
AGENTS FOR
Thompson's "Black Star" Line of Liverpool Packets.

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

Also, Drafts on Ireland for sale in sums to suit.

WM. H. COOPER & CO., Bankers.
Montrose, July 17, 1863. tf

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY, PAY, AND PENSION OFFICE,
Over the Post-Office,
Montrose, Pa.

BEING duly authorized to prepare the necessary papers for all applications for Soldiers, and the widowe, parents, heirs and children of deceased Soldiers, for

Bounty, Back-pay & Pensions,

I will attend to that business for the sum of

"TWO DOLLARS"

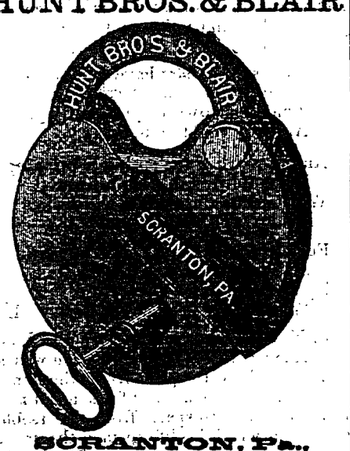
for each claim—this to cover all expenses, including Justices' fees, Clerk's Certificates, and Postage.

This is about one-third the sum usually charged for the business.

All persons interested will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

FRANKLIN FRASER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Claim Agent.
Montrose, Oct. 29, 1863. tf

HUNT BROS. & BLAIR



SCRANTON, Pa.,
Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
HARDWARE,
IRON,
STEEL, NAILS,
SPIKES, SHOVELS,
&c. ILDER'S HARDWARE.

MINE RAIL, COUNTERSUNK & T RAIL SPIKES.
RAILROAD & MINING SUPPLIES.
CARRIAGE SPRINGS, AXLES, SKEINS AND BOXES, BOLTS, NUTS and WASHERS,
PLATED BANDS, MALLEABLE IRONS, HUBS, SPOKES,
FELLOES, SEAT SPINDLES, BOWS, &c.
ANVILS, VICES, STOCKS and DIES, BELLOWS,
HAMMERS, SLEDGES, FILES, &c. &c.
CIRCULAR AND MILL SAWS, BELTING, PACKING,
TACKLE BLOCKS, PLASTER PARIS
CEMENT, HAIR & GRINDSTONES.
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS, LEATHER & FINDINGS.
FAIRBANE'S SCALES.

Scranton, March 24, 1863. 1y

PENSION
Examining Surgeon!

THE subscriber having been appointed by the Commissioner of Pensions, a MEDICAL EXAMINER at large, to examine and give certificates, to all entitled to Pensions, will attend to all applications that may be presented to him, at Montrose, Pa. Rooms at J. S. Tarbell's Hotel.

E. PATRICK.
Montrose, April 6, 1863.—tf

TO THE PUBLIC.
ABEL TURRELL

HAS recently received, and is constantly receiving new supplies of

GOODS,

in the respective departments of trade in which he is engaged, embracing everything; with few exceptions.—He tenders his sincere thanks to those who have favored him with their patronage, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favors. The public are respectfully invited to call at his Store, and examine qualities and prices of his goods.

Montrose, Nov. 5, 1863.

NEW FIRM.
BALDWIN, ALLEN & BARNHART,
WEST SIDE OF PUBLIC AVENUE,
DEALERS IN
FLOUR, FEED, SALT,
Garden Seeds,
Wheat, Clover, Timothy & Flax Seed,
Peas, Lard, Candles,
PORK, HAMS, DRIED BEEF,
Fish, Smoked Halibut,
Syrups, Molasses and Sugars,
TEAS, COFFEE, SPICES, BROOMS AND NAILS.
Cash Paid for Butter.

A. BALDWIN, WM. L. ALLEN, P. BARNHART.
Montrose, April 14, 1863.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA, for restoring Hair. For sale by ABEL TURRELL.

ABEL TURRELL

Would offer for sale one of the largest and best selections of

GOODS!

Ever offered in Susquehanna County, and probably comprising the greatest variety or most different articles of any Store in the Northern part of Pennsylvania, and perhaps of the entire State. An assortment is kept in about thirty different branches of trade, and the selections are made from about forty of the best Houses in New York, and more than fifty Dealers and Manufacturers out of New York. A large proportion of the Goods are brought direct from the manufacturers, thus insuring genuine articles. Customers on entering the Store must not expect to find everything in sight, but nearly every article wanted will be produced by inquiry. Some idea of the Stock may be formed by the following general outline, but enumeration is impracticable.

Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, Liquors, Crockery, Glass Ware, Wall and Window Paper, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Musical Instruments, Brushes, American Pocket Knives, Table Cutlery and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps, Materials for Lights, Hardware, Bed Cords, Stone Ware, Dry Goods, Mirrors, Window Glass, Lithographs, Varnishes, Bird Cages, Spectacles, Whips, and Lashes, Brooms, Guns, Pistols, Ammunition, Tobacco, Medical and Surgical Instruments, Salt, Soap, Potash, Umbrellas, Porcelain Teeth, in short, nearly everything, to restore the sick, to please the taste, to delight the eye, to gratify the fancy, and also to conduce to the real and substantial comforts of life.

The attention of the public is respectfully invited to my stock of Goods, bought exclusively for cash down, and will be sold on the same principle for low prices.

ABEL TURRELL.
Montrose, January 1st, 1863.

NEW GOODS
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
FALL & WINTER GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED,
and will be sold
AT A LARGE REDUCTION
from April prices.

This Reduction will include the
ENTIRE STOCK
which will be found as large as usual, and will be sold on
THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS
For CASH!
ON TIME, or for PRODUCE.
H. BURRITT,
Nov, 1863. New Milford.

KEYSTONE HOTEL,
At Montrose, Pa.
Wm. K. HATCH, Proprietor.

THIS new and commodious Hotel is situated on Public Avenue, near the Court House, and nearly in centre of the business portion of Montrose. The Proprietors confident that he is prepared to entertain guests in a way that cannot fail to give ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

The Hotel and Furniture are new, and no expense has 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 always be ready to respond to the call of customers.

The Stables connected with this house are new and convenient.

The Proprietor respectfully solicits the patronage of his old friends, travellers, and the public generally.

jan63 tf WM. K. HATCH

DEL. LACKA. & WESTERN Rail-road.

THE PASSENGER TRAIN

LEAVES Great Bend at 7.40 a. m., after the arrival at 6.30 a. m.; of the Cincinnati Express from the west, connecting at Scranton, where it arrives at 10.10 a. m., with a train on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad for Pittston, Wyoming Valley, Kingston and Wilkesbarre, and by omnibus with the Delaware and Hudson railroad at Providence, for Olyphant and Carbondale. At Hope station, this train connects by omnibus with the Belvidere Delaware Railroad for Phillipsburg, Trenton and Philadelphia. At New Hampton Junction, where it arrives at 2.25 p. m., the same train connects with trains on the Central Road of New Jersey for Elizabeth, Newark, New York, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading and Harrisburg. Passengers by this train arrive in New York at 5.50, in Philadelphia at 8.00, and in Harrisburg at 8.10.

The train leaving foot of Cortland street, New York, at 8.00 a. m., and foot of Walnut street, Philadelphia, at 6 a. m., connecting with the Passenger train of this road, leaving New Hampton Junction at 11.20 a. m., and arriving at Scranton at 4.02 p. m., where it connects with a train on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, and with the omnibus running to the Delaware and Hudson Railroad.

This train arrives at Great Bend at 6.10 p. m., making a close connection with the mail train going West on the Erie Railway.

AN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN

leaves Scranton at 10.10 a. m., connecting at Great Bend with the Day Express train west on the Erie Railway.—By this train Passengers arrive at Ithaca, Syracuse, Buffalo, &c. the same day. Returning, this train leaves Great Bend at 2.20 p. m., on the arrival of the New York Express going East, and Buffalo Express going West, and arrives at Scranton at 5.30 p. m.

JOHN BRISBIN, Sup't.
R. A. HENRY, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
Scranton, May 30, 1862.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD.

ON and after April 20, 1863, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

MOVING SOUTH.

		Passenger.	Accom.
Leave	Scranton, at	5.30 a. m.	11.00 a. m.
"	Kingston, at	6.40	Arrive 12.30 p. m.
"	Rupert, at	8.55	
"	Danville, at	9.24 a. m.	
Arrive at	Northumberland,	9.55	

MOVING NORTH.

Leave	Northumberland	4.30 p. m.	
"	Danville,	5.10	
"	Rupert,	5.45	
"	Kingston,	6.05	1.45 p. m.
Arrive at	Scranton,	9.10 p. m.	3.30 p. m.

A passenger train also leaves Kingston at 8.20 a. m. for Scranton to connect with trains for New York. Returning, leaves Scranton on arrival of train from New York, at 4.20 p. m.

Passengers taking train South from Scranton at 5.30 a. m., via. Northumberland, reach Harrisburg 12.30 p. m. Baltimore 3.30 p. m., Washington 10 p. m. Via Rupert they reach Philadelphia at 7.00 p. m.

GEO. B. HUNT, Sup't.
Kingston, April 18, 1863.

Terrible Disclosures—Secrets for the Million.

A MOST valuable and wonderful publication. A work of 400 pages, and 30 colored engravings. Dr. Hunter's Vade Mecum, an original and popular treatise on Man and Woman, their physiology, functions, and sexual disorders of every kind, with never-failing remedies for their speedy cure. The practice of Dr. Hunter has long been, and still is, unbounded; but at the earnest solicitation of numerous persons, he has been induced to extend his medical usefulness through the medium of his "Vade Mecum." He is a volume that should be in the hands of every family in the land, as a preventive of secret vices, or as a guide for the alleviation of one of the most awful and destructive scourges that ever visited mankind. One copy, securely enveloped, will be forwarded free of postage to any part of the United States for 50 cents in P. O. stamps; or 3 copies for $1. Address, post paid, Dr. Hunter, No. 3 Division street, New York.
June 16, 1863—1y

REVOLVERS AND OTHER PISTOLS,

CARTRIDGES, GUNS, AMMUNITION, &c. &c. for sale by ABEL TURRELL.
Montrose, May 18, 1863.

HOWARD Association, Philadelphia, Pa. Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and sexual systems—new and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th street, Philadelphia, Pa. oct15 '63.

NOT ALCOHOLIC.

A Highly Concentrated
VEGETABLE EXTRACT.
A PURE TONIC.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S
German Bitters,
PREPARED BY
Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa.,
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
LIVER COMPLAINT,
DYSPEPSIA,
JAUNDICE,
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,
such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, acidity of the stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, 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 and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull Pain in the Head, deficiency of perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and Eyes, pain in the side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., &c., sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

And positively prevent Yellow Fever, Bilious Fever, &c. They contain

No Alcohol or Bad Whiskey!

They will cure the above diseases in 99 cases out of 100.

DO YOU WANT
SOMETHING TO STEE NOTHEN YOU?
A GOOD APPETITE?
TO BUILD UP YOUR CONSTITUTION?
TO FEEL WELL?
TO GET RID OF NERVOUSNESS?
ENERGY?
TO SLEEP WELL?
A BRISK AND VIGOROUS FEELING?

If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, thro' distrust of their ingredients and effects: I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of 3 bottles of these bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief, and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for 6 months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them. J. NEWTON BROWN.
PHILAD'A, June 23d, 1861.

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!
And the Friends of Soldiers.

We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact that "HOOFLAND'S German Bitters" will cure nine-tenths of the diseases induced by exposures and privations incident to camp life. In the lists, published almost daily in the news papers, on arrival of the sick, it will be noted that a very large portion are suffering from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. Diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs are speedily removed. We have no hesitation in saying that if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers, hundreds of lives might be saved that otherwise will be lost.

We call attention to the following remarkable and well authenticated cure of one of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language, "has been saved by the Bitters:"

PHILADELPHIA, August 23d, 1862.

Messrs. Jones & Evans:—Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouched for by numbers of my comrades, some of whose names are appended, and who were cognizant of all the circumstances of my case. I am, and have been, for the last four years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Captain R. B. Ayres. Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in Nov. last, with inflammation of the lungs, and was for 78 days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, heightened by an attack of dysentery. I was then removed from the White House, and sent to this city on board the Steamer "State of Maine," where I landed on the 28th of June. Since that time I have been about as low as any one could be and still retain a spark of vitality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swallow anything, and if I DID force a morsel down, it was immediately thrown up again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Life could not last under these circumstances; and, accordingly, the physicians who had been working faithfully, though unsuccessfully, to rescue me from the grasp of the dread archer, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman, and to make such disposition of my limited funds as best suited me. An acquaintance who visited me at the hospital, Mr. Frederick Steinborn, of 6th below Arch street, advised me, as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters, and kindly procured a bottle. From the time I commenced taking them the gloomy shadow of death receded, and I am now thank God for it, getting better. Though I have taken but two bottles, I have gained ten pounds, and feel sanguine of being permitted to rejoin my wife and daughter, from whom I have heard nothing for 18 months: for gentlemen, I am a loyal Virginian, from vicinity of Front Royal. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the certainty of life which has taken the place of vague fears—to your Bitters will I owe the glorious privilege of again clasping to my bosom those who are dearest to me in life.

Very truly yours, ISAAC MALONE.

We fully concur in the above statement, as we had despaired of seeing our comrade, Mr. Malone, restored to health.

John Cuddeback, 1st N. Y. Battery.
Geo. A. Ackley, Co. C, 11th Maine.
Lewis Chevalier, 92d New York.
I. E. Spencer, 1st Artillery Battery F.
J. B. Fasewell, Co. B, 3d Vermont.
Henry B. Jerome, do.
Henry T. McDonald, Co. C, 5th Me.
John F. Ward, Co. E, 5th Maine.
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John Jenkins, B, 106th Penn.

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See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Price per Bottle, 75 cents, or six for $4,00.

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