

Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

Thursday, April 1st, 1864.

The Montrose Republican asks if this paper will correct the slander about the female teachers at Fort Royal.

Among the false statements which our "neighbor" has recently published, editorially or otherwise, are allegations that McClellan held a private or treasonable interview with Lee, the night after battle of Antietam; that Hon. D. W. Voorhees, and other Democrats had consulted Gov. Seymour with reference to getting up a Northern rebellion; that we and our party are opposed to soldiers voting, and that our party is opposed to an increase of the soldiers' pay; also that our readers call soldiers "puppies." Will the Republican make these "charges" honorable by correcting these basely coined or copied slanders? Perhaps; but it would be strange if it does, as the falsehoods were willful, and chronic with that sheet.

A Phrenological Reminiscence of "Little Mac,"—an exploded and mean libel, is re-produced in that sheet this week.

After Lincoln's administration has deliberately disgraced and humiliated the Republic by its abandonment of the Monroe doctrine, and through Seward's despatches has tacitly connived at the subjugation of the Mexican Republic and the erection upon the ruins thereof of a French Monarchy, the House of Representatives, alarmed at the bold encroachments of a foreign power upon our borders, has put its most emphatic brand of condemnation upon the shameful conduct of the administration by the unanimous (yeas 109, nays none) passage of the following:

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States are unwilling by silence to leave the nations of the world under the impression that they are indifferent spectators of the deplorable events now transpiring in the republic of Mexico; therefore they think it fit to declare that it does not accord with the people of the United States to acknowledge a monarchical government erected on the ruins of any republican government in America, under the auspices of any European power.

Whether this sudden change of front shall, if adhered to by Lincoln & Seward, cost us only mortification, or a war with France, time will determine.

Scarcely any orator is so popular with the favorites of this Administration as Wendell Phillips, and none receives as marked attention from the President, Vice President, and leading Republican Senators and Representatives; yet Phillips not only boasts that he has labored for years to dissolve the Union, but he says:

I have no hope for the future, as this country has no past, and Europe has no past, but in that sublime mingling of the (white and black) races, which is God's own method of civilizing and elevating the world."

Tilton, editor of the Independent says:

"The history of the world's civilization is written in one word—what many are afraid to speak—which many are afraid to hear—and that is AMALGAMATION. In the far future, the negro will wash his face into paleness with the blood of the white man's veins."

And Abraham Lincoln selects the Independent in preference to every other newspaper in the State of New York, to bestow upon it an enormous and special patronage!

The Chaplain of the U. S. Senate, like other abolition bumbags, having made a practice of notifying the Lord of what he wants done, in his "prayers," Senator Saulsbury has offered the following:

Resolved, That the Chaplain of the Senate be respectfully requested hereafter to pray and supplicate Almighty God in our behalf, and not to lecture Him, informing Him, under the pretense of prayer, his (the said Chaplain's) opinion in reference to His duty as the Almighty; and that the said Chaplain be further requested as aforesaid, not under the form of prayer to lecture the Senate in relation to the questions before the body."

The present admirers of John W. Forney are invited to read what he said of them some years ago. See 4th page.

General attention is also called to what Greeley said during the Mexican war, on the war theory. He eclipses anything ever charged to virulent "copperheads."

Propositions are before the State Legislature to buy an elegant mansion for the Governor, and to transfer the seat of Government to Philadelphia. The abolition majority in the House refused to consider a resolution relative to final adjournment, but the Senate names the 28th.

"Lincoln's Honesty and Capacity."

We quote an article on first page to-day on this subject from a Republican paper, the Fremont stripe, which ought to be read attentively by every Freeman. It rehearses truths in a plain bold style, for uttering which hundreds of honest and true men have been kidnapped and thrust into bastilles, and hundreds of newspapers have been suppressed or the offices destroyed by Lincoln's approval, for printing less damaging articles. But the New Nation is not suppressed, simply because Lincoln dare not lay his hand upon this new light in his own party, no matter how severely it exposes his iniquities.

The Montrose administration echo, not liking to give a decided approval or condemnation of the nasty doctrine now so earnestly advocated by many of its party leaders, resorts to the lame apology that some of the southern folks used to do so! Does it necessarily follow that as the abolitionists expect to get all the danks away from the South that they must all dive into the miscegenation business, because somebody says that some of the more debased Rebels have practiced it? Do the abolitionists hope to galvanize so degrading an idea into respectability, by a plea that they learn it from Rebels, and will improve it by making voters of their "colored brethren," and wives of their sooty "sisters"?

The special Lincoln organ in New York,—Beecher's "Independent"—edited by Theodore Tilton the miscegenationist advocate, in speculating upon the Presidency in 1868, says:

"The next National nominating convention will be held in Richmond. Blacks and whites will perhaps mingle equally in its debates and decision, and it would be an act of justice if one of these long oppressed and despised friends of God should be selected to represent a renewed nation, the master and model of the world."

Well, if Lincoln can hold power until 1868, and his party's miscegenation theory prevails, perhaps the country would then be ready for his proposed black successor.

The abolition organs have generally labored to induce the people to believe that the Democrats in our southern border counties gave Lee encouragement during his invasion. The Chambersburg Repository, edited by Col. A. K. McClure, an ex-senator, and prominent Republican politician, exposes the malignant slander. In a recent editorial he says:

"With very few exceptions, the people of the border, of every political faith, stood as one man during the invasion, and united their energies to confound the common foe; and in no single instance has the evidence been at all conclusive that any of our citizens gave them aid, comfort or information, unless under duress or by accident. Every effort has been made to fix guilt on all suspected parties, and it has uniformly failed. The charge, therefore, that our people in any way aided or guided the enemy, is unfounded in fact, and the impression that seems to prevail with some members of the legislature on this point is in no degree merited."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for April opens with an illustrated paper condensed from Captain Speke's "Journal of the discovery of the source of the Nile," which the Harpers are about publishing in a large octavo volume. Mr. Lossing's "Scenes in the War of 1812," are continued, the present portion being an account of the War with the Creek Indians. The opening chapter of "Dennis Duval," Thackeray's new Novel, which has been left unfinished by his death, are also given, with several novellets that will please many readers. A New Jersey Cavalryman's escape from Richmond, and the attempted "Escape of six rebels from Fort Warren," are very interesting incidents of the War.—The Monthly Record of Current Events, Editor's Easy Chair, and Fashion Plates and descriptions, complete an unusually good number of the most widely circulated Magazine in the world.

A Clerical Beauty.

We understand that a certain preacher whose name we shall withhold for the present, who resides in Jackson township, makes himself specially busy on every fitting occasion to excite the prejudices of soldiers against unoffending citizens whom he chooses to call copperheads. The last story he poured into their ears was that Democrats were banded together, armed for the purpose of assisting Lee in the next raid he was preparing to make into Pennsylvania—that he knew the names of a number who had thus banded—and when told that if he possessed such information, he was in duty bound to disclose the plot, he replied that if he did so they would fire his buildings. Now, for a man who will thus circulate what he knows to be a malicious falsehood, to undertake to preach the Gospel, is carrying hypocrisy to a point we had supposed no man in Luzerne county had yet reached. It is such infamous hypocrites who take up the slang of the abolition press and retail it about the country, that are responsible for much of the outlary of the times. They have a fearful account to settle, and will yet learn that justice, though sometimes slow, will be sure to overtake them. We may allude to this subject again.—Luzerne Times.

THE WAR.

The army of the Potomac is still buried in deep mud, though its advance may be anticipated in a short time. Nearly everything seems to be in readiness for the movement. General Burside's portion of the expedition, however, is not yet prepared to move. The first portions of his western reinforcements, which will amount in all to perhaps ten thousand men, passed through Pittsburg yesterday, bound for Annapolis, where his expedition is rendezvousing. It will be some days before he will be ready to sail, and this will very likely detain the column on the Rapidan. Culpepper is to be made a permanent depot of supply, and is to be surrounded by fortifications. It is almost certain that Grant will divide his army in the attack against Richmond—part going by the James river, part by Culpepper.

General Forest is still doing as he pleases in western Kentucky. He holds Hickman, on the Ohio river. The Federal cavalry, who were beaten near Somerville in Tennessee, were the only troops available to interrupt him. He now has everything his own way. The number of Confederate prisoners captured in the recent battle in Arkansas was three hundred and seventy. All the federal officers at Little Rock under Gen. Steele have marched south toward Shreveport, to aid the Red River expedition. A successful expedition has been made up the Red river, at Natchitoches, twenty miles above Alexandria, La., which resulted in the capture of about two hundred of the rebel cavalry. The water in the river is rising, which will greatly facilitate the operation of gunboats above that point. A column of General Banks' corps has passed through Opelousas, La.

A Free Fight for Fremont.

The German Republicans have gone into the Fremont movement with a will. They have become so thoroughly in earnest that it is plain nothing can ever induce them to vote for Lincoln. Indeed, their whole movement is more of a protest against him than an advocacy of any other candidate. The spirit of the Western Germans can be judged by the following extract of a speech made by Casper Butz, at a radical meeting in Chicago:

"He said he did not think there was a single man present who would stand up and say that Abraham Lincoln should be reelected President of the United States. He (Lincoln) had told the people of this country that the best policy for the country was no policy at all. (Laughter.) So far as the speaker was personally concerned he did not want any such man for President. (Cheers.) He thought Abraham Lincoln was the WEAKEST and WORST man that ever filled the Presidential chair. (Great cheering.) He had no merits that were worthy of emulation, and he had no more sense than a child. (Loud laughter and applause.) He considered Lincoln a perfect IMBECILE. (Renewed applause.) Lincoln had come from the little town of Springfield, and had acted as if he had never seen any other place. He had tried to direct the generals in the field, but in this he had signally failed. The generals who were far distant from Washington always won their battles, while those who were near the capital always lost them. If a general once came under the blighting influence of Lincoln, he was sure to lose everything. He was decidedly opposed to the nomination of Lincoln at the Baltimore convention, and in the event of Mr. Lincoln being reelected, he would dread the consequences. Cameron would be sure to be taken back into the cabinet, and this country would become the reproach of every country in the world. He wished to see Fremont nominated and elected, and he declared himself in favor of voting for ANY ONE EXCEPT LINCOLN or VALLANDIGHAM. (Loud cheers.)"

Reading this speech will not make Old Abe good-natured, but there is a great deal of the same kind of talk going on in native, Republican circles. Republicans False Prophets. Of all prophets, truly remarks the Brooklyn Eagle, surely the leaders of the Republican party are least entitled to belief. After laboring to show that the Union of these States was not worth a dollar, they predicted that the South could not be kicked out of it. When a sectional party triumphed at the North, it was predicted that the South, instead of endeavoring to get out of the Union, would content herself by forming new combinations within it. When the thoughtful men of the country were alarmed by the gravity of the times immediately following the election of Mr. Lincoln, that factionary himself assured us that there was nobody hurt, and that there would not be. When war actually broke out, we were assured that the Southern people were endeavoring to deceive themselves, but that they could not deceive so astute a politician as the man who made the statement, Mr. Seward. Then came the "sixty days" prophecy, and finally the intelligent contraband, too, took his place among the prophets, and the south was to be starved out. Give us, says Mr. Greeley, an emancipation policy, and 900,000 men will take the field. Free the slaves, and the roads of New England will swarm with volunteers, says Gov. Andrew. Proclaim the extinction of negro slavery, and the news will be carried from plantation to plantation, says the Tribune; and the rebels will have as much as they can attend to in putting down servile insurrection. Every prediction of these men has been falsified; yet unabated, they continue to prophesy, and the credulity of their dupes is not yet exhausted.

Spirit of the German Press.

The leading German radical paper of Michigan—the Journal, published at Detroit—has put up the Fremont flag. So have two Illinois German papers, the Peoria Deutsche and the Alton Debbachter. The Wisconsin Demokrat, while giving its preference to Fremont, declares it will not support Lincoln under any circumstances.

The Westliche Post says that a division exists in the Republican party, which it is useless to deny; and that the division or annihilation of that party, which has so shamefully prostituted itself to the dictates of one man, is a far less evil than the continuance of the present administration system.

The Kansas Zeitung says, that the Germans of the West, cry for Fremont, and that he is daily gaining strength among both Americans and Germans in Kansas, while Lincoln is constantly losing ground. The Memphis News Zeit has also hoisted Gen. Fremont's name.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER.—If there is a being in the world who is deserving of private affection and public gratitude, it is the soldier who marches as a private in the ranks of the army, to fight for his country, and offers his blood and life as a sacrifice for the maintenance of the Union and the Constitution. And yet seldom it is that they get the honor and reward their services entitle them to. It is the private who marches on foot through mud, frost and snow; it is the private who erects bridges over swift streams, and rears the lofty fortification; and it is the private who, with the bayonet set, charges on the deadly rifle-pits and against the squared columns of the enemy;—and yet how seldom it is that he receives the honors and the rewards of his noble conduct.

The Late Riot in Illinois.

The abolition press are endeavoring to throw the whole responsibility of the late riot in Charleston, Illinois, upon the citizens, but the investigation had in the case shows that it was brought on by some drunken soldiers making an attack on Mr. Wells, a citizen, who was standing near the Court-house. Mr. Wells was pointed out to them as a copperhead, when some fifteen or twenty of them made a rush for him. Several of them seized him. Pistols were drawn on both sides. Mr. Wells was shot dead by one of the soldiers. Many of Mr. Wells' friends went to the rescue, and in the fight that ensued seven were killed, and twelve or fifteen persons, including citizens and soldiers, were wounded. A portion of the soldiers, instigated by some bad men, had perpetrated many outrages during several days preceding the fatal affray at Charleston. One citizen was badly beaten that morning by a pair of boots from one of the active fomenters of strife. On Saturday previous to the affray, two citizens from the country were attacked by soldiers in Charleston, and with great difficulty made their escape from a murderous assault. A few evenings before an old gentleman, a laborer, after having retired to bed, was assaulted by a couple of these soldiers, with pistols, and compelled to go with them, under the pretext that he was required to take some sort of oath. On the way they assaulted him and beat him very severely. Many persons were forced by them to take some sort of oath. The conduct of a few of these soldiers, under the influence of liquor, and urged on by a few abolitionists, had produced a perfect reign of terror in Charleston and vicinity. Monday, the day of the affray, being the first day of the Circuit Court, brought a great many people to town. When attacked, they fought. It would be proper to add that a majority of the soldiers were sober, and conducted themselves with propriety, and that most of the outrages referred to.

The Tribune contains the following telegram from Washington:

"The impolicy of the government turning engraver and bank-note printers is unappreciated in the garret and in the cellar of the Treasury. Twenty-two hydrostatic presses are piled up, smashed. Northern machinists, who supposed they were selling to Uncle Sam instead of an irresponsible and speculative go-between, are 'out' about sixty-five thousand dollars, and savage in their grief.—The government is 'out' in experiments and failures about one hundred and thirty five thousand dollars; and the magnificent Treasury building has received a permanent injury from the settling of the iron floor of a part of the upper story, from excessive weight."

If this were all the mischief that is to come of Mr. Chase's paper-money schemes the country could stand it; but before we are through with him we shall find that in addition to the presses, he will have raised and destroyed the wealth and trade of the nation, and that, not the treasury building alone, but the whole fabric of society will sink under the weight of his financial follies.

WHAT IS "LOYALTY" NOW?—A few months ago, the radical prints and politicians were all preaching up "loyalty," as they understood it to be—obsequious bending before the figure of the illustrious ringleader of Illinois. Lincoln was the government; and to say anything against Lincoln was to assail the government, and to be guilty of "disloyalty." Now, these very same radical prints and persons, supporting the pretensions of Fremont for the Presidency, are denouncing Lincoln in more violent language and bitter tone than his political opponents ever employed. "Loyalty"—what is it now, according to your radical dictionary?

CONFISCATION UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—The Kentucky Court of Appeals in the case of Norris vs. Dempleton, in appeal from Madison county, have decided the following points, in reference to the act of Congress to confiscate the property of certain classes of rebels—Judge Ballitt delivered the opinion of the court:

1. The right, given by the Constitution to make war upon rebels, gives the power to perform acts of war, and no other power whatever.

2. The seizure and confiscation of enemy's property on land are not acts of war.—(Brown vs. United States, 8 Cranch.)

3. The act under consideration is unconstitutional, because it attempts to authorize the confiscation of the property of citizens, as a punishment for treason and other crimes, without due process of law by proceedings in rem in any district in which the property may be; without presentment or indictment by a grand jury; without arrest or summons of his owner, and upon such evidence of his guilt as would be sufficient proof of any fact in admiralty or revenue cases. (Constitution, article 3, section 2; sub. sect. 3, and section 3, sub. sect. 1; and articles 5th and 6th of Amendments.)

The State of Maine is no place for Hahnen. The Republican Legislature of that state by a recent law has signified their dislike of Irish emigrants in a very marked manner. An act was passed, incorporating an "Emigrants' Aid Society," to which was given a bounty from the state treasury of twenty-five dollars for every emigrant between fifteen and fifty, who should be brought into the state. As originally composed, the law included all emigrants, but it was subsequently amended so as to exclude the Irish.

What the Democrats Would Do.

The Chicago Times, looked upon as the principal organ of the Northwestern Democracy, says: "We are sometimes asked what would be the positive policy if restored to power. Their negative policies, opposition to the Abolitionism, imbecility and corruption of the administration, are sufficiently clear, but there are some who profess ignorance of what the Democracy themselves propose to do.

"First, they would restore the supremacy of our violated Constitution and laws, and with this entire and absolute liberty of speech, of the press and of the ballot, and the sacred privilege of the habeas corpus.

"They will free the loyal States from the presence of military encampments and of all officers and soldiers physically able to take the field; thus reinforcing our armies at least one-third.

"They will abolish the system of arbitrary arrests for opinion's sake; they will abolish provost marshals and the entire system of military government in the loyal States.

"They will offer the rebels fair and honorable terms of peace, provided they will ground the weapons of their rebellions and come back to the Union; offering them the Constitution of the United States in the one hand, and a 'vigorous prosecution of the war' with the other.—The wars of 1812 and 1847 sufficiently exemplify what Democrats mean by a 'vigorous prosecution of the war.' They do not fight with proclamations."

The Soldiers Vote.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Sunday Mercury in alluding to the bill, which lately passed the senate, providing for the manner in which the soldiers are to vote and hold elections while in actual service, says:

"The bill providing for the manner in which the soldiers are to vote and hold elections while in actual military service, passed the Senate yesterday. The Democrats endeavored to engraft some safeguards upon it to preserve the purity of the ballot-box but the Abolitionists voted them down. For instance, the Democrats wanted an amendment so that Democrats could not be put upon detached duty to prevent their voting. They also wanted any officer punished who used coercion or threats to induce a soldier to vote any particular ticket. They wanted a section to punish frauds, corruption or perjury committed in such election to be on the return of such men as were found guilty; but all of these propositions were rejected by the Abolitionists. I have already heard it intimated by a prominent Republican, that the 'Copperheads' in the army, whether volunteers or drafted men, would not be permitted to vote.

The Terrible Result.

How is the war progressing? This is the question that interests every body.—The North American, an intensely loyal sheet, that a few days ago indicated a disposition to embrace miscegenation publishes the following:

It is made up to Sept. 1, 1863, and includes the battle of Chickamauga:

Table with columns: Killed, Wounded, Prisoners, Total. Rows for CONFEDERATES and FEDERALS, showing losses in battles and sickness.

RECAPITULATION.

Federal losses in battles, &c. 262,720 by sickness, &c. 290,000. Confederate total loss in three years. 347,463-347,463. Excess of Federal loss. 262,720.

CONFISCATION UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—The Kentucky Court of Appeals in the case of Norris vs. Dempleton, in appeal from Madison county, have decided the following points, in reference to the act of Congress to confiscate the property of certain classes of rebels—Judge Ballitt delivered the opinion of the court:

1. The right, given by the Constitution to make war upon rebels, gives the power to perform acts of war, and no other power whatever.

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—What a pretty labyrinth our Republican friends are getting into? One year ago Old Abe was "the Government."—Now the most radical of his party are laboring night and day to defeat "the Government!"

We learn, upon good authority, that Fort LaFayette is over-run with rats of gigantic size and intense fierceness. As the unfortunate prisoners lie in their uncomfortable cribs at night they are literally covered with the disgusting vermin.

—The Republican majority in Connecticut, which started off at ten thousand, has been ciphered down to something over five thousand, and is getting small by degrees and beautifully less. It was not so much of a show, after all.

—H. S. Brown, radical Republican, publishes nearly four columns in the Milwaukee News, directed against Mr. Lincoln.

—Pat Burns, an industrious citizen of our goodly town, residing on Pine-street, is seventy-eight years old, and the father of thirty children, the youngest being thirty-six hours old, and weighs sixteen pounds.—Mr. Burns is living with his second wife.—Binghamton Daily Times.

—Captain Mosier, of the ship Norway, reports that while at sea a negro made a desperate assault on a sailor, and then endeavored to blow up the ship by firing the magazine, but was shot dead while endeavoring to accomplish the act. The body was thrown overboard, and the wounded sailor taken to the city hospital.

—Whether Richmond is to be taken or not, is uncertain, but there is no doubt, says the N. Y. Express, that Connecticut is, if Mr. Lincoln can take it, inasmuch as the Army, instead of being enroute Southward, is in part, at least, on its way Eastward.

Well it took Connecticut by 5000, and Rhode Island by a small majority.

—Another attempt was made on the 4th, in Congress, to call upon the Secretary of War to state how much commutation had been taken of conscripts, and how it had been used. The Republicans refused to permit the inquiry—strong evidence that some of the money has been used for improper purposes.

—In the Legislature, last week, a resolution condemning Massachusetts officers who directed a mob to destroy property in Philadelphia, and carried unoffending citizens out of our State, in irous, was voted down by the Republicans.

—The partisans of General Fremont are offering the Lincoln men two bets even: 1. That Lincoln will not be elected; and 2. That Fremont will be the next President.—The two to be taken together.

They could with more safety make a joint bet thus: 1. That Abe won't be nominated; and 2. If nominated they'll help defeat him.

Important to Females.—Dr. Chessman's Pills.—The combination of ingredients in these Pills is the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and cannot do harm to the most delicate; certain to correct all irregularities, such as Menstruations, irregularities, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

DR. CHEESMAN'S PILLS were the commencement of a new era in the treatment of irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to premature grave. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline. These Pills form the finest preparation ever put forward with IMMEDIATE and PERSISTENT SUCCESS. Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you want the BEST and most RELIABLE Female Medicine in the World, which is comprised in these Pills.

DR. CHEESMAN'S PILLS have been a standard Remedy for over thirty years, and are the most effectual ever known for all complaints peculiar to Females. To all classes of cases, including, with certainty, periodical irregularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent Physicians in America. Explicit directions, stating when they should not be used, with each Box—the price \$1 per box or 6 boxes for \$5, containing from 60 to 90 pills. Pills sent by mail prepaid, secure from observation, by remitting to the Proprietors. Sold by Druggists.

HUTCHINGS & HILLIER, Proprietors, 61 Cedar street, New York. Sold in Montrose by Abel Turrell; in Tunkhannock by J. W. Lyman; in Great Bend by L. Griffin.

Sawyer two or three Hottel's of "Buch's" "Vonic Bitters." Beware of cheap imitations, &c. &c. and after you are satisfied with the result, then try one box of Dr. Buch's English Specific Pills—and be restored to health in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, and prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them to good advantage. Imported and sold only in the United States by

JAS. S. BUTLER, General Agent, Station D, Bible House, New York. P. S.—A box sent to any address on receipt of price which is one dollar—post free. March 24—3m.

THE CONFESIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from nervous Debility, premature decay of Manhood, etc., supplying at the same time, the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great injury and expense through medical bumbling and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. may 26—1ytc

Use no other.—Buch's Specific Pills are the only Reliable Remedy for all diseases of the Seminal, Urinary and Nervous Systems. Try one box, and be cured. One Dollar a box. One box will perfect a cure, or money refunded. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

JAMES S. BUTLER, General Agent, Station D, Bible House, New York. March 24—3m.

Do you wish to be cured?—Dr. Buch's English Specific Pills cure, in less than 30 days, the worst cases of Nervousness, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual and Nervous affections, no matter from what cause produced.—Price, One Dollar per box. Sent, post-paid, by mail, on receipt of an order. Address

JAMES S. BUTLER, General Agent, Station D, Bible House, New York. March 24—3m.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.—Died of Cholera.—What a pretty and interesting child I saw last week! But now, also I have seen the result of the cooperation of two gentlemen riding down town in the cars. Died of cholera; how strange! when Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment was applied to you. It is not for the pretty girl and proud man, but for the sake of the infant child that now lies playing at your feet. Cholera is a dangerous disease. Buy Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment in time, and it is robbed of its terror. Always keep it in the house; you may not want it for night or in the morning, no telling when but armed with this Liniment, you are prepared, let it come when it will. Price only 25 cents a bottle. Office at Corland street, New York. Sold by all Druggists. April—3m.