# Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON. - Editor.

Thursday, April 21 st. 1864

Attention is directed to articles on the atbject of the Sanitary Fair. Practical attention to the donating is what's wanted. Now what can you give the soldiers?

We are pleased to note one white triumph in Congress. On the 15th, in the House, the Montana bill was reported recommendation of concurrence in the Senste smendment allowing negroes to vote. The House disagreed to the report, year 53, nays 88, and the committee was instructed to agree to no report which does not exclude negroes from voting by yeas 75, nays 67.

Greeley is out again with his secash doctrine of 1861, and now implicates Old Abe in his disunion plan.

Grinnell of Iowa, said in Congress last week that he preferred disunion to the defeat of the abolition party.

The above are specimens of the "union" party leaders who denounce all who do not endorse such detestable dogmas, as "traitors." We hear of some drivellers in this county who want to elect one of Greeley-Grinnell secesh-yelpers to Congress, next fall. You can't do it, gents.

### Jackson's Farewell Address.

We are indebted to Senator Turrell for a pamphlet copy of Gen. Jackson's Farewell Address and Proclamation: and finding so much good Democratic doctrine. we concluded to print on outside page, some quotations upon such topics as ought especially to be brought to public ion; against sectional parties; against other States; against flooding the country with an unconstitutional paper currency; and against overstepping the limits of Constitutional power, are note-worthy, and should be read and considered by all. His arguments and warnings against the policy of the present party in power, could not have been much more applicayears ago. In fact he seems to have looked forward and discovered the Lincoln party, before writing his Farewell Address; as also did Washington, from whom he quotes.

Read the extracts on first page atten tively.

## An Excitement in Congress.

During the last ten days there has been in debate. Mr. Long, of Ohio, in the and none but F. Wood endorsed his course of a speech ou the 8th, said:

"I now believe that there are but two alternatives—either the acknowledgment of the South as an independent nation, or the former."

The next day, Speaker Colfax offered s resolution to expel Mr. Long, alleging er the members endorsed his speech. that he had favored the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. A spicy debate followed, in the course of which the aboto "secession" than this, and had even ar- gress. gued in favor of separation and disunion.

Fernando Wood read from Long's speech,

a scant majority, was but a mere expedient to save appearances while backing find himself a gay and dashing widower,

used words reported as follows:

"The South asked you to let them live in peace. But no; you said you would bring them into subjection. That is not it never may be. I hope that you will never subjugate the South."

" an unworthy member of this House," was then passed, 92 to 18.

The resolution to expel Long was postponed for further consideration, and was Club at the Cooper Institute, in N. York ner by the respectable Republican journ. nent institution." als of the country, as being a gross violation of parliamentary right, that Colfax shoddy contractor, speculator, smuggler. was glad to withdraw it, and allow a res- blockade-runner, and secret supplier of olution of cansure to pass by a vote of 80 arms, etc., to the rebels would cheer such to 20 reveral Republicans refusing to be a sentiment; and as the above recited

grees; and the attempt to deal with Mr. Letter from the 17th Penn's Cavalry. Long was intended partly for party capital by poor Colfan an undertaking that has proved a signal failure, for his own party press have not only failed to back and denounced Colfax's attempt to smoth-

er debate. They certainly, do not; and neither of say a few words. It looks as though the main object was to falsely accuse Democrats. He claims "the right to bark," but from the Conference Committee with a even considered, for years to come. But as "barking dogs never bite," I think you should they ever be presented, it will be a will not be molested at the election. He proper subject for free discussion, wheth says 19 out of 20 will vote in opposition er we give the South independence, or for it was that class of people that have proceed to their "complete subjugation done a large part in bringing on and proand extermination as a people;" which longing this war-I mean the know-nothmeans to kill all the men, women and ings, and their successors, the abolitionists. children in a given territory. If Colfax He says your readers are opposed to the Soldiers voting; but I believe he is misdid not like Long's conclusion as to the taken, for as far as I know they are all in acceptance of fancied alternatives, he had favor of our voting. I shall vote (if I have lism and humanity. a right to make a speech against it; or if a chance,) and it will be for the greatest. The Committee if he must resort to a preamble and resolu. General that ever adorned a nation—Gro. tion he only had the right to offer one to disapprove or condemn the opinion, and might with propriety have made the reso. The old story about his laying in the lution read substantially as follows:

Resolved, That we prefer the alternative of the complete subjugation and extermination of the South as a people—that is, the killing of all the inhabitants, without regard to age or sex.

Upon this a test vote could have been taken—if the House were disposed to admit that any such alternatives were presented. But we presume that the House and are doing all in their power to fixish would have denied the soundness of the premises and conclusion, and tabled the whole matter; and thus exposed the folly will finish it before September next. of Colfax's whole proceeding.

The words used by Harris are very different. His secession notions agree with attention at this crisis. Old Hickory's those of Greeley, and Conway and other argument for the perpetuity of THIS UN. abolition Congressmen; and the words resemble those used by Corwin and sevintermeddling with internal affairs of eral others of Mr. Lincoln's friends during the Mexican war-and Abe's general views agreed with theirs then, which was about the time he made his famous or infamous secession speech in Congress. Harris' remarks were uncalled for, disgraceful in substance, wicked in sentiment, and utterly indefensible, if he means that the out of the army, why don't helet the people shall not be compelled to submit ble if written last week, instead of 27 to the laws; yet, unless they were made army. For instance, the Bands he spoke in a disorderly manner, he could not be about which are only entitled to eleven censured or expelled, under the Rules of the House. His disunionism is subject to are two days in particular that they are the same reception as was that of the present great lights of Lincoln's administra. I think if the men that are on unnecessary tion-Secretaries Chase and Seward, and duty were in their places, the last 200,000 Senator Hale, when they advocated a dissolution of the Union in their seats in the

Mr. Long stated that he spoke only his much excitement and sharp debate in own individual opinion, and knew that he Congress, growing out of remarks made differed from the Democratic members; ternative" idea. As for Harris, we believe no man in the House endorses him; getting ready to come home as veterans, and the attempt to hold those who voted their complete subjugation and extermination against his expulsion, &c., responsible for as a people. Of these alternatives I prefer his views is altogether wrong; for the issue was: Do the Rules of the House ad-

# The Resolution to Expel Mr. Long.

Well. Mr. Colfax has withdrawn his exlition members were reminded that sever- pelling resolution, and accepted a milder al of their ewn party, both in and out of one as a substitute. His original attempt completely miscarried. We trust its fate Congress, and also the New York Tri- will be a warning for all time against any bune, had advocated doctrine more akin other such effort in an American Cou-

and produced the original manuscript, to out of a disgraceful position. But to our find himself a gay and dashing widower, show that Colfax's resolution was untrue mind, the expedient was a very unworthy with regard to the words and sentiments one. If the House had no right to expel, spoken; and added that he endorsed what alties, the only difference being in their marry a nigger or not. But we appre-During the debate, Mr. Harris, of Mabate, though in different degrees. We of him and incline him to the nigger. ryland, who appears to be a secessionist, deny the right to infringe that freedom in Prentice. any degree. The security of a Representative in the decorous utterance of his convictions is an absolute inviolability; and his associates bave no more right to done yet; and God Almighty grant that stigmatize him on the record for so doing. than to expel him. The proper vote to censure, as the vote to expel, belongs only to "disorderly behavior." Harris This fanatical declaration drew out a used insulting language to the House, resolution to expel Harris, which failed and for that justly received censure. Noby a vote of 81 to 58-not two-thirds. A body pretends that Long's language was by a vote of 81 to 58—not two-thirds. A disrespectful, whatever may be thought of resolution to censure, which declared him its doctrine.—N. Y. Times, [Republican. POOR COLFAX!

PROLONGING WAR.—Senator Jim Lane in his recent speech before the Lincoln debated at great length. In the mean-declared that "so far as he was concerned time it was assailed in so vigorous a man- he was willing to make this war a perma-

This was received with cheers! driven under the Speaker's lash.

The right to expel, or consure, for may have been long, loud and earnest.

No Union man could have cheered—it was all dead by abolitionists.

CAMP HEAR CULPRIPIER, April 4th, 1864

Why is it that the abolition fanatics are in so much trouble about the Demohim, but have been most persistent in cou-crat? Is it because their own party has demning his course. All the Republican run its race, or because they simply take New York journals, except, perhaps, the pride in abneing. Democrate? I sm a Tribune, have defended Long's rights, reader of the Montrose Democrat, but working men and women of the country, did not know until lately that I was there-We differ with Long's statement that rose Republican, by C. N. D.; and as that the "alternatives" he refers to exist. - declares my days are numbered, I wish to B. McClellan, and so will all the Soldiers who fought under him, and those who did not will if they read his life and campaign. swamps, is played out, as all are convinced. If we ever get to Richmond it will be on his old track. If McClellan and Fremont could have had their way, they would have had this rebellion put down before this. I am sorry to hear any brother soldier use such language as that printed in the Republican, and purporting to come from a soldier. I know a good share of the soldiers about here are Democrats,this rebellion. Generals Grant and Meade I think will work together and if they are not dictated to by the red tape officials,

Passion and the love of the Negro, begin to cool among the soldiers; the most of them begin to see they have in a measure been fooled by listening to evil advisers, and the farce is played out. McClellan or Fremont would have finished this war before this if they could have kept their positions; but the idol of the abolitionists affection had not been secured, and so the war has been prolonged. I entertain a strong hope of having this dirty business finished this season; but if it is not, we'll do it next year, for then we are going to have McCLELLAN for our Chief, and he can just knock the spots off the Johnnys. My friend is very observing about matters dollars per month, are getting thirteen, and putting more duty upon us. There men would not be required; but I see no prospect of better things just now.

Yours, &c., From the Ninth Penn'a Cavalry.

CAMP NEAR CLEAVELAND,

Tenn., March 30, 1864. your readers that the old 9th Cavalry is country in the armies the nation. having reënlisted for three years more, or for the war. We are about 400 strong, now; when we came out we were 1200. There are ten or twelve from Susq'a Co. and a day's product of the mines, can be who have reënlisted, and five or six who obtained, where no portable article could mit expulsion or censure? and not wheth-have not. Our regiment participated in the campaigns in Middle Tennessee, last Summer and Fall, and we were at Chickamauga, and in the East Tennessee campaign where we lost several good officers and many men. We start for home in a few days.

I remain, &c., N. L. HOWE. Company E, 9th P. V. V. C.

The editor of the N. York Tribune says that the question of the intermarriage do more, than thus to present the subject we hope that he will take as much time men-one of the largest armics of modas he pleases to consider dispassionately, hend that passion will get the hetter hand

The New York Evening Post said some time ago, that " McClellan spent 2 years in organizing the Army of the Potomac." The truth is that he was not in command but fourteen months, and for seven months he was in active service. But the slander once uttered will be reiterated for two years by the bounds and pups who are devoted to slandering the

A writer in the North British Agriculturist says he has found that sweet cream rubbed on the parts affected, will speedily relieve cattle of lice. Try it.

best General of the age.

-We notice among the country papers lars; no further authority than this circulars; no further authority than this circulars which have raised their subscription price lar will be necessary for any employing the Danville Intelligencer, and Lycoming firm or company, or any respectable com-Gazette. They advance from \$1,50 to \$2 mittee of ladies and gentlemen, to proceed a year. Should they raise to \$2,50 they at once in the work of this Committee; would hardly be up to the advance of all and it is hoped that under it, organizaother prices.

says it is about time for the Union army is, New Jersey and Delaware. to march, plant itself in the Southern soil and commence shooting.

answer in the money market? Question-How are you, Greenbacks? Asswer Poorly; very low and sinking ties. GREAT CENTRAL FAIR

Office of the Committee on Labor Incomes and Revenue, No. 118 South Seventh Street, Philadelphia, April 6th, 1864.

The Committee on "Labor, Incomes and Revenues," invite co-operation with them in the particular work for which they have been appointed. As no portion of the people are more patriotic than the fore a deadly viper; but as read it I am alike have an opportunity to contribute to seconding to the definition in the Mont. it is but just and proper that they should the objects of the Fair. The most equable plan for accomplishing this, and, at the same time the easiest one, is to ask for the contribution of a single day's labor from all classes of the community. Many will contribute a day of their labor wil lingly, who would not subscribe their money. To reach every department of industry and art will be a work of great labor, but, if attained, will be productive of immense results.

The success of the plan will depend upon the hearty co-operation of every element of influence within our limits, and we invite all the guardians of the industrial interests, and all others, to take hold with us in furthering this work of patriot-

The Committee is charged with the following duty, to wit:

1st. To obtain the contribution of "one day's labor," or earnings, from every artisan and laborer, foreman, operative and employee; president, cashier, teller and clerk of every incorporated and unincorporated company, railroad and express company, employing firm, bank, manufactory, iron works, oil works, mill, mine and public office; from every private banker and broker, importer, auctioneer and mer chant; clerk, agent and salesman; designer, finisher and artist; publisher, printer and mechanic; from every government officer, contractor and employee; grocer, butcher, baker and dealer; farmer, horticulturist and producer; from every mantua maker, milliner and female operative; every individual engaged in turning the soil, tending the loom, or in any way earning a livelihood, or building a fortune within the States of Pennsylvania New

Jersey and Delaware. 2nd. To obtain the contribution of one day's "Revenue," from all the great employing establishments, firms, corpora-tions, companies, railroads and works.

3d. To obtain the contribution of one day's income from every retired person, and person of fortune—male and female -living upon their means, and from all clergymen, lawyers, physicians, dentists, editors, authors and professors; all other persons engaged in the learned or other professions.

Much of this work must be performed by the personal influence and efforts of ladies and gentlemen associated with the

Committee in carrying out this plan. The Committee feel the responsibility of the work they have undertaken, which, to be successful, will require a very perfeat ramification of their plan, and they therefore call upon all earnest people, to assemble themselves together in every town. township, and county, and form organizations of ladies and gentlemen to coperate with them in this work and labor of love. In the manufacturing counties, the coal and oil regions, and in the agricultural districts-especially, let there be organizations in the large towns, so that the young people may have an opportunity thus to render assistance to their relatives MR. EDITOR: I desire to inform you and and friends fighting the battles of their

The work of this Committee may be prosecuted where no effort can be made for the Fair, as in the mines of the coal regions. A day's earning of the miners, be procured for transportation. Indeed, there is no part or section of these States where the day's labor may not be obtained if organizations can be formed to reach

The Committee cannot close without urging upon all proprietors of establishments, the duty of taking prompt and energetic action to secure the benefit of the day of labor from all within their control.

The Committee deem it unnecessary to to the three States named. In the coming campaigns of our armies, the labors of the "Sanitary Commission" will be greatly augmented. By the first of June 700,000 ern times-will be operating in the field. So large a force, scattered over regions to which the men are unacclimated, must necessarily carry along with it a large

own making, cannot refuse assistance to men suffering to maintain its authority, and we will not believe that the "Great Central Fair," drawing its products from the three States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, so affluent in all mineral, agricultural and industrial wealth shall fall behind any similar effort which has yet been made for the relief of the Nation's children.

tions will spring up in all the towns and -Now that Spring has come, Prentice busy regions of the States of Pennsylvan-

Subscriptions will be thankfully acwhat is the latest style of sulnts and phia; and it is very desirable that they commence soon, as each fresh acknowledgment will stimulate effort in other locali-

All subscriptions should be addressed to John W. Classider, Treasurer, office of the Committee on Labor, Incomes and Revenue No. 118 South Seventh st.

Philadelphia.

All needful helps in Circulars and Posters will be forwarded to parties applying for them. Direct to the Chairman of the Committee as above.

A. MONTGOMERY-BOND, Chairman. JOHN W. CLAGHORN, Treasurer. REV. E. W. HUTTER, Corres'ding Sec. McGregor J. Mitcheson, Secretary.

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r of New Jersey. His Excellency, WM. CANNON, Governor of Delaware.

Hon. ALEXANDER HENRY, Mayor of Philadelphia. Hon. JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL, of Penn'a.

Hon. JUDGE CARPENTER, New Jersey. Hon, Judge Habbington, Delaware. Major-General George G. Meade, army of the Potomac.

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Dr. Waiter Williamson,
Hon. J. R. Ludlow,
N. B. Browne,
Daniel Dougherty,
and 90 others.

### Committee for a Day's Labor.—Great Central Sanitary Fair.

Committee on "Labor, Incomes and Revenues. Office No. 118, S. Seventh st. John W. Claghorn, Treasurer.

This Committee has a special work, to wit: to obtain a day's "labor," a day's income," and a day's "revenue," from every citizen of the three States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, for the benefit of our sick and wounded sol-

The Committee is now fully organized at the above address, and calls for the cooperation of all classes in the community. We want to show what the industrial classes can do for their soldiers.

What the people can do in their separste trades.

What Pennsylvania can do. What New Jersey can do. What Delaware can do. What each county can do. What each city and town can do. What each profession can do. What each trade can do. What each occupation can do.

What each manufactory can do. What each bank, insurance company nd railroad can do. What each mine can do.

What each workshop can do. What each family can do. What each manican do. What each woman can do. What each boy and girl can do.

We want to show to the world what American freemen are ready to do for their soldiers.

This is a great work and the time short. The way to do so is to ORGANIZE. Organize in your workshops-in your

families. Let the men organize.

Let the women organize. Let the trades organize. Organize everywhere. Let the workmen give with their employers, the employers with their work-

It is easily done. If the workmen will authorize their employers to deduct one are known to thousands, who have used them at different day from their week's or month's earnearnings, and the employers will add to it a day of their profits, the whole sum will be acknowledged together to the credit of the establishment. We say to all, go to work at once with us in this great work. Hurry forward your contributions. Every acknowledgement will

stimulate others to follow your example. Circulars with full instructions will be sent upon application by mail or otherwise, to the undersigned. To work! To

L. Montgomery Bond, Chairman. Mrs. E. W. HUTTER, Chairwoman of Ladies' Com. M. J. MITCHESON, Secretary.

cessarily carry along with it a large amount of sickness, suffering and death, to say nothing of the horrors of the battle ington, after nearly two years absence in England and Russia. Negotiations for the right of way and the construction of the right of way and the construction of a telegraph across Asiatic Russia, Russian America, and British Columbia, so as to connect Europe with America, by way of the sings of a government of their connect Europe with America, by way of the suffering a post-paid addressed envelope, single connect Europe with America, by way of the suffering a post-paid addressed envelope, single connect Europe with America, by way of the suffering a post-paid addressed envelope, single connect Europe with America, by way of the suffering a post-paid addressed envelope, single connect Europe with America, by way of the suffering and death, to say nothing of the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to young men who sufer from nervous Death the sametime, the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great injury and expense through medical humburg and quarkery.

Self-ide to wash to be suffering a post-paid addressed envelope, single connect Europe with America, by way of the suffering and the construction of a telegraph across Asiatic Russia, Russian and enlightened people, enjoying the blessings of a government of their connect Europe with America, by way of the suffering the benefit of the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to young men who sufer from nervous Death and a caution to young men who sufer from nervous Death and a caution to young men who sufer from nervous Death and a caution to young men who sufer from nervous Death and a caution to young men who sufer from nervous Death and a caution to young men who sufer from nervous Death and a caution to young men who sufer from nervous Death and a caution to young men who sufer from nervous Death and a caution to young men who sufer from nervous Death and a caution to young men who sufer from nervous Dea Behring's Straits, having been brought to a satisfactory conclusion upon favorable terms, now awaits the final action of our Congress.

> -We see it stated, but have not seen the act, that a special election will be held in this State on the First Tuesday in August, to vote on the Constitutional amendments allowing soldiers to vote when out of the State. The amendment has not yet passed the Senate.
>
> —Lincoln imported votes enough into the eastern States to carry the elections. the act, that a special election will be held

the eastern States to carry the elections by a small majority, but this was followed

### THE WAR

The mysterious movements of Forrest in Tennessee havelat length assumed some shape. He has divided his forces into two colums, sending one toward Paducah, at the mouth of the Tennessee river near Cairo, and the other toward Memphis.— The first column, it is reported, has captured Paducah, and, if so, the navigation of the Ohio river, unless there are gun-boats near at hand, is materially affected. The other column on Tuesday morning last, attacked Fort Pillew, on the Mississippi, below Columbus, and near the Tennessee lines. The fort was garrisoned by six hundred negroes, and two flags of truce were sent to it demanding a surrender. The surrender was refused twice, when the fort was attacked and captured. and many of the negroes killed.

General Grant had a narrow escape from capture near Brietow station on Friday. The rebels made an attack on our pickets at a point which General Grant passed in a car a few moments before.

### From Washington-The Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1863. The Tax bill provides that the coal illuminating oil, etc., shall be taxed twenty cents a gallon; ground coffee and its substitute, one cent a pound; molssses, etc., five per centum ad valorem; sugar, I and 2 cents a pound; paper of all descriptions. a duty of three per centum ad valorem.; salt, six cents a hundred pounds; pig iron, a dollar a tuu ; blooms, slabs, or coops, & dollars and fifty cents a tun; stoves and hollow ware three dollars a tun; leather, of all descriptions, five per centum adval-orem; grape wines, five cents a gallon; all other wines or liquors, twenty five cents a gallon; ready made clothing, boots, shoes, etc., five, per centum ad valorem; manufactures of cotton, silks, wool and worsted, five per centum ad valorem; cavendish plug, twist and stummed tobacco, 25 cents; smoking tobacco made exclusively of stems and shorts and refuse, 10 cents; snuff flour, 35 cents; cigars valued at \$10 a thousand; \$5 a thousand; valued at \$10 and \$20 a thousand, \$7; valued at \$20 and \$40 a thousand, \$12; valued at \$40 to 75 a thousand, \$25; valued at over \$75 a thousand, \$40; first proof spirits sold or removed for consumption prior to July 1, 60 cents a gallen; after July, and prior to January 1, 1865, \$1; after January 1, \$1 25, distilled

ed without excise duty. All branches are taxed as follows :-Using and employing capital not exceeding the sum of \$50,000, one hundred dollars for each license; when using or employing capital exceeding \$50,000, for every additional thousand dollars in excess of \$50,000, two dollars.

spirits and refined coal oil may be export-

13 Important to Females.-Dr. Chesseman'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 capter 60 harm to They are mild in their operation, and capped to harm to the most delicate; certain in correcting all irregularities Painful Menstructions, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, bysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs Se., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of

DR. CHEESMAN'S PILLS was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obtruction takes place the general health begins to decline. These Pills form the finest preparation ever put forward with IMMEDIATE and PERSISTENT, SUC-CESS. Don't be Deceived. Take this advertisement to your Druggiet, and tell him. that you want the BEST and most RELIABLE Female Medicine in the World, which is comprised in these Fills.
Dr. CHEESEMAR'S PILLS

have been a standard Remedy for over thirty years, and are the most effectual one ever known for all complaints peculiar to Females. To all classes they are invaluable, inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity. They 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 50 to 60 pilts. Pills sent by mail promptly, secure from observation, by remitting to the Proprietors. Sold by Druggists generally.

HUTCHINGS & HILLIYER, Proprietors,
mb316m\* & 61 Cedar street, New York.

25 Sold in Montrose by Abel Turrell; in Tunkhannock by J. W. Lyman; in Great Bend by L. Griffin.

"Tonic Bitters," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes, &c. &c. &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, then try one box of old Dr. Buchan's English Specials Pills—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, 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 only 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]

Use no other !—Buchar's Specific Pills are the only Reliable Remedy for all discarce of the Seminal. Urinary and Neryona 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.

by a small majority, but this was followed by a fall in the price of his legal tender.—
Whenever the abolitionists carry a State election a "rise in gold," or, really, a fall in the covernation of two gentlemen riding down town in the care. Died of crosp how strange i when the union army is defeated.

—The abolitionists bate the Union of Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson, so much that they wint a new nation, and so will. Price only 25 can a bettle. Office section will. Price only 25 can a bettle. Office se Carleson, they go for mixeegs nation. C DR. TOBIAS! VHEITIAN LINIMENT.