

# THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

A. J. GERRITSON, Publisher.

MONTROSE, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1864.

VOLUME XXI. NUMBER 21.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

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Auburn Four Corners, Pa.

**A. O. WARREN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bounty, Back Pay, Pension,  
and Exemption Claims attended to.  
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Pa. Jan. 64.

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, respectfully tenders his  
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Boards at J. H. Sanford's. July 30, 1863. 17

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Fish, Flour and Salt, all of which they offer at the  
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**Lowest Prices.**  
Lathrop's Brick Building, Montrose, Pa.  
April 6, 1863. 7.

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Made Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps,  
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**Lowest Prices.**  
Lathrop's Brick Building, Montrose, Pa.  
April 6, 1863. 7.

**WM. H. COOPER & CO.,**  
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in Phoenix Block, over store of Read, Watson  
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Cutting done on short notice, in best style. Jan 63.

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near the Baptist Meeting House, on Turpike-st.  
All orders filled promptly in best style.  
Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.

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REPAIRS Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry at the  
shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. All  
work warranted. Shop in Chandler and Jessup's  
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**C. O. FORDHAM,**  
MANUFACTURER OF BOOTS & SHOES, Montrose,  
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made to order, and repairing done neatly. 123 y

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Stuffs, Glass Ware, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Win-  
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**DR. E. PATRICK, & DR. E. L. GARDNER**  
GRADUATE OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT  
OF YALE COLLEGE, have formed a partnership  
for the practice of Medicine by surgery, and are prepared  
to attend to all business faithfully and punctually, that  
may be intrusted to their care, on terms commensurate  
with the times.  
Diseases and deformities of the EYE, surgical opera-  
tions, and all surgical diseases, particularly attended to.  
Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. All sorts of country produce taken in pay-  
ment, at the highest value, and cash not refused.  
Montrose, Pa., May 7th, 1864.—177

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Has Established an Agency in Montrose.

The Oldest Insurance Co. in the Union.

CASH CAPITAL PAID IN.....\$500,000.  
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THE rates are as low as those of any good company in  
New York, or elsewhere, and the Directors are among  
the first for honor and integrity.  
CHARLES PLATT, Secy. ALBION G. COFFIN, Pres.  
Montrose, July 15, 63. BILLINGS STROUD, Agt.

**HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
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Policies issued and renewed by the undersigned at his  
office, in the Brick Block, Montrose, Pa.  
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**S. H. Pettengill & Co.,**  
NO. 37 PARK ROW, New York, and 6 State Street,  
Boston, are our agents for the *Montrose Democrat* in  
those cities, and are authorized to take advertisements  
and subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

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style of the Art.

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Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,  
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OFFICE on Main Street. Particular attention given  
to Government cases. Oct 10 '63

**NOTICE!**  
THE subscriber hereby respectfully gives notice that  
he has taken license to practice in the County  
of Luzerne, and offers his services to the public.  
Changes reasonable, and all charges promptly  
attended to. LUTHER BLONDE.  
Coconut, March 8, 1864.

TO HIS EXCELLENCE, ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

President of the United States.

Sir: "That the King can do no wrong" is the theory of a monarchy. It is the theory of a constitutional republic that its chief magistrate may do wrong. In the former, the ministry are responsible for the King's acts. In the latter, the President is responsible for the acts of his ministers. Our Constitution admits that the President may err in providing for a judgment upon his doings, by the people, in regular elections. In providing for his impeachment, it admits that he may be guilty of crimes.

In a government of laws, and not of men, the most obscure individual may without indecorum address himself to the Chief Magistrate, when to the Constitution whence you derive your temporary power and he the guaranty of his perpetual rights, he has constantly paid his unquestioning loyalty, and when to the laws, which your duty is to care for a faithful execution of, he has rendered entire obedience.

If the matter of his address be that in his person, property and rights, the Constitution has been disregarded and the laws disobeyed; if its appeal to the principles of justice be no more earnest than the solicitude of its regard for truth, and if the manner of his address be no less temperate than firm, he does not need courtly phrases to propitiate an attentive hearing from a magistrate who loves his country; her institutions and her laws.

In the *World* of last Wednesday morning was published a proclamation, purporting to be signed by your excellency and countersigned by the Secretary of State, appointing a day of fasting and prayer, and calling into military service by volunteering and draft four hundred thousand citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. That proclamation was a forgery, written by a person who, ever since your departure from Springfield for Washington in 1861, has enjoyed private as well as public opportunities for learning to counterfeit the peculiarities of your speech and style, and whose services for years as a city editor of the *New York Times* and, upon the *New York Tribune* acquainted him with the entire newspaper machinery of the city, and enabled him to insert his clever forgery into the regular channels by which we receive news, at a time when competent inspection of its genuineness was impossible, and suspicion of its authenticity was improbable.

The manifold paper, resembling in all respects that upon which we nightly receive from our agents news, and from the government itself orders, announcements, and proclamations, was left with a night clerk about 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, after the departure of every responsible editor, and was at once passed into the hands of the printers, put in type and published. No newspaper in the country but would have been deceived as we were!

Our misfortune was complete. At an early hour, however, before the business of the city had fairly begun, it was discovered that we had been imposed upon, and were being made to appear the instruments of a deception of the public. There was no delay in vindicating our character. Our whole machinery for spreading news was set in motion instantly to announce that we had been deceived by a forgery—that your excellency had issued no proclamation. The sale of papers over our counters was stopped. Our bundles to the Scotia, bound for Europe that day, were stopped. The owners and pursers files were stopped. News-room bundles and files were stopped, and the agent of the line was informed that the proclamation was a forgery. Our printers and press men were brought from their homes and beds to put in type and publish the news of our misfortune. Our bulletin boards were placarded with the offer of reward for the discovery of the forger; and to the agent of the Associated Press I sent a telegram reciting all the facts, for him to transmit at once to nearly every daily paper in the North, from Maine to California. Thus before the Scotia sailed, before your Secretary of State had officially branded the forgery, the wings which we had given to Truth had enabled her to outstrip every where the falsehood we had unwittingly set on foot, and in many places the Truth arrived before the forger had come to tell his tale.

For an injury done to ourselves, to the government, or to the public, this publicity was an ample antidote. It indeed made injury impossible. But the insult to your excellency was the greater in proportion to the influence of your station. Early in the afternoon of Wednesday, therefore, I went with Mr. Wm. C. Frimie, the chief editor of the *Journal of Commerce*, which had been deceived precisely as we were, to the headquarters of the Department of the East, and we laid before the commanding general every line in our possession which could lead to the discovery of the guilty persons. All the facts above recited were telegraphed at once to you through the Secretary of War by General Dix. I assert, our utter blamelessness. I assert, moreover, that I have never known a mind so prejudiced in which acquaintance with these facts would not enforce the

conviction of our utter blamelessness.

Here was the absence of an intent to do wrong; here was an antidote for an injury, unwittingly assisted, more complete and effectual than the injury itself; here was alacrity in search of the wrong-doer, and assistance rendered to your subordinate to discover the author of the insult done to you.

With these facts set fully before you by the General commanding this department, you reiterated an order for my arrest and imprisonment, in Fort Lafayette, for the seizure and occupation of the *World* office by a military guard, and the suppression of its publications. The *Journal of Commerce*, its editors and publishers were included in the same order.

I believe, though I cannot state of my own knowledge, that to the commanding general's assertion of our entire blamelessness it was owing that the order for our arrest and incarceration was rescinded. But the order for the suppression of the *World* was not rescinded. Under your orders General Dix sent a strong military force to its editorial rooms, who ejected their occupants, and for two days and three nights held possession there, injuring and abstracting some of their contents, and permitting no one to cross the threshold.

Not until Saturday morning did this occupation cease. Not until to-day has the *World* been free to speak. But to those who have ears to hear its absence has been more eloquent than its columns could ever be.

To characterize these proceedings as unprecedented, would be to forget the past history of your administration; and to characterize them as shocking to every mind, would be to disregard that principle of human nature from which it arises that men submitting once and again to lawless encroachments of power, with every intermission of a vigilance, which should be continual, lose something of the old, free, keen sense of their true nature and real danger.

CHARLES was doubtless advised to, and applauded for, the crimes by which he lost his crown and life. Nor can you do any such outrageous, oppressive and unjust thing that it will not be applauded by those whose prosperity and power you created and may destroy. To characterize these proceedings as arbitrary, illegal, and unconstitutional, would seem if such weighty words have not been emptied of all significance, to befit better an hour at which you have not arrived, and a place where not public opinion, but the authority of law speaks, after impeachment trial, conviction and judgment.

But, sir, the suppression of two daily journals in this metropolis—*one* the organ of its great commercial public, the other a recognized exponent of the Democratic principles which are shared by half or nearly half your fellow-citizens—did shock the public mind, did amaze every honest and patriotic citizen, did fill with indignation every pure and loyal breast. There were no riots; there was no official protest. But do not imagine, sir, that the governor of this state has forgotten to do his duty; do not imagine that the people of this city, or state, or country have ceased to love their liberties, or do not know how to protect their rights. It would be fatal to a tyrant to commit that error here and now. A free people can at need devise means to teach their chief magistrate the same lesson.

To you, sir, who have by heart the Constitution, which you swore to "preserve, protect and defend," it may be an impertinence to cite those natural and chartered rights, therein enumerated, among which are these: That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures; and that no warrant, even shall issue, except upon probable cause, supported by oath, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized; that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; yet these are the most precious possessions of freemen, and these you took away from me.

Even a captured and guilty criminal who knew that his crime would be proved, and that the law would assuredly visit upon him condign punishment, might with propriety plead these rights, and demand of the administration to throw over him these shields. Assaulted by the bayonets of a military commander, he might protest and assert his inalienable right to the orderly processes, the proofs, and the punishment of the law. But has the Saxon tongue any terms left for him to use who, being the victim of crime, has been made also the victim of lawless power?

Is it the theory of the law that after the commission of any crime, all proceedings taken before trial shall be merely preventive; but the proceeding taken against the *World* were of the nature of a summary execution of judgment. Could a trial by law have been denied, would the law itself have been set aside for the bayonet, would a process as summary as a drum-head court-martial have been resorted to by you in a peaceful city, far from the boundaries of military occupation, had the presses which consistently applaud your course been, as you were, the victims of this forger? Had the *Tribune* and *Times*

published the forgery, and the *Tribune*

candidly admits that it might have published it and was prevented only by mere chance? Would you, sir, have suppressed the *Tribune* and *Times* as you suppressed the *World* and *Journal of Commerce*? You know you would not. If not, why not?

Is there a different law for your opponents and for your supporters? Can you, whose eyes discern equality under every complexion, be blinded by the hue of partisanship? The *World* had sustained the government in its struggle to preserve our imperilled nationality. It had helped inspire the martial spirit of the people, and encouraged them to the sacrifices they have so nobly made. It had advocated those measures of financial policy which could best preserve the tone and vigor of the government in the contest. It had deserved well of the republic, and of those who love it.

But it also exposed and denounced the corruptions attendant upon your administration. It had opposed a delusive and chattering system of paper money. It had vindicated the fame of a patriot general, whom you had removed from command on the eve of victory. It had deprecated your re-election. Did you not find in these facts the provocations to your wrong and your persistence in wrong? Had you not made up your mind against us before the underlying your partizan had conducted his plot? When you answer these interrogatories, I will produce the proof of threats made against us by those nearest you, and assuming to exert your prerogative, before this trick of forgery furnished you with the specious pretext of an accusation.

Can it be possible, sir, that for a moment you supposed that journals like ours could afford to be guilty of this forgery? Let the unanimous voice of your own press answer. Such a trick would hardly have succeeded in Sangamon county, Illinois. For a party which is about to go before the people, and ask them to commit to its hands the administration of affairs, which has been more generous and forgiving to your errors than you have been just to its guides, permitting us to say that it was less possible than the case of one of them than it was of any man high or low who suspected them.

And so the end has proved. The confessed and guilty forgers were your own zealous partisans. Joseph Howard, Jr., who has confessed his crime, was a Republican politician and Local Leader of Brooklyn. Consider, sir, at whose feet he was taught his political education, and in whose cause he spent his political breath. Mr. Howard has been, from his very childhood an intimate friend of the Republican clergyman, Henry Ward Beecher, and a member of his church. He has listened, year in and year out, to the droppings of the Plymouth sanctuary. The stump speeches which there follow prayer and precede the benediction he for years reported in the journal which is your devoted organ in this city. For years he was the city editor of that journal, the *New York Times*, for a long time he was the Washington correspondent of the chief abolition newspaper of the country, the *New York Tribune*; he has been a frequent contributor to the columns of the *Independent*; he journeyed with you from Springfield to Washington; he represents himself a favored visitor at the White House since your residence there.

By a curious felicity the stylus with which his amanuensis copied on tissue paper the proclamation and signed, your name was abstracted from the editorial rooms of the *Tribune*. The party principles upon which you were pledged to administer the government have been the daily meat and drink of this forger. He has denounced as faithfully as you the party by whose defeat you rose to power. He has been the noisy champion of an exclusive loyalty he has preached in clubs, houses, and at street corners those politics which stigmatize constitutional opposition to the administration as disloyalty to the government. The stock-brokers, who were his confederates will be found to be the same kidney. They all advocated a paper-money legal tender; they have all conspired the paper inflation; they have all been heedless of the misery to poor men which such inflation breed; they have all rejoiced at the speculation thus fostered, and by speculation they had hoped to thrive.

For twenty-four hours something was pardoned to your presumed natural trepidation, since our blamelessness, having been alleged to you by those very whom it was your duty to believe, it seemed only prudent to await your recovery.

For the next twenty-four hours, from moment to moment, it was expected that you would, hasten to confess and repair your mistake. But the mistake thus prolonged grew to the proportions of a crime, and the discovery of the forger stopped its mask off and disclosed the appalling cause of the act; it grew monstrous hourly in magnitude, until it stood at the full proportions, and stand complete.

By the recall of your arbitrary order, you have not made reparation for the wrong you have done. The injury and the insult yet remain. The violation of

the Constitution stands recorded, and unless

adequately atoned, becomes a fatal precedent. For the purpose of gratifying an ignoble partisan resentment, you have struck down the rights of the press, you have violated personal liberty, subjected property to unjust seizure, ostentatiously placed force above law, setting a dangerous example to those who love force more than they respect law; and, thus, and by attempting to crush the organs of free discussion, have made free elections impossible, and broken down all the safeguards of representative government.

Is it you that in this transaction stand accused before the people. It is you who are conspicuously guilty. It is upon you that history, when recording these events, will affix the crime of a disregard of your duty, oblivion of your oath, and a pitiable subservency to party prejudice and to personal ambition, when the country demanded in the presidential office, elevated character, devotion to duty, and entire self-abnegation.

But you are not to be left to the judgment of history alone. Thank God, by the provisions of our Constitution, not yet wholly abrogated, the people are soon to pass upon your claims to re-election, and the right of impeachment yet remains to their representatives. The people and their representatives have the right to speak when the pen is struck from the hands of a freeman by the bayonet; when the Bastille, once broken down on the other side of the Atlantic by the reverberation of our Revolution, is reconstructed here.

In stormy times like these, amid dangers with which an unexpressed rebellion environs us, his would have been a rash hand which had hastily set in motion, for another purpose than the suppression of rebellion, the machinery of justice; who had invoked against the disloyalty of rulers the retribution and redresses of the law. The danger of such a conflict of laws is so far passed that not even a president could now plead national safety as an excuse for refusing to do justice, or submit to judgment.

Yet no citizen who regards his duties should ever hesitate at the last to oppose lawless deeds, with legal remedies. The law may break down. It will then disclose to a watchful people the point of greatest danger. Courts may fall; judges may be intimidated by threats or bribed by the allurements of power; and those who have sworn to execute the laws may shrink from the fulfillment of their oath. A craven Congress may sit silent, and idly watch the perishing liberties of the people whom they represent, but this cannot deter him who, in defending his rights, is determined to do his whole duty, and to whom it is competent, at least to commit the issue to that Power, omnipotent and inscrutable, who presides in events and sways the destinies of nations and the hearts of men.

ANTON MABLE.  
New York, May 23, 1864.

**Fremont on Lincoln.**

The *New Era*, Fremont's new organ in Washington, thus comments on a speech recently delivered by Mr. Lincoln in Baltimore:

"The President has thought of nothing else than his own reelection for the last 3 years, and very naturally talks of little else to those who call upon him at the White House. But if he ever ought to have dismissed that topic from his mind, it was upon the occasion of his recent visit to Baltimore to open a Fair for the charitable objects of the Sanitary Commission. There, if any where, selfishness and egotism should, for the moment have been laid aside, and this Presidential Homer of ours never sleeps. Mr. Lincoln made, as was expected, a little speech, in which there is not one word about the fair, or the objects of it."

**The Demagogues at Work.**

Intrigues, hates, and plots occupy the time of the leaders at Washington. Under the pretentious question, and by a party vote the House passed the resolution to drop from the service Major and Brigadier Generals not in active command. General Schumler, in advocating its passage said "George B. McClellan" and "John C. Fremont" were not to be affected by the joint resolution, perhaps no serious opposition would have been made to its passage.

True perhaps, but if McClellan and Fremont had not been intended to be reached by the resolution, it would never have been offered.

**TRIAL AND FAREWELL.**

Herick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus has had a trial among three million families, and is pronounced the best Saleratus in the known world. Its use always brings a smile to the household; it keeps them in health; it helps make the weak strong, and saves hundreds from that dreadful disease, dyspepsia. As you value health, use it. Most of the Grocers sell it.

A letter from Washington to the *New York Tribune* gives an account of a fashionable lady taking a little nigger from under a table and kissing it. No doubt she would much rather it had been a big nigger. Prentiss.

Secretary Stanton.

In considering the character of Secretary Stanton we will lay out of view, for the present, the evidence of his incapacity. We lay all such matters out of view. It is not our present purpose to prove that Mr. Stanton is unfit to be Secretary of War, but that he is unfit to hold any office of trust.

Why is Major McLean, of Ohio, exiled to the most distant and inaccessible point in our territory—Fort Vancouver, on the Pacific, in the extreme northwestern corner of the republic? Major McLean was ordered to that remote outpost last November, he being a most important witness in a trial by court-martial then soon to take place at Cincinnati. The culprit to be tried was Captain F. W. Hartt, assistant quartermaster in the Department of the Ohio; the charges, you in number, with some twenty or thirty specifications, developed a long-continued, widely-ran, developed system of wholesale plunder and embezzlement; the accomplices were persons having intimate relations with a distinguished member of the cabinet, one of them being H. D. Cooke, of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co.; and another a partner of Hartt in the proprietorship of the *Ohio State Journal*, the organ of Secretary Chase at Columbus. The evidence against Hartt consisted in part in letters by him to George S. Scott, another accomplice and sharer in the profits of the fraudulent transactions, some of which letters are recited verbatim in the specifications of the judge advocate, and are important as indicating the sources of the oral testimony which ought to have been produced at the trial. This widely ramified and long-continued system of heavy frauds and embezzlements had been traced out by the industry of Major McLean; who an affrighted and dishonest pretext, was spirited away to Fort Vancouver, in the most remote and out of the way corner of our Pacific frontier. Considering who Jay Cooke & Co. are, and considering who the proprietors of the *Ohio State Journal* are, the developments before that court-martial; had the trial proceeded, were likely to prove sufficiently awkward and embarrassing; but that will hardly be accepted by the country as a justifiable reason for first spurring away the most material witness in a case of wholesale embezzlement, and then quashing the proceedings, by dissolving the court-martial at Cincinnati, and ordering the case and papers to be transferred to Washington, several hundred miles from the residence of the other witnesses cognizant of the facts.

This gigantic scheme of plunder and embezzlement had grown up at Cincinnati before General Burnside was transferred to the West. Under his administration it was tracked out and dragged to light, a court-martial appointed, and the charges and specifications drawn up by Major Burnett, the judge-advocate of the Department of the Ohio. The trial was to have taken place in the beginning of December last; and for want of a better pretext to get Major McLean out of the way, he was banished to Fort Vancouver, for—not voting at the November election! General Burnside, who, with some weaknesses, is undoubtedly an honest man, opened this extraordinary proceeding, both on other grounds and because Major McLean's testimony was wanted in the approaching trial. The delay consequent on this opposition proved likely to defeat the purpose of the War Department, the trial was postponed, and Major McLean, in disregard of General Burnside's wishes, was peremptorily ordered to leave at once, and to inform the government what day he would start.

We submit this simple recital of facts, leaving readers to form their own conclusions.—*World*.

The *New Nation*—Fremont—says: "Never since the creation of the world has there been a war so loosely, so stupidly and so shamefully conducted as this. We wish to believe in the stupidity rather than in the culpability of the Government; but even stupidity has its limits. East and West, North and South, everywhere we have the same results, defeat, disgrace, and ruin as the sole reward for so many sacrifices, so much energy and self-denial on the part of the people; and it is time that this were ended."

Our Minister to Brussels, Henry E. Sanford, is pleasantly engaged in building a navy-yard in St. Louis. There probably never was a party whose appointees could discharge the duties of so many offices at the same time, as can those of the party in power. Yet we are assured that they do it exceedingly well. They seem to possess a dual existence, and can discharge the duties of Minister at a foreign court, and at the same time give their personal attention to government contracts here at home.

Girls! if the roses have fled your cheeks and you wish to deceive the men, just take a fragment of bright crimson silk, dip it in strong spirits of wine, and rub it on your cheeks till a moderate tint appears. Be careful and not apply it to the end of your nose!

See the advertisement of Hoofland's German Bitters, inside.