A. J. GERRITSON, - - - Editor.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1864.

Roger A. Pryor, formerly a member of Congress from Virginia, and now a rebel soldier, was recently captured while exchanging newspapers with our pickets. He was sent to Fort Lafavette. He did not make the statement given in yesterday's Montrose Republican—it having he labored to save it for the same end. been pronounced a forgery last week.

No light has been thrown upon the New York fires; two of those arrested on suspicion proved to be federal officers, and were therefore released. One had a fire of the work of the Abolitionists that the in his room, and was a colonel of a negro regiment. If this was a rebel plot, why did they attempt to burn a "copperhead" city and yet harm no abolition cities? It ought to be explained by the abolitionfalsifiers who charge an alliance between Democrats and rebels.

The "Miscegenation" Book.

Some months since, a book which advocated an abolition war, and full negroequality, but whose author was unknown, made its appearance, was highly praised and endorsed by numerous leading men and women, and sundry journals of the abolition party, and met an extensive sale among the faithful dupes of the self-styled " loyal, Union party."

A month ago, a writer for the London Herald says the book was written by two young Democratic newspaper men-as a trick upon the radicals; but as the correspondent does not give the names of the has been engaged in the service of his "two young men," and does not even let country ever since the breaking out of the his own name be known, his story is not creditable. The Tribune, &c., have not recalled their favorable opinions of the Being a warm admirer of Gen. McClellan, work, and its doctrines are but those of under whom he had fought many battles, the advance-guard of the abolition party.

Another Call for Men.

Washington, Nov. 28, 1864.—General Order No. 287, for raising and organizing a new volunteer army corps.

First-That an army corps, to consist of not less than 20,000 infantry, enlisted for not less than one year, to be designated the First Corps, shall be organized in the District of Columbia, commencing the organization on the 1st December, 1864, and continuing until the 1st day of January, 1865. The privates to consist only of able-bodied men who have served honorably not less than two years, and therefore not subject to draft, and the officers to be commissioned from such as have honorably served not less than two years.

Second-Recruits will be furnished transportation to Washington, and will be credited to the district in which they or their families are domiciled, and will be paid a special bounty of \$300 from the substitute fund, upon being mustered into service. Each recruit who preserves his arms to the end of his term may retain them as his own upon being honorably discharged from the service.

Third-Details of the organization will be presented by the Adjutant General .-The heads of bureaus will detail competent officers for the prompt 'examination and organization, arming and equipping cords. the corps.

Fourth-Major General Winfield S. Hancock is assigned to the command of and one-fourth miles in length. this corps-Headquarters at Washington. By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General.

The State Gnard and the Draft. Major R. J. Dodge has received the following orders:

War Department, Provost Marshal General's Office, Washington, D. C., Nov. 29, 1864-to Major R. J. Dodge, 12th United States Infantry, Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General, Harrisburg, Pa.:

Major:-The Secretary of War directs me to inform you that the President of the United States has ordered as follows:

In case the Governor of Pennsylvania shall organize the Pennsylvania State Gnard, and put in service under the State act for that purpose a number not exceeding five thousand, it is ordered that any member of said organization being drafted into the service of the United States, be at once furloughed, so as to retain his place in said State organization, not receiving pay of the United States, but the time counting on his term under the draft. You are instructed to see that the orders of the President are strictly conformed to.

I am, Major, very respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed) Jas. B. Fry, P. M. G.

The Navy Yard Robberies.

Two more of the Navy Yard plunderers have been arrested and consigned to Fort Mifflin. In consequence of the determination of the authorities to prevent any of the facts of this most atrocious fraud and thievery being made public, we are unable at present to give the names of the parties the criminals.—Age.

have stolen heavily and denounced the fluors, however, to strike a medal to pergood care of them.)

Cause and Object of the War.

Wendell Phillips, the pet of the radical patriots who manage Lincoln, has made a speech in Boston characterized by his usul boldness, fanaticism, and frankness. He said, speaking of peace:

"Our institutions must first rest on the basis of (negro) equality. Toward that goal the nation struggles to-day, and there never can be peace until we reach it. No re-construction is possible within twenty years unless the black and the white are admitted alike to suffrage. He had labored for twenty-five years to break up the Union, in the interest of justice, and now weighed against freedom and justice. The North did not take up arms in 1861 from mere love of Union, but, in his opinion. because war would give the nation the right to abolish slavery. It was the result nation accepted the gauntlet of war."

-- How much plainer must these men talk before the people will get their eyes open?

The "era of good feeling" does not seem to have been extended very much into Kentucky. Paul Shipman, late editor of the Louisville Journal, has been sent beyond the lines into Dixie, under the fallacious belief that opposition to Mr. Lincoln is equivalent to rebellion. Mr. Pettit of the Owensboro (Ky.) Observer, has been arrested by negro troops, and sent to report to General Ewing at Memphis. He knows of no offence committed by him unless it was recommending voters to go to the polls and vote for George B. McClellan.

Attack on a Wounded Soldier.

The Republican Jubilee in this place, on Saturday last, culminated in a brutal attack on a soldier, by the name of William M. Hanley, in the evening. We learn the following particulars: Young Hanley, who rebellion, and who is still suffering from a severe wound received in one of his legs, was granted a furlough to visit his friends. he voted for him at the recent election.-On Saturday evening he chanced into Hockman's Saloon, where were congregated a number of "Loyal Leaguer's." Up on questioning him as to whom he had voted for, he told them General McClellan. This was the signal for a torrent of abuse, which resulted in his being choked and knocked down. In the melee his wound received fresh injuries, and several of his teeth were knocked loose. Some humanely disposed persons assisted him to get away, otherwise he would have fared badly. Mr. Hanley re-enlisted for three years and this is the treatment he receives from these cowardly, stay-at-home "Loyal Leaguers," because he had the manliness and independence to say that he voted for his " old commander." And yet they wish to be known as the "Soldier's Friend."-Indeed! Shame on you!-Berwick Gazette.

75,000 TONS OF HUMAN BLOOD.

A writer in the Jefferson County (N. Y.) Union has made some calculations relative to the number of men killed thus far in this war and gives the following interesting results:

There has been enough already slain to encircle our State, if their dead bodies were laid in one continuous line.

.If they were placed in coffins and corded, they would count thirty-nine thousand

If laid in a wall twenty-five feet thick and thirty feet high, it would be over one If five feet thick and ten feet high, the

pile would reach across the State. If piled upon a ten-acre lot, they would be nearly two hundred feet high.

And if laid upon the ground, they would cover every foot of soil in Jefferson coun-

Seventy-five thousand tons of human blood have been spilled in Dixie's soilenough to turn every spindle in Lowell, and if the tears were added to the blood it would turn the machinery of the continent; and the unavailing sight would fill every had crossed the Oconee river, and was re-

ocean sail. The one-half has not yet been to ld .-The millions of wounded and maimed for The millions of wounded and maimed for up. Milledgeville was abandoned by its life must be taken into account in summing Federal captors and was again in Confedent up the grand total of evils incident to this bloody and fanatical war.

And the end is not yet. We shudder at the news of the death of boat, and if two hundred are lost by any means, we are fairly horror-stricken, and are ready to wreck vengeance on any one who has been negligent or careless in the matter.

But when tens of thousands are cut down in one day by the procurement of ia, was reported to be in immediate com- a poor widow's boys. designing demagogues, we shout "hall-mand of the army opposing Howard.—elujah," and can hardly contain ourselves Slocum was forty-five miles southwest of human slaughter.

We are well pleased with the awful sacrifice, that we set ourselves to work at once to fill up the decimated ranks for another feast of carnage.

An Appropriate Gift.

Judge Kelly, and other citizens of Philadelphia, have presented a medal to Presinow arrested. An attempt is being made | dent Lincoln. The medallion has the bust to shield the offenders. It they are guilty of Washington on one side, and that of and subject to arrest for their crimes, they Mr. Lincoln on the other. The peculiar should be exposed, and the officer who felicity of this design is apparent to the attempts to shield them, is no better than most obtuse. Washington was a patriot and a hero, and Lincoln is unquestionably (As these copper thieves are abolitionists, the reverse. It seems somewhat super copperheads, Old Abe will finally take petuate the knowledge of a fact so indisputable.

Battle and Victory in Tennessee.

DEC. 2d.-There has been a contest near Nashville. General Thomas retreated some time since to Franklin, eighteen miles south of Nashville. He was followed by General Hood with the Confederate army. For several days the two armies were quiet in camp. On Wednesday after noon, about four o'clock, Gen. Hood attacked Gen. Thomas. The contest lasted until after dark. The Confederates, it is said, were repulsed with a loss of one thousand prisoners, among them a Brigadier General. The Federal loss is stated at five hundred; the Confederate at seven thousand.

Full accounts of the late battle at Franklin and its outskirts, show that it must be chronicled as one of the most brilliant in its general results of the whole war. Additional reports received increase the

magnitude of the late victory at Franklin. Thitry stand of colors were captured by

the Union forces. DEC. 3d .- The Age says: We are com-

pelled by the news this morning to tell a very different story about the battle at Franklin, Tennessee, from that printed yesterday morning. The despatches sent us over the telegraph on Thursday night, and especially the one signed by Major Gen'l Schofield, were faleshoods. The battle at Franklin resulted in the withdrawal of the Federal army to Nashville. General Hood divided the Confederate forces into two columns. One was to attack Franklin, in front. The other was to move down the Harpeth River, cross over it some distance east of Franklin, and endeavor to get in the Federal rear. At four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, Hood's main column attacked Franklin in tront. -Wm Schofield was in command of the garrison. He had about fifteen thousand men. The Confederate attack was heavy and persistant, and Schofield managed to hold his own until dusk. He then ordered a retreat. This retreat was accelerated by the news of the crossing of the Harpeth River by Hood's flanking column, several miles east of Franklin. Schofield retreated all night, and at daylight on Thursday reached a point seven miles south of Nash ville, where A. J. Smith's Corps was posted. The Confederate flanking column, after crossing the Harpeth River, attacked a Federal cavalry brigade, defeated it. and compelled it to retreat. This cavalry force reached A. J. Smith's position about the same time that Schofield did. Confederate troops followed both. On Thurs day morning Smith, being hard pressed, abandoned his position and fell back to the outer line of the Nashville entrenchments, three miles from the town. From Nashville there is nothing but a

story of the greatest fright. Business is suspended. The citizens are in the trenches. The vast army of Government laborers, who number at least twenty-five plies. thousand, and whose barracks cover a space almost as large as that occupied by ashville itself-are under armst The forts are manned and all is prepared for Hood's attack upon the city. The Federal army is in line of battle three miles south of Nashville. The Confederate forces have advanced to a point only five miles from town, and the intervening space is the scene of constant skirmishing. scarcely think that Hood will attack Nashville, however. It is strongly garrisoned and well defended by earthworks. He will rather destroy the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, which he has already cut and which is completely at his mercy. He is reported to be threatening Murfreesboro, which is on the Chattanoo-

Gen. Sherman in Georgia.

Nashville.

ga Railroad, thirty-five miles southeast of

Dec. 2.—General Sherman's movement can now be explained much more clearly than heretofore. Gen. Slocum's column, which was marching on Macon, turned eastward, joined Kilpatrick, crossed the Oconee river, and on Nov. 22d, was marching to join Howard, who was forty miles west of Augusta. On November 20th a Confederate reconnoisance was sent from Macon porthwest toward Atlanta. It went to Griffin, thirty miles south of Atlanta, and reported that no Federal troops were to be seen anywhere. Gen. Slocum's army had all marched east of the railroad. On Nov. 22 Slocum's rear ported thirty miles east of Macon. The expedition against Macon had been given

erate possession. General Beruregard, Macon on Nov. 22d, and at once marched rifice upon the altar of freedom." Gen. Bragg was in command of the defor joy, while we thank Heaven for the Howard. Sherman's principal aim appeared to be to join his two colums.-They were pressed in both front and rear,

and a junction was a necessity. Dec. 3.—General Sherman has turned aside from his march to Augusta. There were too many Confederate troops in the way for him to risk pushing through them and trying to take the city. He has started for the seacoast, and is believed to be marching for it somewhere near Savannah. General Beauregard is in Augusta. Sherman's columns are believed to have effected a junction, and all his troops are now moving in one body.

Augusta and Macon are now safe, and Savannah is the only threatened point. . The latest rumors about Sherman indicate that he is likely to reach the Atlantic

Items of War News.

-Moseby has just attacked another party of Federal cavalry at Cabletown, north of Winchester. Moseby lost one man killed and five wounded. Twenty of Capitals on the first Wednesday (7th), of the Federal cavalryman escaped; thirty December, to vote for President and Vice, were killed and wounded, and thirty-one and their votes are sent to the Vice Prescaptured.

-Gen. Cadwalader has succeeded Gen. Couch in command of the Department of the Susquehanna, Pennsylvania. His headquarters are at Chambersburg.

-Colonel Lyle's Ninetieth Pennsyl vania Regiment returned home recently. It contained but twenty-six officers and

-New Orleans papers of the 15th say -New Orleans papers of the 15th say that Gen. Canby is recovering. The announcement of his death, which was telegraphed on the authority of the clerk of the steamer Stickney, thus proves to be false.

In invalid, bublished for the benefit, and as a canton to young men and others, who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay of manhood, &c., supplying at the same the means of self-cure. By one who has cured bimself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, ringle copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR. Esq..

Dec. 8, 3m. Brooklyn, Kings co., N. Y.

-The Federal prisoners confined a Salisbury, North Carolina, recently made at attempt to escape. After a fierce conflict, in which forty of the prisoners were killed and many wounded, the guards overpowered them.

-The Steamer Greyhound-General Butler's dispatch boat, was destroyed by fire, in the James river, on the 27th ult .-Butler was on board and narrowly escape.

-From Panama we have news of a Confederate plot to capture one of the California steamers. The plot was discovered, and the party, seven in number, were, on November 10th, seized on board the steamer Salvado, outside the harbor of

-Wm. J. Freeburger was arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with cursing President Lincoln .- [Bultimore Sun of Saturday.]

-They tell of a New York regiment which during their three years' service travled by sea and land more than 12,000 miles, fought 20 general engagements, marched through 15 States, and has been under Burnside, Pope, McClellan, M'Dowell, Meade, Sherman and Grant.

-In Baton Rogue, Louisiana, a Government building, through the negligence of some negroes, was destroyed by fire.-Nearly two hundred horses and mules were burned to death, and seventy-five thousand dollars worth of Government property destroyed.

-On November 22d a Federal cavalry xpedition which had been sent into the interior of Louisiana, returned to Baton Rouge with two hundred horses and mules, and three cannon. The Federal cavalry suffered some slight loss in the expedition. They penetrated a considerable distance into the interior of the State, and burned a large amount of Confederate sup-

-The Confederate raid on Sunday upon New Creek, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was much more serious than has been supposed. The Confederates captured three hundred Federal troops and six or seven cannon. A great deal of plunder was also taken. The railroad was not seriously damaged.

EDICT AGAINST NEWSPAPERS.-The St. Louis Demorcat states that Gen. Ewing has issued an order, to take effect on Saturday, forbidding the circulation of the following named papers within the limits of his command : Chicago Times, Cincinnati Enquirer, New York Day Book, Freeman's Journal, Dayton Empire, New York News, Old Guard and Metropolitan Record. Commanding officers are required to close the shops of dealers hereafter issuing or found in possession of the same,

the fortifications those

vending them on the streets. THE 7 30 U. S. LOAN.—The attention of our readers is again invited to the advertisement of the 7 30 U.S. Loan. Those who have money to invest are here offered the best security the government can give and a high rate of interest. To each bond five coupons, or interest tickets' are attached, which are payable half-yearly.-These bonds are convertible into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds. They are exempt from all taxation.

Very Cheap Sympathy.

Our randers may have seen a letter of President Lincoln to a Mrs. Bixby, con-doling with her on the loss of five sons and the serious wounding of her last, in this war. He tells her of the " pride that with the Confederate advance, arrived at must be hers, at having laid so costly a sacin pursuit of Slocum. General Forrest led kind of sympathy is cheap, and is easily twenty persons killed by the accidental his advance. On that day General How-manufactured; and when one reflects that breaking of a rail, or the sinking of a steam- ard was encamped forty miles west of An- the man who is thus ostentationsly shed ard was encamped forty miles west of Au- the man who is thus ostentatiously shedgusta. A large force of Confederates had ding his official tears over the remains of been collected to oppose his progress, and Mrs. Bixby's family, has two sons who for some time he had been entrenching. - are old enough to be laid upon "the altar," but whom he keeps at home in luxpartment, but General Ewell, who had urp, we can easily understand hypocrisy brought a considerable force from Virgin of all this "pride" over the slaughter of

Wonder if Abraham Lincoln will again take the oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution.-Ex

When Lincoln took the oath before, he may have intended to be faithful to it; but if he takes it again it will be with the deliberate intention of violating it, unless he changes his present policy.

Abolition doctrines are the primary cause of all our national difficulties, and unless abandoned will destroy the Union. Wicked as secession and rebellion are, or may be considered, abolition is worse for it created and provoked secession, and by changing the avowed object of the war, has prolonged it and rendered even victory barren, since the Union will not be restored.

James Speed of Kentucky is said to ave taken Bates' place as Attorney-Gen

-Soldiers are being mustered into the service, in Philad's, for one, two, three, and four years, respectively.

ident to be opened and counted before both houses of Congress on the 8th day of February.

In this State the result of the election is not officially known; but as the returns received indicated a small Lincoln majority, his electors were to be gathered and cast the vote.

The Confessions and Experience of

ferers.—A gentleman, cured of Nervous debitity, incompetency, premature decay, and youthful error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy used in his case. Bufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's bad experience, and possess a sure and valuable remedy, can do so by addressing bin nt once at his phace of business.—The recipe and full information—of vital importance—will be cheerfully sent by return mail.

Address

No. 60 Nassais street, New York.

P. S.—Nervous sufferers of both sexes will find this information valuable.

[dec. 8—3m]

To Consumptives.—Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitts, and all throat and Lung affections, (free of charge, by sending their address to Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings co., New York. Oct. 20, 1854.

Do you wish to be Cured 3—Dr. Buchan's English Specific Pills cure in less than 30 days, the worst gases of Nervousness, Impotency, Premature De-cay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexcay. Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sex-nual and Nervous Affections, no matter from what carse produced. Price, One Dollarper box. Sent, post-paid, by mail, on receipt of the price. One box will perfect the cure in most cases. Address JAMES S. BUTLER, General Agent, 427 Broadway, New York. Oct. 20, 1864.

important to Females—Dr. Cheese-man's Pills,—The combination of ingredients in these pills is the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, cannot do harm to the most delicate; certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing ll obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, head-che, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, Il nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the sek and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from

DR. CHRESMAN'S PILLS

was the commencement of a new rat 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 obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline. These Pills form the finest preparation ever put forward with IMMEDIATE and PERSISTENT SUCCESS. Don't be Deceived.—Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you want the REST and most RELIABLE Female. Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tall hir that you want the BEST and most RELIABLE Femai Medicine in the World, which is comprised in these Pills Dr. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

Dr. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
have been a standard Remedy for over thirty years, and
are the most effectual one ever known for all compliants
peculiar to Females. To all classer they are invaluable,
inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity. 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, attaingur then they should not be used,
with each Box—the price \$1 per box or 6 boxes for \$5,
containing from 50 to 60 pills. Pills sent by mail promptly, secure from observation, by remitting to the Proprietors. Sold by Druggists generally.

HITCHINGS & HULLYER, Proprietors.

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
81 Cedar street, New-York,
25 Sold in Montrose by Abel Turrell; in Tunk
hannock by J. W. Lyman; in Great Bend by L.
Griffin, and T. D. Eastabrook & Co. oct207m*

To Ayer's Pills.—Are you cick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the precide to serious illners. Some ht of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood and lot the fluids move on unobstructed in healthsgain. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, and purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and deranges its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and derangement. While in this condition, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the bodyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative of feet expols them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely cured by the same means. None who know the virtue of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as headsche, foul stomach, dysentery, billious complaints, indigestion, derangement of the liver, costiveness, conetipation, heartburn, rheum tilem, dropsy, worms and suppression, when taken in large do-Ayer's Pills .- Are you -ick, feeble and com and to cause to be arrested and sent to

They are sugar coated, so that the most sensitive can take them easily, and they are surely the best purgative medicine yet discovered.

take them easily, and they are surely the best purgative medicine yet discovered.

By Ayer's Ague Cure—
For the speedy and certain cure of Intermittent Fever or Chills and Fever. Remittent Fever, Chill Fever. Dumb Aque. Periodical Headache or Bilious headache, and Bilious Fevers; indeed for the whole class of discors originating in biliary derangement, caused by the malaria of minamatic countries.

This remedy has rarely failed to cure the severest cases of chills and fever, and it has this great advantage over other ague medicines, that it subdues the complaint without injury to the patient. It contains no quinine or other deleterious substance, nor does it produce quinism or any injurious effect whatever. Shaking brothers of the army and the west, try it and you will en orse these assertions.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell. Mass., and sold by ABEL TURRELL, Montrose, and all dealers in medicines everywhere.

[Oct. 20. 2m.]

medicines everywhere. [Oct. 20. 2m]

ETA Card to the Suffering.—Swallow two or three hogsheads of "Buchu," "Tonic Bitters," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidutes," e. &c. &c. &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, use one box of Old Dr. Buchan's English Specific Filis—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 with advantage.—Imported and sold in the United States on the Draw States, No. 472 Broadway, New York, No. 472 Broadway, New York, Agent for the United States.

P. S.—A Box of the Filis, securely packed, will be mailed to any address on receipt of price, which is ONE DOLLAR, post-paid—momey refunded by the agent if entire satisfaction is not given. [Oct. 20, 1854. Sm

Editor of Democrat,-Dzan Sin: With EF Editor of Democrat.—Dran Sin: With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all wishing it (free), a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove in ten days. Pimples. Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Baid Heads, or Barc Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers or a Moustache, in less than thirty days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours.

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist.

Oct. 20, 1884.

Oct. 20, 1884. 3m Bye and Ear.—Professor J. ISAACS, M. D., Occurs and Auner, formerly of Loydon, Holland, is now located at No. 511 Pine Street, Philadelphia, where persons afflicted with diseases of the BYE and EAR will be scientifically treated and cured, if curable. By Artificial Eyes inserted without pain.

N. B.—No charges made for Examination. The Medical faculty is invited, as he has no secrets in his mode of treatment.

edding in South America as a missionary discovered TO A Card to Invalida.—A Clergman, while residing in South America as an insistency, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Hierares of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders bro't on by baneful and vicious babits. Great numbers have been aiready cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will sank the secipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a scaled envalope, to any one who needs it, Free of Sharge.

Charge.

Picase inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to rourself.

Address JOSEPH T. INMAN,

Station D, Bible Hosse, New York City.

Hov. 5, 1884—6m°

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, principal and interest both to be paid

In lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into dix per cent, gold bearing bends, payable not less than ave nor more than awanty tears from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$500, \$500, \$500, \$610, \$000, \$610, \$6

SPECIAL ADVANTABES OF THIS LOAN.

It is a National Savinos Bank, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and the best security.— Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U.S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay anything better, for its own assets are either in government securi-ties or in notes or bonds payable in government paper. It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanest investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the bestsucurity with banks as collaterals for dis-

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bends. In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate or 5-20 Bonds is not less than nine per cent. premium, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U, 8. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have counterated, a special act of Congress exempts all Bonds and Treasury Notes from local taxation. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. peganum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducement to lenders as those issued by the government. Is all other forms of indebtudness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits.—The party depositing must endorse upon the original certificate the denomination of the Notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

Subscriptions. Will be received by the Treasurer of the

Department.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the
United States, at Washington, the several Assistant
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