

Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, . . . Editor.

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR:
HIESTER CLYMER,
OF BERKS COUNTY.

Adjournment of Congress.

The people will be gratified to learn that Congress finally agreed to adjourn on Saturday last. The bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers was defeated in the Senate, and a new bill offered by Senator Buckalew of this State, to pay additional bounty to the volunteers of 1861 and 1862, was objected to and defeated. But the members were free in voting money to negroes and office-holders, and raised their own pay from \$8,000 to \$10,000 for this Congress. The Tennessee members were finally admitted; but Senator Patterson was kept out by the radicals because he is a son-in-law of the President.

The House unanimously adopted a bill modifying the neutrality laws; but we have not yet seen what action the Senate took upon the bill, nor can we now state whether the change is material.



The Latest News.

Since going to press we have good news. The Atlantic Cable is laid between Ireland and Newfoundland, brings London news to the 27th, and informs us of peace between Austria and Prussia.

The Senate finally adopted a bounty bill (tacked by the House to the appropriation bill), to save their own pay, and admitted Patterson to his seat on Saturday.

The Congress Question.

We hope the Democrats of this country will not lose sight of the objects we had in view in our article some weeks since on the subject of the nomination of a candidate for Congress. Our main design was to call general attention to the subject, so that the real wishes of the party might be fully brought out before the meeting of the Convention. We must select some man who is and has been a reliable Democrat; and it is for the majority to say which of the candidates who may be in the field, is their choice. Without a general discussion of the subject, in the several towns no one can expect to be the people's choice.

Our preference was, for the reasons then given, that the party should tender Mr. Denison a nomination for another term. This suggestion has met a very favorable response.

But the invitation to our friends was to discuss the subject, in all its bearings, pro and con, so that the wish of the majority may be fully adopted, whether it agreed with our views or not. We therefore again urge upon Democrats the importance of discussing this matter thoroughly—each presenting his views for a new candidate from this county, or for Mr. Denison, and ascertaining the opinions of others.

Of course we have not changed our opinion upon the subject, and would prefer that our choice would meet approval; yet we desire that the question should be so freely and fully debated, that what shall be done shall not only be right, but most acceptable to the party. With any true Democrat on the ticket, all of us can heartily go into the campaign with renewed confidence of a proud triumph over the fanatics who made the district for their use, but lost it by the just verdict of the people.

"Radical" Disunionism.

[From the Report of the Reconstruction Committee, June 8th, 1866.]
"The Constitution, it will be observed, does not act upon the States, as such, but upon the people. While, therefore, the people cannot escape its authority, the States may, through the act of their people, cease to exist in an organized form, and thus dissolve their political relations with the United States." (Signed.)

W. P. Fessenden, James W. Grimes, Ira Harris, J. M. Howard, Geo. H. Williams, Thaddeus Stevens, Justin S. Morrill, John A. Bingham, Roscoe Conklyn, Geo. S. Boutwell.

—The above doctrine is no better than Southern secessionism, and in fact is exploded rebel doctrine revived in its almost identical form.

—Secretary Harlan has resigned, and O. H. Browning, late Republican Senator from Illinois has been named as his successor.

—Ex-Gov. Johnston has been appointed Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, in place of W. B. Thomas, radical.

—Gen. Steadman has been appointed Superintendent of Public Printing vice Deffries.

The National Union Convention.

The grand convocation of patriots and friends of the Union, to be held in this city on the 14th of August, is alarming the radicals. They see in the objects of the meeting, and in the character and standing of the men selected as delegates a sure guarantee of the results of their deliberations.

There are no sectional or small objects contemplated by the projectors of this reunion of the friends of republican and constitutional liberty in the United States. The call is broad and comprehensive enough to admit all who are opposed to radical usurpation, and in favor of a restored Union, and the passage of just and equitable laws to perpetuate the same. Starting from the basis of the President's reconstruction policy, the movement looks to a gathering into one fold of all who are willing to aid in making that policy effectual in restoring the States to their old positions in the Union.

The movement is a live one. It will not be encumbered by past issues or dead questions. The work to be done challenges the co-operation of all good men, no matter with what party they have heretofore been connected. The task before the Convention will be to so consolidate the Union sentiment of the nation, so to discipline the enemies of Radical treason and misrule, as to insure the success of the Union restoration party at the coming elections, and thus remove the drag now placed upon the prosperity and advancement of the nation.

The brutal attacks made upon the leading men of the Pennsylvania delegation by the Press and its echoes, show how much they dread the results of the coming Convention. No man of prominence, however pure his character, or unpolluted his record, has escaped the venom of the Press. All are traduced and vilified in the most offensive manner. Men distinguished for learning and public worth, and private virtues; men whose whole lives have been spent in efforts to benefit their native States, and the whole Union, are denounced as "copperheads," and stigmatized as totally unfit for public confidence. But notwithstanding this outpouring of radical spleen, the delegation appointed by the Democratic State Central Committee of this State will challenge comparison with any similar body of men ever gathered in the Commonwealth for the discharge of private or public duties. They are representative men. They represent all phases of Democratic opinion. Many of them have held high social and political positions in the State and in the nation. Not a few have shed their blood upon the battle-field, and thus attested the honesty of the opinions which they held. More than this, they have behind them the solid, compact, and defiant Democratic organization of this old Commonwealth, and thus represent a power which makes their voices potent.

It is this fact—the knowledge that the Pennsylvania delegation will speak for a great party when advocating measures calculated to restore the States to their old positions in the Union, and thus produce such an effect upon the Radical journals, and provoke attacks upon the men composing the Pennsylvania delegation.—Age.

Vote for Geary.

If you want to be taxed to support the negroes of the South in idleness—vote for Geary.

If you want to pay for a swarm of useless office-holders to keep up an antagonism between the Southern negroes and their employers—vote for Geary.

If you think the families of the "freedmen" should be supported from the money you are taxed to supply the Treasury with, while the widows and orphans and families of the white soldiers are left to provide for themselves—vote for Geary.

If you endorse Wade's assertion that negro soldiers are entitled to the chief praise for the suppression of the rebellion—vote for Geary.

If you want negroes to vote—vote for Geary.

If you want eleven stars stricken from the flag of the Republic—vote for Geary.

If you don't pay taxes enough, and really ache to contribute a few hundred millions a year to feed, clothe and educate the negro "gentlemen" who ought to work as you are obliged to do—vote for Geary.—Erie Observer.

—Last winter the Radical Commissioners of Lancaster county granted the use of the Court House in Lancaster City to a strolling negro for the purpose of delivering a lecture on politics. Recently, a gentleman who had served his country with honor and distinction on many a hard fought field during the war, asked for the use of the building for the purpose of holding a County Soldiers' Convention. He was coolly told by them that the Court House could not be used for political purposes. Anything for the negro, nothing for white soldiers. That is the radical programme for the coming political campaign.

—The Cincinnati Commercial says that Hon. Thomas Ewing has written a letter endorsing the National Union Convention, which is to assemble in Philadelphia on the 14th of August.

—A survey is being made from Cayuga, N. Y., along the shore of Cayuga lake to Ithaca, for a railroad to connect with the proposed road from Ithaca to Towanda and the Pennsylvania coal fields.

—The monster meeting of Democrats at Reading on the 18th troubles the Geary organs not a little. If we could put faith in their various tales we would be compelled to believe that the meeting lacked about fifty thousand of being composed of one hundred persons.

Delegates to the Philadelphia National Convention.

Democratic State Committee Rooms,
828 Walnut Street, Philadelphia,
July 21, 1866.

A call for a National Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th day of August, 1866, having been issued, an invitation was extended, under date of July 10th, 1866, to the Democratic organization, as such, to unite in that Convention, in order "to devise a plan of political action calculated to restore national unity, fraternity and harmony."

The time being too brief to call a State Convention, or to refer the subject to the districts for action, and it appearing to be the wish of the party, as expressed at Reading and through the press, that we should be represented therein, the Democratic Executive Committee of Pennsylvania, acting under the authority of the State Central Committee, specially reserving control of the organization, have designated and invited the following gentlemen to act as delegates to that Convention:

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Ex-Governor David R. Porter.
Ex-Governor William Bigler.
Ex-Governor William F. Packer.
Chief Justice George W. Woodward.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATES.

1st District—Hon. James Campbell.
George M. Wharton, Esq.
2d District—Col. W. C. Patterson.
Hon. Richard Vaux.
3d District—Hon. Daniel M. Fox.
Hon. John Robbins.
4th District—Hon. Ellis Lewis.
Hon. Charles Brown.
5th District—Gen. W. W. H. Davis.
John G. Brenner, Esq.
6th District—Hon. John D. Siles.
Col. Owen Jones.
7th District—Hon. George G. Leiper.
Hon. John A. Morrison.
8th District—Hon. Warren Woodward.
Charles Kessler, Esq.
9th District—Hon. Isaac M. Heister.
H. M. North, Esq.
10th District—Hon. F. W. Hughes.
Dr. C. D. Glininger.
11th District—Hon. Asa Packer.
Col. W. H. Hutter.
12th District—Gen. E. L. Dana.
John Blanding, Esq.
13th District—Col. W. H. Ent.
Hon. C. L. Ward.
14th District—Edmund S. Doty, Esq.
Hamilton Alricks, Esq.
15th District—Hon. J. S. Black.
Hon. Samuel Hepburn.
16th District—William McLellan, Esq.
Hon. W. P. Schell.
17th District—Gen. William H. Irwin.
Hon. C. L. Pershing.
18th District—Hon. Chas. Jarrett.
Hon. James Gamble.
19th District—Hon. Wm. A. Galbraith.
Hon. James T. Leonard.
20th District—Gen. Alfred B. McCalmont.
Hon. Gaylord Church.
21st District—Hon. J. B. Foster.
H. W. Weir, Esq.
22d District—Gen. J. B. Sweitzer.
George P. Hamilton, Esq.
23d District—Hon. George W. Cass.
Col. Wm. Sirwell.
24th District—Hon. Jesse Lazarus.
Hon. Wm. Hopkins.

By order of the Democratic State Executive Committee.
WM. A. WALLACE, Chairman.
JACOB ZEIGLER, Secretary.

The Progress of Niggerism.

The Pittsburgh Gazette, a leading Republican organ, gives the following account of the growth of niggerism in Tennessee, and the prospects of the negroes elsewhere:

"The Tennessean is the title of a weekly paper published by Scott, Waring & Co., of Nashville, Tennessee. The proprietors are colored men, and their journal is devoted to the advancement of the colored race. This race long laboring under great disabilities, has now commenced a free career. The development of power so far warrants the belief that this race will prove formidable competitors to the poor whites of the South."

Observe, the negroes are to become "formidable competitors to the poor whites." That's the idea. The rich can keep themselves above negro competition, but the poor whites must take their chances with the negroes. Remember we clip the above from the Pittsburgh Gazette, an old, leading, influential and recognized organ of the Republican or Abolition party. If there be any poor white men who will cast their votes with the party that favors such ideas as are given out by the Gazette, let them do so. Voting is all a matter of choice, but those who vote for the Gazette party, will have no right to complain when the competition between the negroes and the "poor whites" becomes "formidable," and perhaps offensive.

—A man painting the cornice of a house in Hartford a few days since fell from the ladder, and it was supposed that he was badly hurt. Immediately after the fall a young man ran to the shop to inform the master painter of the misfortune that had overtaken his workman. The boss listened to the telling description of the fall, and with the ruling passion still strong in him asked, anxiously, "Did he spill the paint?"

Showing their Teeth.

Mr. Harvey, U. S. Minister to Portugal, having written home a letter in favor of restoration of the Union according to the policy of President Johnson, the radical majority of Congress have refused to vote the necessary appropriation to pay his annual salary.

The War in Europe.

JULY 25d.—The news from Europe we publish to-day, is up to the 12th inst. Fighting still continues in Italy, but it was announced in the Vienna papers that Napoleon would take fresh steps, of an energetic character, to effect an armistice. An armed intervention was hinted, but this is not probable at this stage of the proceedings. France has not yet taken formal possession of Venetia under the cession from Austria, although a fleet has been sent into the Adriatic. There have been no further hostilities in Bohemia since the battle of Sadova. The Prussians have advanced to Pardubitz, and it is expected they will occupy Prague without a contest. The Austrians are falling back in the direction of Vienna, and the Prussians are following.

The next stand made by the former may be on the battle-ground of Wagram. The Austrian army is considerably demoralized. General Benedek has been removed, and Count Clam-Gallas and an Imperial Prince ordered to be tried for disobedience of instructions on the field.

JULY 27.—Another battle has been fought, and another victory won by the Prussian forces. The fight took place near Aschaffenberg, the federals were routed and the victors marching upon Frankfurt. The Diet, alarmed by the rapid approach of the Prussians, had left Frankfurt, and would meet at Augustenberg, to which place the foreign ministers had also removed.

The latest news from Austria shows important changes in the military situation. The Prussian headquarters have been advanced to Brunn, a fortified city of 50,000 inhabitants, about seventy miles north of Vienna, on the line of the railroad. Besides the column which occupied Brunn, another had seized Olmutz, a city of 15,000 inhabitants, forty miles northeast of Brunn, on the railroad from Breslau to Vienna. Another column had occupied Igau, a town of 17,000 inhabitants, forty-nine miles northwest of Brunn. These three columns converging upon Vienna will meet before its walls. In response to inquiries with reference to the defenses of Vienna, the Emperor declared that the city would be treated as an open city, and added that he would limit his military operations to a defense of the line of the Danube, a plan which might bring the Prussians on Florodorf, a village two or three miles from the gates of Vienna, where the Austrians have an entrenched camp as a *dele-du-pont*. Should the Prussians, however, resolve to attack Vienna, they would certainly attempt to cross the river at several points, and in case of success the open city would unavoidably fall into their hands. The state of discouragement into which the Austrian army has been thrown by their repeated losses in Bohemia, the London Times believes, will deter the Emperor from a final encounter so close to the capital, and trusts that before the Prussians shall be ready for the onset the interview between the two monarchs will take place, which might have been more opportunely held next day after the disaster at Koniggratz.

Geary's "Star" Division in Action.

The disunion organs, the Harrisburg Telegraph and a lying eight-by-ten concern at Reading—seem to take especial pride in detailing the ruffianism exhibited by Geary's plug-ugly supporters at the Clymer meeting at Reading. According to these organs, organized bands of outlaws and guerrillas laid in wait in the suburbs and by-ways for isolated individuals wearing the Clymer badges, whom they fell upon and beat in the most brutal manner. At night, after the great mass of the people had departed, these out-throats came from their holes and dens in the outskirts, and, with drunken howls and shouts for Geary, prowled around the streets till nearly morning, waylaying and assaulting every stranger who lingered unprotected in the town. The conduct of these supporters of Geary is said to have been most disgraceful.

—A greater truth was never uttered than the following from the Springfield Republican: "The men who put down the rebellion do not join in the demand for the future punishment of the rebels, but if there is a General who has never won a battle, a soldier who invariably skulked when fighting was to be done, a camp follower who was ever on hand to plunder towns, who was always ready to pour out the blood and money of every body else to save the nation—these are the men who are continually making abortive attempts to arouse old hatreds and stir the popular heart to vengeance."
—One of the "Republican" Congressmen from this State, C. V. Culver, of the Venango district, is never in his seat. Reason, he has pressing business at home, being in jail for swindling the people of his district with mush-room banks, &c. His last scheme was the exploded Reno Oil concern, of which G. A. Grow was President.

The Fenian Prisoners in Canada.

The President to-day sent to the House a message in reply to a resolution requesting him to take steps with a view to the release of the Fenian prisoners. He encloses a communication from Secretary Seward, who says the representations made to the British Government have been received and taken into consideration by it and by the Canadian authorities in a friendly spirit. On the 11th of June, a note was transmitted to Sir Frederick Bruce, in which Mr. Seward expresses the confident expectations that no proceedings, that shall not be authorized by and in conformity with law, will be taken against the captured invaders of Canada.

—No matter how long you have been married never neglect to court your wife.

Negro Equality Trickery.

It is a cunning game the Disunionists are playing. Some of them declare for the establishment of negro suffrage in all the States by act of Congress. A few are detailed to oppose this for effect. Their majority in the Rump Congress pass an act conferring civil rights upon negroes in all the States. The definition of civil rights is not well understood at the time—there is a difference of opinion—and the act goes to the Supreme Court, when, after some further difference of opinion, civil rights for negroes is made to mean the right of negroes to vote, hold office, sit in the jury-box, &c. Then there is sorrow, apparently among the Disunionists—reminiscences—nobody to blame—no one directly responsible—all had a little hand in it, but no one did it all, and, consequently, negro suffrage becomes the result of oversight, or accident, or "blind providence," or something of that sort; and thus the Disunion party, while shifting the odium goes in and reaps the benefits.—How very smart and "honest."

Anti-Rent.

The anti-rent troubles are owing to the misplaced and unwise lenity of the late General Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany. His large tracts of land west of Albany, in the now anti-rent districts, were divided into farms, and leased to the farmers at very low rents. The farmers came to time every year with long faces about poor crops and asked him to wait till next year for the rent. Mr. Van Rensselaer was liberal and kind, and let the rent remain unpaid. The next year, and for many years, the story was just the same, and the patron very imprudently consented to let the debt go on accumulating. He should have either made them pay as their rents came due (like John Jacob Astor), or he should have given them the debt. But he did neither, and at his death in January, 1839, he left all these unpaid rents, as so much good property to his children, and when the farmers were called upon to pay their back rents of ten, fifteen, or twenty years' standing, they said at once, "Your father did not require us to pay rent, and we will not pay you." Hence it is seen that the misplaced lenity of Mr. Van Rensselaer is the cause of all the anti-rent troubles in Albany County, the last twenty years.—Journal of Commerce.

No MIDDLE GROUND.—Let no man flatter himself that in the approaching political contest there is a middle ground. Those who attempt to sustain such position will be ground to atoms. Upon the democratic side are those who are contending for the Union, the equality of the States, the inferiority of the negro, and the rights of the people; with the radicals are those alone who believe in disunion, State suicide negro suffrage, and an untaxed privileged aristocracy. There are no other parties for men to act with; they must unite with one or the other. No reasonable man should hesitate on which side to place himself. Past prejudices should be forgotten, and the welfare of his country and his own personal interest and happiness alone considered.

Making them Face the Music.

President Johnson, who has been so shamefully abused in the past by the radical press, for pardoning certain persons in the South, or as they term it, "reconstructing rebels," is determined in the future to make the parties who are solicited pardons for their friends, face the music. Thus we see this week, that Lawrence Rousseau, formerly a Captain in the United States service, was pardoned at the recommendation of the radical ex-Attorney General Speed. Again, A. E. Maxwell, a rebel Senator, was pardoned at the solicitation of the radical Republican Senators, Foster, of Connecticut, and Morgan of New York, and one JOHN W. FORNEY.

RAISING POTATOES UNDER STRAW.

On a recent trip in St. Clair County, Illinois, we saw hundreds of acres of land covered with straw. The ground had been plowed and harrowed, and marked off, and potatoes dropped, and then the whole surface covered about six inches deep with straw. The potatoes have no further attention till digging time, when two or three hundred bushels per acre are obtained. The straw keeps the weeds down and the soil cool and moist. The straw is raked away in autumn, and there lie the potatoes, white and clean. The straw potatoes bring the highest price in market.—Rural World.

PULPIS IN COURT.—Mr. Pulpis the colored gentleman who eloped with Mr. William Griffith's daughter, and for which supposed offense Mr. Griffith had him arrested and imprisoned, has instituted a suit in our courts against Mr. Griffith for false imprisonment. Mr. Griffith plants himself on the Civil Rights Bill and says a white man dare marry a white girl and that he has the same right as any white man—besides he is just as good if not a little better according to the teachings of Mr. Griffith himself. What damages a jury will award Mr. Pulpis, will, of course depend on the proof. He counts them equal to the loss of a white wife.—Somerset Democrat.

—The State Department has been advised that the following Fenian prisoners in Ireland have been released, on condition of returning directly to the United States:—Daniel G. Mykens, Colonel Burke, Barney McDermott, Edward Mosely and —Kerwan.

Worth Knowing.

Inquire at this office and learn how to purchase a Piano direct from the factory, with makers warrant, at \$50 less than cash price; or a Melodeon or Organ at less than cost. Also how to buy an Empire Shuttle or a Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine at \$10 less than cash price.

Texas Politics.

NEVADA, Texas, July 25.

The Conservative Union Convention was organized to-day by the election of Ashbel Smith, of Houston, as President. The State was fully represented, and great unanimity prevailed. Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention were appointed from the original and anti-secession parties.

Resolutions were adopted accepting the principles and objects of the Philadelphia National Union Convention, declaring that unmistakable evidence exists that a plot and conspiracy is on foot among the radicals of Texas to falsify and defame the people of that State before the Northern people, by representing them hostile to the government and Constitution of the United States, and as vindictive and violent toward Northern citizens, and the adherents to the Union during the late war, and oppressive toward the free people among them.

The resolutions say:—
"We pronounce these charges, severally and collectively, as false and malicious, made to embitter the North against Texas, to prevent the restoration of regular government, harmony and good order, and to obtain political power in defiance of the choice of the great mass of Texans. We invoke the Northern people of every party to give no credence to these falsehoods, which are only calculated to mislead them to wrong us, to promote disension and prolong sectional ill-feeling. "That the gratitude of the people of Texas is due, and is hereby tendered to President Johnson, for the wisdom and magnanimity whereby he has endeavored to re-establish the Federal Union.

A NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and fragrant perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by
PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
BOTTLE 17 cent x 2 250 cew

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus" is continually receiving new supplies of genuine Drugs and Medicines, which will be sold as low as any other Store in Montreal.

Empire Shuttle Sewing Machine are superior to all others for Family and Manufacturing purposes. Contain all the latest improvements: are steady, noiseless, durable, and easy to work. Illustrated Circulars free. No consignments made. Address EMPIRE S. M. CO., 610 Broadway, New York. July 24-25

Strange, but True.—Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge), by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not sending this card. All others will please address their obedient servant.
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
Dec. 26—1866 801 Broadway, New York.

Notice.—The beautiful Piano Fortes of Gaudin & Co. are deemed to be the best made to be used. Utimate Trade of instruments of the kind.
We cannot suggest what is wanting to make a musical instrument more perfect than will oblige by not sending this card. All others will please address their obedient servant.
Dec. 26—1866 801 Broadway, New York.

Storming the Strongholds of prejudice and misapprehension and all other evils, is the motto of the Union. Like those of the Union, its colors are the emblem of every eye. Its victory will be the triumph of thousands of heads, and chains innumerable. Containing no caustic element, it cannot injure the hair or blanch the skin. It is a remedy for dandruff, Mo. 8, Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. July 24-25

Dr. Tobias' Venetian Horse Liniment. In pint bottles, price one dollar. Dr. Tobias' Venetian Horse Liniment has been used by the army and navy for the last twenty years, and during that time has cured all the various ailments and lotions of the eye, but never found an article "equal to the Venetian Horse Liniment." I have fully tested it on my horses in dandruff, sprains, cuts, calks, swellings of the glands, &c., as also for rheumatism on myself, and have always found it an invaluable remedy. U. S. Dispensary, 540 Main St. Hartford, Conn. Respectfully yours, U. S. Dispensary, 540 Main St. Hartford, Conn. July 24-25

Brandreth's Pills, Costiveness Discharge. They are taken up by the absorbents, and carried into the circulation, through which they are conveyed to every part of the body. If the pain affects the joints, a single dose produces remarkable benefit. And the same applies for the various ailments of the system, such as indigestion, flatulency, and dysentery, though with the name named they may be required night and morning for some time before decided relief is obtained. In cases of the lungs, throat, head and pleurisy, the relief is certain; the excretory organs throw off with ease the phlegm, and the breathing becomes free. Asthma is often cured by a single dose. July 24-25

To Consumptives.—The advertiser has been restored to health by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption. Is anxious to make known a simple and effective means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will add a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, and all throat and lung affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; as he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Further wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address, REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamburg, Kings Co., New York. Dec. 26, 1865—1866

Errors of Youth.—A gentleman who suffered for years from nervous debility, premature decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, was cured of suffering human life, and is now able to do all he wishes, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to be cured by the advertiser's experience, will please address, JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 18 Chambers street, New York. Dec. 26, 1865 1866

Deafness, Blindness and Catarrhs.—Treated with the utmost success by J. B. OGDEN, Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of London, Holland) No. 510 Pine street, Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and Country can be seen at the office. The medical faculty are invited to consult their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. (July 26, 1866. 1866)

The Confessions and Experiences of an Invalid. Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men and others, who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay of manhood, etc. supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By sending a post paid addressed envelope, a single copy of charge may be had of the author. NATHANIEL FINE, Esq., Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y. [Jan 30 1866]