



# The Jeffersonian,

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1864.

**Donation.**  
There will be a donation visit at the Lutheran Parsonage, in Hamilton on the 3d day of Jan. 1865. The public is most respectfully invited to attend.

A nest of draft resistors and deserters in Clearfield County, Penn., was broken up on the 12th inst. One Union soldier was shot, and the ringleader of the deserters was killed.

Gen. James W. Nye has been elected one of the United States Senators from the new State of Nevada. Mr. William M. Stewart is his Senatorial colleague. Mr. Nye was appointed by President Lincoln Governor of the Territory of Nevada and held that position until the inauguration of the State Government.

Earl Russell has replied to the manifesto of the Rebel Commissioners that the Government of Great Britain is equally friendly to the "Northern and Southern States, of the formerly united Republic of North America," and will continue to observe the strictest neutrality.

### Rebel Preachers.

Under this head the Squire, in his last week's Democrat, takes exceptions to what we said, by way of comment on an article taken from the Mauch Chunk Gazette. In speaking of those Christians, whose peculiar religious temperament could brook nothing outside of the Chicago Platform we said—"a sermon, or prayer favorable to the Union cause is as destructive to their equanimity as is arsenic to hungry rats." This the Squire most emphatically denies, and then in a long rigmarole about politics in the pulpit—war for the abolition of slavery &c., concludes with the following: "After this explanation, we hope that our clever neighbor the Jeff. will deem it unnecessary to send for a Rebel Preacher for the citizens of Stroudsburg. Our present preachers are sufficiently 'Rebellious.' There is about as much honesty contained in the above quoted paragraph as there generally is in sayings of modern Democrats. We spoke of the Christians who were dissatisfied with the preaching as it is in our borough, as being but few in number; and the hubbub which is kept up around the Monroe Democrat about political sermons is proof positive that we were right. The large majority of our citizens are perfectly satisfied with our preachers. It is only the two or three who are gathered around the Democrat, as siders and abettors in the getting up of its filth, who are dissatisfied and to whom a Rebel preacher would be at all desirable. But the Squire says "our present preachers are sufficiently rebellious." And why? Merely because they are loyal men—because they preach for the Union, pray for the Union, and in their whole hearts, love the Union; and for doing this they have been howled at by every cur of the party who has breath enough left to enable him to make a noise. The Squire knows, as well as we do, and we know it well, that members of his party, himself one of them, were unsparing in their denunciation of our clergy, months before Mr. Everitt preached his patriotic Thanksgiving sermon.

### Queer Again.

The Editor of the Monroe Democrat really woke up, last week, to the defense of his assertion of two weeks before, that Mr. Everitt preached a political sermon on Thanksgiving day. As a general reply to the bosh in which the Squire indulges, we say we see nothing in the defense to induce us to alter a word of what we had written in defence of the Rev. Gentleman. Although in the article the evidence is plain as day, that in forming his views of the sermon he was guilty of a wilful perversion of fact, or he did not possess the ability to draw the distinction between true patriotism and political partisanship, as a proof that he did understand the sermon aright he refers us to the communication signed "X," which appeared in the Democrat of the 8th, and consoles himself with the belief that that *chef d'œuvre* will satisfy us "that all the other Democrats present understood the same as we (he) did, and feel themselves insulted thereby."

It is always a painful duty which impels us to disagree with our neighbor, and we regret that our views of "X's" production are so adverse to those entertained by the Squire. Instead of satisfying us that the Squire took the right view of the sermon, "X" only convinces us of his own littleness of soul, and of the ease with which he can attempt to drag down into the dirty slough of the pot house, a man who is far above him in all that goes to make up the gentleman and the Christian, as the heavens are above the earth. Indeed, instead of convincing us to the contrary, X only but the more clearly satisfies us that the Squire did

not understand whereof he wrote when he denounced the sermon as political; for Democrats both of sense and judgment have assured us that his version of the sermon was a perversion throughout. In view of the Squire's diatribe on personality, which appeared in the Democrat a few weeks ago, we should think he would blush to refer to so grossly malignant and personal a tirade as that which X prepared for his columns.

In reply to our assertion that the Rev. Mr. Everitt was no politician, the Squire informs us that Mr. E. "was cautioned by officers and members of his church frequently not to meddle with politics," and that hence the sermon "deliberately and defiantly increases the insult." We have heard that the question was seriously discussed, by the Simon pures of Democracy in his congregation as to whether he even ought to enjoy the freeman's privilege of voting. But these facts have no bearing as evidence that the preacher transcended his duty, when in the augmentative portions of his sermon, he referred to truths, even if they were stale, as X has it, to convince his hearers that there were reasons for thankfulness, and a necessity for prayer. They only go to show the littleness of the men who could, for political purposes, so conveniently forget the good old adage—"Do unto others," &c., and the ignorance, or worse, of the Editor who would prostitute his columns to gratify a political and personal rancor, which is but too apparent, through the whole opposition.

Again, the Squire says: "If the sermon was merely patriotic and not political and the principal points of the same were those only as the mutilated synopsis published by the Jeffersonian, which are certainly not political nor objectionable, why then did that innocent inoffensive pious preacher not ask us to publish the same?"

Without comment on the pretended English contained in the above paragraph, or on the attempted personal flings at a gentleman, who, we know, has never laid a straw in the Squire's way, and of which he would feel ashamed, if the sense of shame was left to him, we will answer his question. We desired to give, in our paper, an account of the doings in our borough on Thanksgiving day. Without a synopsis of the sermons delivered in the churches, our article would have been incomplete. Our duty as postmaster prevented our attending either church, and as we did not like to trust to outside reports, we called, in a gentlemanly way, upon the Rev. Mr. Everitt, of the Presbyterian church, and upon the Rev. Mr. Paxson, of the Methodist church, and made known our desire, and preferred our request. We were received precisely as we would expect to be received by gentlemen, and our request was cheerfully complied with. This is the truth of the matter—Mr. Everitt never thought of bringing the synopsis to us until we asked him for it; and we have not the least doubt, but that he would have done precisely the same thing for the Squire, if the Squire had done as we did.

But, after all, it is not so much the sermon that gives offence to the Squire. In his make up, vanity was the chief ingredient employed; and if thoroughly sifted it will doubtless be found that Mr. Everitt, being a man of truth, and straightforwardness of conduct, has failed to play toady to the Squire's self-supposed greatness. In his whole article there seems to be a rankling hurt, and as he attacks the "religion and vital piety," of the sermon as well as its ability, of all of which he assumes to be a judge, and as we know his bitterest invectives are always hurled against those who look upon him as a mere man, we can come to no other conclusion, than that the Squires opposition grows out of some supposed neglect—that it was the great "WE," and not his religion that was insulted.

### From The Juniata Sentinel.

#### The Opening Prayer for the new Copperhead Church.

The following document was picked up the other day, and is supposed to have been prepared by the Democratic Chairman as the opening prayer for the new copperhead congregation to be organized in this place:  
Oh Lord, we have separated ourselves from the wicked abolitionists around us, and have fled to this Temple of Justice where Brother Graham hath for years disowned the true principles of Democracy. Here under our own vine and fig tree, where we captured Gallaher's House, convicted Guss and where we can with ease draw forty Democrats for Jurors to eight Black Republicans—here, oh, Lord we raise our Ebenezer, and inform Thee of our principles, for, oh Lord, all our preachers "meddle in politics" which judging from our own experience is very mean business, and they inject good sized stump speeches into all their prayers, therefore, oh Lord, we found this church where nothing but the "Gospel" is to be preached and no political prayers made. Bless, therefore, this gospel congregation, the prayers and sermons of its Chairman.  
Lord! we beseech of Thee, if Thou art not an Abolitionist, to save our country, if Thou canst do it constitutionally and without freeing the niggers or giving unto Old Abe Lincoln any of the glory. But, oh,

Lord, if Thou art an Abolitionist, and had any hand in the freeing of Egyptian slaves and drowning their opposers in the Red Sea, Thou art not our God; for he it known unto Thee, oh Lord, that we have established a new Church, and will also set up a new Lord rather than submit to the dictum of one who set all the Egyptian niggers free and killed their masters just because they were Democrats and Butternuts, as the Abolitionists call them. And, oh Lord, if Thou art an Abolitionist, and in favor of freeing the niggers please make it known unto us, that we may at our next church meeting, in this Court House, appoint a new Lord, and take immediate action in regard to a new Heaven; for we have resolved not to serve an Abolition God, neither will we occupy the same heaven with the Abolitionists and niggers. We pray Thee, oh Lord, to inform us if Thou art in favor of free speech, free press, free whisky, free acting, free everything but free nigger, and if Thou wilt admit niggers into Thy heaven, that we may consider the matter at our next meeting, and then determine whether it would not be prudent to cast Thee aside, and appoint in Thy room and stead, our worthy brother, C. L. Vallandigham, Esq., or A. J. Quar, as Thy successor, for we wish Thee to understand most distinctly and emphatically, oh Lord, that we will have no God to rule over us who is not in favor of freedom in everything except niggers.

Oh Lord, if Thou art not an Abolitionist, we will continue our supplications unto Thee; but if Thou art an Abolitionist and say it is wrong to keep the niggers in bondage and admit them into Thy heaven, we utterly repudiate Thee and Thy church, and will establish for ourselves a new church, a new religion and a new heaven. Oh Lord, we desire a pure church, and holy people—a people who have no more regard for the nigger than for a dumb brute. We don't believe they have any souls, and if they have, a nigger's soul is not worth saving. Oh God, protect and defend slavery—give us peace, but don't let the Abolitionists interfere with slavery. In mercy, oh Lord, restore the Democratic party to power, and every infernal cuss of a nigger to his master. Lord don't let the nigger come North, lest they become our equals; and in much mercy don't abolish slavery, lest they become our superiors.  
Oh Lord, if there is a God, restore to us our much beloved Vallandigham, but don't cripple slavery; let Brother Dough Tea have entire liberty of speech, but, oh Lord, don't let the "bloody Sentinel" ridicule Democrats and their meetings—fine Guss, oh Lord, \$20 every time he makes fun of us, and don't give the niggers their freedom. God of mercy prevent all the Southern States from coming back into the Union without slavery, and, whether in accordance with Thy divine will or not, do Thou speedily restore it in the District of Columbia. Lord, perfect, uphold and defend the institution of slavery everywhere, and the more especially so as many of the Southerners have of late, been giving it the cold shoulder. Oh Lord, if there is a God, send all the Abolitionists to hell, and finally, oh Lord, save our church from everything like niggers and Abolitionists. These blessings we demand at Thy hands for the weal of the Democratic-Butternut-Copperhead party. Amen.

### THE CALL FOR 309,900 MEN DRAFTING BEGINS FEBRUARY 15th.

Washington, Dec. 20, 1864.

#### BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by the act approved July 4, 1864, entitled "An act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," it is provided that the President of the United States may at his discretion at any time hereafter call for any number of men as volunteers for the respective terms of one, two or three years for military service, and that in case that quota or any part thereof, of any township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or of a county not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year, to fill such quotas or any part thereof which may be unfilled; and whereas, by the credits allowed in accordance with the act of Congress on the call for five hundred thousand men, made July 18th, 1864, the number of men to be obtained under that call was reduced to 289,000; and whereas, the operations of the enemy in certain States have rendered it impracticable to procure from them their full quotas of troops, under the said call; and whereas, from the foregoing cause but 250,000 men have been put into the army, navy and marine corps, under said call of July 18, 1864, leaving a deficiency on that call of 269,000; now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, in order to supply the aforesaid deficiency, and to provide for casualties in the military and naval service of the United States, do issue this my call for Three Hundred Thousand and Volunteers to serve for one, two or three years. The quotas of the States, districts and sub-districts under this call will be assigned by the War Department through the Bureau of the Provost-Marshal-General of the United States, and in case the quota or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or of a county, not so subdivided, shall not be filled before the 15th day of February, 1865, then a draft shall be made to fill such quota, or any part thereof under this call, which may be unfilled on the 15th day of February, 1865.

In testimony whereof I have herewith set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. [L.S.] Done at the City of Washington, this 19th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.  
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,  
By the President,  
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Waltham watches and Ayer's Pills are said to be the highest specimens of American art, each of their kind: one in mechanics and the other in medicine. With a Waltham watch in one pocket and a box of Ayer's Pills in the other, you should be at your work in season with the health to pursue it.—[Advertiser, Norway, Me.]

### From Gen. Thomas's Army.

#### THE BATTLE BEFORE NASHVILLE.

COMPLETE DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 19.—The Gazette publishes a vivid description of the battle of the 16th. The day opened cloudy, with indications of rain. There was a dense fog at an early hour, but this soon cleared away, and at eight o'clock we were able to determine the enemy's position. During the fight of the 16th, Hood withdrew both his wings from the river, and contracted his lines everywhere, and was holding a strong position along the Grand White road. Hill's centre was protected by two lines of entrenchment. Our own troops were disposed in the following order: Wilson's cavalry on the extreme right. Schofield's 23d Corps, consisting of Couch's and Cox's divisions, were at first held in reserve, but, before the main battle had opened, had taken position on the left of the cavalry, thus forming the right of our infantry line; A. J. Smith's 16th Corps, consisting of the divisions of McArthur, Garrard, and Moore, came next, on the left of Schofield; on the left of Smith, the magnificent 4th Corps of T. J. Wood, comprising the divisions of Kimball, Elliott, and Beatty, was formed in close order of battle, and partially massed. Steadman, with Cruft's division, and two brigades of colored troops, held the extreme right. Our plan of battle was a continuation of that on the enemy's left. At about half-past eight o'clock our batteries opened from a hundred pieces simultaneously along the entire line. The rebel artillery replied feebly. Schofield marched down the Grand White pike, carefully concealing his strength, and placed his corps directly upon the enemy's left flank. Steadman, at the same time, worked his force forward. The enemy, in the meantime, strengthened his advanced line. Kimball's 1st division moved forward to the charge, firing volley after volley more than once, but still steadily pressed on until within half pistol-shot, when the enemy's fire became so deadly that our men, in order to return it more effectually, halted longer, perhaps, than any troops ever before in such a position. They stood and fired fast and furiously at the enemy, but they could not remain and live. A few gave way and fled in disorder. The whole staggered, and the rebels do not know more than kept up their deadly fire, we should have been driven back, but they made a movement to shift their artillery, which our men received as an indication that they were about to abandon their line, and raising a loud shout, the division, with fixed bayonets, rushed impetuously forward, and swarming over the works, captured such rebels as had not fled. They had time to get away two guns, but the rest fell into our hands. As soon as this preliminary success was achieved, Major General Thomas, who was seen during the day in the very front of the line of battle, ordered a charge along the entire line. Schofield moved upon the left flank of the enemy, and before his veterans the rebels gave way like frostwork. The assailed flank crumbled to pieces as Schofield advanced and was rolled back upon that portion of the line which just now was attacked by A. J. Smith's troops with a weight and energy that nothing could withstand. McMillan's brigade, foremost in battle, as on the previous day, rushed right up in the very teeth of three powerful rebel batteries, and carried at the point of the bayonet the salient point of the rebel works.

In a few moments the works were everywhere taken, and their forces utterly routed. Their soldiers were captured by thousands and every piece of their artillery is in our hands. Such as escaped death or capture fled towards the Franklin pike and took refuge behind S. D. Lee's corps, which held the gap in the hills.

Wood and Steadman, on our left, were now prepared to assault the rebel right, which was unbroken. Under cover of a tremendous fire from our guns, Colonel Post's brigade moved forward, and Straight's brigade, of General Beatty's division, formed on the right and immediately on Post's left. Thompson's colored brigade was drawn up, and Morgan's colored brigade was next on the left. The enemy reserved his fire until Post's brigade commenced to climb the hill, when a perfect hurricane of shot, shell, and canister tore through his ranks. In the face of this fire our men steadily advanced. The colored troops vied with the whites in the persistent energy with which they forced their way up the hill.

Thompson's men in endeavoring to pass around to the left met a terrible flank fire, which confused their ranks. The troops on the right, torn in pieces by the terrible fire, paused an instant, and in this juncture the brave Colonel Post was mortally wounded. In a moment all order was lost, and our men, whose conduct had immortalized them, rushed back, confused and bleeding, at the time whence they started. Wood soon reformed his broken battalions, and issued orders for the renewal of the assault, while Post's veterans again assaulted the hill directly, and Thompson's Africans moved on the rebel right. Elliott's and Kimball's divisions were hurled like a thunderbolt against the rebel left. Wood himself, accompanied by all his staff, followed, and directed the charge. The rebel fire blazed forth anew, but our soldiers without hesitation or pause carried the entire works with all their guns, and drove the rebels in dismay from the hill. This was the last stand the rebels made, and the whole army was now fleeing in a rout, and had not night intervened the army would have been destroyed. The appearance of the battle-field was horrible in the extreme.

An order for 1,000 men to guard prisoners has just been received by General John A. Miller, commander of the post. They are expected to reach here during the day. The losses in the three brigades of the 1st Division, A. J. Smith's army: 35th Iowa, 22 killed, 17 wounded. Among the killed was Colonel S. G. Hill, commanding brigade. The 12th Iowa had one killed, and 17 wounded; 33d

Missouri two commissioned officers wounded and three privates killed; 30 private wounded; 7th Minnesota, 7 killed, 51 wounded.

Colonel Spalding's brigade of Tennessee cavalry distinguished themselves yesterday. Colonel Spalding was in the heat of the battle, and was noted for his daring conduct. The 12th and 10th Tennessee regiments contributed largely to the success of the day.

The total number of rebel officers captured yesterday was as follows: 3 colonels, lieutenant colonel, 7 majors, 46 captains, 157 lieutenants, and 2 surgeons.

Among the prisoners taken yesterday were three other brigadier generals not yet reported, viz: Brigadier General Johnson, Smith, and Rucker. All the rebel prisoners are corralled in the large stone quarry from which the material for building the Capitol was excavated. Rain was falling rapidly, and the ground was thickly covered with dead and dying. The camp equipage torn and trodden in the mud was mingled with shattered artillery wheels and fragments of exploded caissons.

The correspondent says: "I pushed forward to the southward slope of the hill, it was almost dark, the rain was pouring steadily down, and standing there, amidst the dead and dying, I caught the last glimpses of our lines of battle, and heard the last triumphant shouts of our men as even through the darkness they pushed on after the flying foe."

The results of the battle are 5,000 prisoners, 30 cannon, and 7,000 small arms.

### FROM GEN. SHERMAN DIRECT.

#### His Triumphant March to the Sea—Savannah Closely Invested.

War Department, Washington, Dec. 18.

Maj. Gen. Jno. A. Dix, New York:—An official dispatch from Gen. Sherman was received to-day, dated near midnight, December 13th, on the gunboat Dandelion, Ossabaw Sound. It was written before Gen. Foster had reached him. He reports, besides some military details of future operations (which are omitted), the following interesting particulars of his operations:

ON BOARD DANDELION, OSSABAW SOUND, Dec. 13, 1864.

"To-day at 5 p. m. Gen. Hazen's Division of the Fifteenth Corps carried Fort McAllister by assault, capturing its entire garrison and stores. This opened to us the Ossabaw Sound, and I pushed down to this gunboat to communicate with the fleet. Before opening communication we had completely destroyed all the railroads leading into Savannah, and invested the city. The left is on the Savannah River, three miles above the city, and the right on the Ogeechee at King's Bridge. The army is in splendid order, and equal to anything. The weather has been fine, and supplies were abundant. Our march was most agreeable, and we were not at all molested by guerrillas.

We reached Savannah three days ago, but, owing to Fort McAllister, could not communicate; but now we have McAllister we can go ahead. We have already captured two boats on the Savannah River, and prevented their gunboats from coming down.

I estimate the population of Savannah at 25,000 and the garrison at 15,000. Gen. Hardee commands.

We have not lost a wagon on the trip, but have gathered in a large supply of negroes, mules, horses, &c., and our teams are in far better condition than when we started.

My first duty will be to clear the army of surplus negroes, mules and horses. We have utterly destroyed over two hundred miles of rails, and consumed stores and provisions that were essential to Lee's and Hood's armies. The quick work made with McAllister, and the opening of communication with our fleet, and the consequent independence for supplies, dissipates all their boasted threats to head me off and starve the army.

I regard Savannah as already gained. Yours truly,  
W. T. SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen.

Gen. Foster and Sherman at Fort McAllister—Savannah Invested—Sherman's Army in Excellent Condition. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, December 17-10 p. m.

Maj.-Gen. DIX, New York:—Dispatches have been received to-day from Gen. Foster, who had a personal interview on the morning of Wednesday, the 14th inst. with Gen. Sherman, at Fort McAllister, which had been taken by assault on the preceding day.

Savannah was closely besieged, and its capture, with the Rebel forces there, was confidently expected. It was to be summoned in two days, and if not surrendered Sherman would open his batteries up on it.

Gen. Foster reports that Sherman's army is in splendid condition, having lived on its march, on the turkeys, chickens, sweet potatoes, and other good things of the richest part of Georgia.  
E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

### MARRIED.

Dec. 1st, by Rev. E. Townsend, Hiram Shaw, and Margaret Bush, both of Canandaigua, Monroe County, Pa.

Dec. 17th, at the house of Mr. John Shoemaker, by Rev. Henry Seifert, Mr. Manassah W. Featherman, and Miss Amelia Shoemaker, both of Hamilton, Monroe County, Pa.

Dec. 4th, by M. M. Burnet, Esq., Mr. Edward A. Schoch, of Stroudsburg, and Miss Mary C. Snovell, of Reading, Pa.

In Philadelphia, Oct. 14th, 1863, by the Rev. Theophilus Heilig, of Stroudsburg, Pa., Capt. Angelo Jackson, U. S. A., and Miss Margarita R. Kutz, of Philadelphia, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Daniel B. Heilig.

### IMPROVEMENTS.

Men are apt to denounce all projects proposed, which they do not at once comprehend, To discourage, instead of promoting a good, Too often their efforts they lend.

In all ages improvement projectors have met With discouragements in every plan For the comfort, domestic and public, Of that sprig of humanity—man.

It is very unsafe to affirm positively, This thing or that cannot be done, Notwithstanding prognostics of failure sometimes, Important achievements are won.

In matters of dress even some men believe It is best to adhere to old styles, Not so however, that promulgator of Fashions, Our enterprising citizen, Pyle,

I have just placed on my counters a splendid assortment of Boy's and Children's Clothing for winter wear, to which the attention of the public is particularly invited.

R. C. Pyle

### Ayer's Ague Cure.

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Billious Headache, and Billious Fevers, induced for the whole class of diseases originating in bilious derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.

Fever and Ague is not the only consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, in malarious districts, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spine, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "Cure" expels the poison from the blood, and thus cures them all alike. It is not only the most effectual remedy ever discovered for this class of complaints, but it is the cheapest and moreover is perfectly safe. No harm can arise from its use, and the patient when cured is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease. Can this be said of any other cure for Chills and Fever? It is true of this, and its importance to those afflicted with the complaint cannot be over estimated. So sure is it to cure the Fever and Ague, that it may be truthfully said to be a certain remedy. One Dealer complains that it is not a good medicine to sell, because one bottle cures a whole neighborhood.

Prepared by J. C. Ayre & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by Wm. Hollishead, Dreher & Brother, in Stroudsburg, and by dealers in medicine everywhere. August 4, 1864.—Lyc2m.

### DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED!

DR. BUGHAN'S English Specific Pills cure in less than 30 days, the worst cases of Nervousness, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual, Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent, postpaid, by mail, on receipt of an order. Address, JAMES S. BUTLER, Station D. Bible House, New York.

March 17, 1864.—3m.

### A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, 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 directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience, and possess a Valuable Remedy, will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed), by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 60 Nassau street, New York. May 19, 1864.—3m.

### TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS OF BOTH SEXES.

A Reverend Gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment without success considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to Dr. John M. Vagnall, 186 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York.

[COMMUNICATED.]

### Pulmonary Consumption a Curable Disease!!! A CARD TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the 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 they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLIC, COUGHS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing! Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York

### Administrator's Notice.

Estate of GEO. C. RANSBERRY, late of Stroud township, deceased.

Letters of administration in the above named estate, late of the township of Stroud, Monroe County, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WM. FINDLEY BUSH, Ad'or. C. E. DUFFEE, Ad'ors. Stroud tsp., Dec. 1, 1864.—6t.