

our people, and the most atrocious frauds connected with the system have become common. The men of some of the poorer counties have been nearly exhausted by their volunteers being credited to richer localities paying heavier bounties.

The system, as practiced, lowers the morale of the army itself, by putting into the ranks men actuated by merely mercenary motives, and who are tempted to desert by the facility of escaping detection, and the prospect of new gains by re-enlistment, a process which they expect to be able to repeat an indefinite number of times. Of the number of men for whom bounties have been paid, it is believed that not one fourth have been actually placed in the ranks of the army, and even those who have joined it have probably not on an average received for their own use one-half of the bounty paid for them. Immense sums have thus been appropriated by cheats and swindlers, in many cases believed to be acting in complicity with agents of the Government.

An effort was made to prosecute some of the parties concerned in such frauds under the act of Assembly of 14th August last, and they were bound over by the Mayor of this city, but after the witnesses had come here on the meeting of the court they disappeared from the public eye. I recommend the whole subject to your careful consideration, that the system may be purged of these evils.

I am officially informed that the quota of this State, under the recent call, is 63,990 but I am not informed of the principle on which the draft is made.

It appears from the President's Proclamation that it is made chiefly to supply the alleged deficiency in former calls. I am surprised at the amount of this large deficiency, and can only account for the difference between the number of men furnished by the State and the deficiency alleged to exist in the assignment of the present quota, by the assumption that the men never reached the army, although enlisted and mustered after the payment of bounties by the local authorities to which they were supposed to be credited. It is probable that there are very few counties in the State which have not paid large bounties for a number of men sufficient to fill the former quotas.

Taking the local bounties at the low average of four hundred dollars, it is believed that it can be demonstrated that the people of Pennsylvania have thus been robbed of more than twelve millions of dollars during the past year. This estimate does not include the money fraudulently taken from men who have actually gone into the service.

The continuance of these monstrous and unparalleled abuses cannot be tolerated. Certainly more men are required to aid our gallant soldiers in the field in crushing the Rebellion, and every consideration of patriots and of regard for our brothers who are now in the face of the enemy, obliges us to spare no effort to raise the necessary force.

In June last, I gave letters to a committee of the Prison Society of Philadelphia, requesting that the members of the committee might be allowed to visit and examine the prisons and poor-houses throughout the Commonwealth. I transmit with this communication a copy of the report made to me by Society of their labors, and commend the same to your attention, with a view to the adoption of proper measures to reform the abuses which have been found to exist.

In connection with this subject, I again call your attention to the expediency of providing for the reception in the Penitentiaries of persons convicted of murder in the first degree, and who may be pardoned on condition of serving a limited term therein. It has become a custom that an incoming Governor should not sue a warrant of execution in cases left unacted on by his predecessor, and it not infrequently happens that even in cases which are recent, while some punishment should be inflicted, that of death may appear to the Executive to be too severe. The result is that there are at this time, in the various prisons, some eighteen or twenty persons under sentence of death, and who may lie there for an indefinite period of time.

The vast amount of additional labor which has been imposed upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth by the existing state of affairs renders it absolutely necessary that the clerical force of his department should be increased. The making out of commissions for our large army of volunteers in the field, and the preparation of election blanks required by law to be sent to the army; the receipt, filling and recording the returns of the soldiers' votes; the enrollment of the yearly increasing number of acts of Assembly, and of charters obtained under general laws, and the making out of letters-patent for them—all these, together with the previous heavy duties of the office—form an aggregate the weight of which must ultimately break down his few subordinates, diligent, faithful and enduring as they are. I recommend, therefore, that provision be promptly made to meet the necessities of the case.

It is a subject of just congratulation that notwithstanding the distracted condition of the country, our system of common schools continues to flourish. The report of the Superintendent, which I herewith transmit, shows that there has been an increase of scholars during the past year. It is important to secure as teachers a sufficient number of men of suitable education and ability, and with a view to this object, I suggest for your consideration the expediency of making out of the school fund itself some provision for the support of such teachers as shall after a given term of service become superannuated or disabled while in the performance of their duties.

Of the funds placed in my hands by the acts of the 16th May, 1861, and of the 4th of May, 1864, and to be appropriated in my judgment in military service, an account of which is settled in the office of the Auditor-General. No similar appropriation will be required at this session. A bill was introduced and passed the House at the last session of the Legislature, providing for the appointment of a commission to ascertain the damages done in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Cumberland, York and Adams, in the Rebel army in 1864, which failed in the Senate for want of time.

I commend to your consideration the propriety of the passage of such bill during the present session. It is just to the people of those counties who have suffered, as well as to the Government, that these damages should be fairly ascertained, and the evidence perpetuated, whatever may be the view to be taken, on future consideration, by the United States or State Government, as to the propriety of paying such claims.

Major-General Hancock has been authorized by the War Department to raise a corps of veterans, to be called the First Corps. One of the regulations is that on application by the Governor of any State, recruiting officers will be designated for such State. I have been requested by General Hancock to make such application, but have hitherto declined to comply with the request. It appears to me that the families of men raised on the plan adopted by the War Department would probably not be entitled to the relief provided by our own laws for the families of volunteers. I have inquired of General Hancock whether the proposed corps is to form part of the regular army or of the volunteer force, and if the latter, under what act of Congress it is to be raised. He has referred that communication to the War Department, from which I have as yet received no answer to it.

The following letters have passed between General Hancock and myself on this subject:

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 20, 1864.

General:—I received your letter at the moment of my departure for Philadelphia on Monday last. I returned this morning and hasten to reply.

Having no knowledge of the organization of the corps you are to command than what appears in the newspapers and orders, I will be obliged if you will inform me if it is to be regarded as a part of the regular army of the United States or as part of the volunteer service.

If it is part of the army of the United States, I certainly have no connection with it as Governor of the State. If it is organized as volunteers, be pleased to inform me under what act of Congress?

I need not say, General, that I would be most happy to do all in my power, personally and officially, to raise a force to be commanded by you. Can we not raise you two or three regiments in Pennsylvania, in the usual manner and according to the act of Congress, for your corps? Of course I would consult you in the selection of officers, and only commission where you approved.

I cannot understand the importance of my asking that persons be sent to Pennsylvania to induce veterans to go into the District of Columbia to enlist. I certainly will do nothing to embarrass the plan proposed.

We have benefits by general and special legislation in Pennsylvania, which attach to the volunteer and his family. While I will do nothing to deter the veterans of the State from entering your corps, I hesitate to connect myself with a mode of enlistment which may deprive them of such benefits, unless it is my duty under the law.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. G. CURTIN,
Major Gen. Winfield S. Hancock.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST CORPS, Washington, D. C. Dec. 31, 1864.

To His Excellency Hon. A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania:

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 29th inst., and have referred the same to the War Department. I thank you for your kind expression of personal good will, and regret that there should be any occasion for my hesitation on your part to lend your official influence, as Governor, to the raising of the corps as proposed by the War Department.

It is not within my province, perhaps, to discuss the plan of organization, as I am acting under the orders of the War Department, and my own views, therefore, are of no practical moment. I may say, however, that I had no knowledge of the organization other than what I have derived from the orders and circulars of which I mailed you official copies December 6.

I cannot see how volunteers for this corps from your State lose any of the advantages attaching to those of other organizations. They are credited to the localities where they or their families are domiciled, and count on the quota of your State.

It should be borne in mind that this is an effort to get men into the service who are not subject to a draft.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major General United States Volunteers,
Commanding First Corps.

The only act of Congress for raising volunteers, I am aware of, requires that the field and line officers shall be commissioned by the Governors of the several States. The men in the corps are not to be formed into organizations of the respective States, and it is proposed that its officers shall be appointed by the General Government. I know of no act of Congress or of Assembly under which men so raised will be entitled to pensions or their families to benefits from the United States or State Government, in addition, I will observe that without any feeling of jealousy, I am still not ready to participate actively in transferring to the United States illegally the right of appointment vested in the State, and which the State authorities can exercise with more discrimination by reason of having a greater familiarity with the merits of the citizens of their own State than the United States authorities can possibly have. I will transmit any further communication that I may receive on this subject. It will be perceived by reference to the correspondence that I have offered to raise, in the manner provided by law, two or three regiments of veterans for Hancock's Corps. My desire is to assist the Government in every legal mode in raising men, and especially to facilitate an officer—a native Pennsylvanian—so distinguished as General Hancock, in his efforts to organize a new Corps.

I shall throw no obstacle in his way on this present occasion; but I cannot, certainly, be expected to invite a violation of laws in carrying out a plan which sacrifices the rights of the State under existing laws, and would leave the men unprotected by them so far as concerns future provision for their comfort and that of their families.

I will further observe that it appears by the report of the Adjutant-General, herewith transmitted, that the State, under the system established by law, has put into the military service of the United States since the commencement of the war the following number of men, viz:—

Troops sent into Service During 1864.
Organization for three years' term, 9,867
Organizations for 100 days' term, 16,094
Organizations for one year term, 16,094
Volunteer recruits, 26,567
Drafted men and substitutes, 10,651
Recruits for Regular Army, 2,971
Re-enlistments of Pennsylvania volunteers:—

Infantry, 18,862
Cavalry, 2,834
Artillery, 799
Accredited to other States, 389
Total, 17,870

Troops sent into the service of the United States since the commencement of the Rebellion, including the ninety days' militia in the Departments of the Monongahela and Susquehanna, in 1863:—

During the year 1861, 130,594
do. do. 1862, 71,106
do. do. 1863, 43,040
do. do. 1864, 73,828
Re-enlistment of Pennsylvania volunteers, 17,870
Total, 330,444

The twenty-five thousand militia, of 1862 are not included in the statement.

I call the attention of the Legislature to the Report of the Surveyor-General, herewith presented, and commend the suggestions by that officer to your consideration. This message is accompanied by full reports of all the military departments. They exhibit the large amount of service performed during the past year, and contain a full history of all the military operations of the State. Many valuable recommendations are made in them to promote the efficiency of our volunteers, and the comfort of the sick and wounded, which I commend to your earnest and immediate attention. It affords me great satisfaction to bear my testimony to the ability, diligence and fidelity of all the officers in these several departments.

Before closing this message I desire to advert to the delay which has sometimes occurred in the passage of the General Appropriation bill. It is necessary that this bill should become a law, as otherwise the action of the Government would be stopped. To delay its presentation to the Executive, as was done at the last regular session, till a late hour the night before the morning fixed for the final adjournment, is to deprive the people of their right to have all acts submitted to the revision of the Legislature before becoming laws, in case the Executive should not approve them.

If there had been time I should probably have returned the appropriation bill of last year for such revision, as when I had the opportunity of deliberately examining it, I found provisions which I could not have approved; but that opportunity was denied me before the bill had become a law, and, in fact, as the Legislature was on the point of adjournment, the only question presented to me was whether that bill should become a law, without amendment, or the necessities of the Government remain unprovided for.

The gallantry of our soldiers in the field still sheds lustre on the Commonwealth, and that their merit is appreciated by a generous people is shown by the continued and cheerful liberality with which the men and women of the State contribute to their means for their comfort and welfare. May the blessings of God be on those brave men who have stood by the country through the dark hours of her trial!

A. G. CURTIN,
Executive Chamber, Jan. 4, 1865.

One of the New York Hotel Burners Caught in Detroit.

One of the persons concerned in the hotel burning in New York has been arrested in Detroit. The Tribune of that city, of Friday, says:

"A few days since a commotion was visible among the detectives in this city, which gave rise to a suspicion that something unusual was going on. What the commotion was we had some difficulty in ascertaining, but after careful inquiry we learned that several New York detectives had traced one of the hotel incendiaries of that city to Detroit, which, as may naturally be supposed, was taking a feather out of the cap of our own officers. The individual was living at one of our first-class hotels, at which place it was thought he had been making a plan for a repetition of the New York affair.

"He was taken into custody, and evidence found upon his person that it is thought will be sufficient to insure his conviction. He gave his name as Cobb, although it was previously ascertained that he had registered himself at New York as Sidney Stanton; he is, we believe, a Southerner, and is bold enough to attempt no disguise. He will probably claim to be a belligerent, and as such entitled to all the benefits of a prisoner of war."

An officer of the 1st Rhode Island cavalry, serving in Sheridan's army, gives the following account of property destroyed by the cavalry division alone during its operation in the Shenandoah valley, from August 13, 1864, as copied from the provost marshal's report:

"Eight hundred and eighty barns, 57 mills, 4955 tons of hay, 1,910,702 bushels of wheat, 4 saw-mills, 3 furnaces, 1 woolen mill, 515 acres of corn, 750 bushels of oats, 1847 cattle driven off, 1231 sheep driven off, 725 swine driven off, 560 barrels of flour, 225 tons of straw, 272 tons of fodder, 2 tanneries, 2 wagons with flour, 1 railroad depot, 1 locomotive engine, 3 box cars, 14 army wagons and contents, 88 ambulances and medical wagons, 81 muskets, 4 caissons and contents, 20,000 rolls of carbine ammunition. Total value, \$3,856,372."

The commandant of Libby Prison issued a stringent order that Union prisoners must limit their letters to six lines.—The following is a specimen:

"My Dear Wife.—Yours received.—no hope of exchange—send corn starch—want socks—no money—rheumatism in the left shoulder—pickles very good—send sausages—God bless you—kiss the baby—Hail Columbia! Your devoted husband."



The Jeffersonian,

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1865.

The Stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at Easton have decided in favor of changing that institution into a National Bank.

A party of fishermen caught 2080 pounds of suckers, in the West Branch of the Lackwaxen, near Prompton, Wayne county, one day last week. Each fisherman's share was about three bushels.

Aaron Baird, of Wayne county, in one week, recently, shot 18 deer. For six of the carcasses he received \$75. A pretty good week's work.

The War Department is making arrangements with the Rebel authorities for a general exchange of prisoners at an early day. The sooner this is done the better.

The Ladies Soldiers Aid Society will hold a Festival of Refreshment, in the County Court Room, on Tuesday evening, the 17th of January. All the friends of the wounded soldiers are invited to attend.

Special Income Tax.

Collector Kalbus gives notice this week that he will meet the tax-payers of Monroe County at Knecht's Hotel, Stroudsburg, on Tuesday, the 31st day of January 1865, prepared to receive the special tax of five per cent., levied by Congress upon incomes for the year 1863, for the purpose of paying Government bounties to volunteers for the army. It is necessary that this tax should be paid without any default or delay, and therefore the Collector is obliged to give peremptory notice. The penalty for not paying up in due time is ten per cent. upon the amount assessed, together with costs and mileage—as provided by act of Congress.—Those of our readers who are fortunate enough to possess income sufficient to be taxable under the Internal Revenue Law, should give attention to the Collector's movements, and not be caught among the delinquents at the close of the allotted time.

The Governor's Message

Occupies a goodly portion of our paper to-day, and will doubtless be read with pleasure by our readers. It is a plain, straight-forward document, and places the monetary affairs of the Commonwealth in a most brilliant light. On the war question the Governor still entertains the patriotic views adopted from the first—that the war should be vigorously prosecuted until the last vestige of rebellion is crushed out, and in this he is warmly seconded by every loyal citizen of the Commonwealth. There are many grave and important suggestions embraced in the message which every reader should make himself acquainted with and which should secure his serious reflection. The message is worthy the head and heart which prompted it, and is an emphatic vindication of the wisdom of the people in re-electing its able and patriotic author. In the hands of Andrew G. Curtin Pennsylvania has been going on prospering and to prosper, notwithstanding the efforts of the rebels to rule the free States with an iron rod or to break them down altogether.

Fill up the Quotas.

We are happy to learn that our citizens have made the necessary preparations, and are now fully prepared with money, Committees, &c., &c., to go on and fill up our quota. Liberal bounties will be given, over and above those offered by the Government. Those wishing to join our armies and help finish up the Rebellion, should make immediate application to any member of the Borough Enlisting Committee named below.

All things now indicate that the war is rapidly drawing to a close. A few months yet and peace may again smile upon us. Those who now enlist may not even see service. Those wishing to share the honor of helping to finish up the Rebellion have now a good opportunity to obtain that honor, and at the same time receive a liberal bounty. Then by all means Volunteer before the draft comes.

The following named persons compose the enlisting Committee for the Borough. Jacob L. Wyckoff, Thomas M. McIlhenny, Linford Marsh, M. Brown Postens, Daniel Peters, Robert Huston, George Fable and Charlton Burnett.

We find in Ayer's American Almanac, (now ready for delivery gratis, by all their agents) the remarkable statement that the temperature of the earth has not diminished more than 1-306th part of one degree of Fahrenheit for 2000 years. To our enquiry how he could make such an assertion, Dr. Ayre writes us the following answer: "Hipparchus gives the exact record of an eclipse in his time. This enables us to measure with extreme accuracy the earth's diurnal revolutions since to any eclipse now. Diminution of its heat would by concentration, shorten its axis. The data shows that this change has been only such as I state it, mathematically and indisputably true."—New York Journal.

George Lear, Esq., of Doylestown, visited Stroudsburg last week to assist in the trial of a suit for damages caused by construction of a railroad through a certain farm in Monroe county. William Darlington, Esq., of Chester county, and Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, of Luzerne county, were also among the counsel employed. Several days were passed very pleasantly in the quiet and retired capital of Monroe. The population of that region is sparsely distributed, and the amount of law business required is not very great. Whenever an important case is to be tried, lawyers from abroad are usually employed.

The above which we copy from the "Locals" of the Bucks Co. "Intelligencer," is about as fair a specimen of egotism on one hand and toadyism on the other as it has been our fortune to witness for many a long day. Mr. Lear, Esq., a lawyer of very ordinary ability is, fortunately for himself, employed to assist in a cause tried at this place. He comes here, and is treated with every mark of respect.—The business in which he is engaged concluded he hastens home and furnishes the Editor of one of the county papers with a "local," in which his own trumpet is most famously blown, and the section of country in which he secured his fee, most egregiously belittled. And why is this done? For no other reason than to fill the citizens of Doylestown and vicinity with wonder at the greatness of Squire Lear, and commiseration at the supposed smallness of Monroe county, and its capital. Now we venture the assertion that taking its age into consideration, Monroe County is not a whit behind Bucks in its thickly settled districts, nor ahead of it in its sparsely settled ones—that in point of wealth we are rapidly approaching it—that if our law business is not up to Bucks, it is because our people are more peaceably disposed, and not because our lawyers are behind those of Bucks in good solid sense, in general intelligence, in legal acquirements, or in uprightness of dealing with their fellow men; they certainly do not pretend to come up to those of Bucks in love of self praise or newspaper adulation.

The Capitol of Monroe has always been self-supporting. With its tanneries, its mills, its foundries and the produce of a growing agricultural country, which finds through it a channel to market, it so holds the balance of trade in abeyance, as to have, at the end of the year, a considerable balance of cash in its favor, and yet a sufficiency of the necessaries of life left to secure a most liberal comfort to its inhabitants. Its prosperity is upward and onward, and its steady march to substantial improvement is certain as that the sun of heaven shines upon it, and the waters of the earth have its expanding boundaries. Excelsior is the watchword of its inhabitants, and when the Capitol of Bucks shall have passed into the stage of grass grown streets and tenanted houses, Stroudsburg will loom up most beautifully and gloriously among the cities of the land.

The Capitol of Bucks has always been a dependency, and always will be. The nailing of a shingle on a roof within its limits is marked as an era in its age of improvement, and the hanging of a gate is celebrated as a general jubilee. Like its lawyers, Doylestown is always on the qui vive to grab at an outside chance, and make the most of it, after it is secured.—We well remember the howling of its inhabitants when Mr. Shouse concluded to stop his line of stages from running through it. They thought their all was gone when the stages stopped, and they prayed and begged and swore by turns at a tremendous rate. But all would not do; passengers positively refused to be dragged through a hamlet of dead men, and Doylestown stood isolated and deserted. The hearts of the inhabitants revived somewhat when the North Penn. Railroad company, out of pity, concluded, as a matter of charity, to build a branch railroad to Doylestown; but they are down again. The Railroad built did not build up Doylestown: it stands yet an isolated spot—of no apparent consequence to the outside world. An occasional quart of watered milk is about all that finds its way from its borders to market, and no one cares to visit the place unless compelled to by stern necessity. In nothing has Doylestown precedence over other places except in the impudence of those who revel on in its desolation. In that one attribute it exceeds all others; and, having nothing else to do, its lawyers and its editors employ that in reviling those bright spots, like Monroe County and its capital, upon which Providence so evidently delights to smile.

Of course there is no truth in the assertion that "whenever an important case is to be tried, lawyers from abroad are employed." Once in a great while a litigant will venture to call in a hungry genius from abroad, but we have never yet heard that the venture paid a remunerative per centage. Certain it is that no cases have been better tried at our bar than those conducted by our own lawyers.

According to a municipal census just taken, the city of St. Louis contains 167,820 inhabitants.

Our neighbor of the Northern Eagle appears to be alto gether displeased with our notice of his article on the Enrollment Board, and expresses a great anxiety to pitch "into a canvass of the merits and demerits" of the Board. Of course we have no objection to our neighbors doing just as he pleases in the premises. We neither give nor accept challenge in the matter, and if he sees fit to indulge the bent of his inclination we may or may not have a word in reply. We would advise him in case he concludes to pitch in, however, to have his facts more to be depended upon than is his assertion that the article in the Jeffersonian "was written by a near relative of one of the Board," or he will only succeed in writing himself a ninny. The relationship existing between the writer of the article and "one of the Board," is not a whit nearer than that existing between our neighbor and ourselves, and we look to him for the amend honorable for his base insinuation. We might all, for aught we know, run back to Adam without crossing each others lines of consanguinity. From the manner in which he bandies names in this connection, we judge our neighbor to be ignorant of the courtesy due between members of the editorial fraternity.

A Good Price for a Jersey Mare.

The West Jersey Press says, the celebrated trotting Mare "May Queen," formerly owned by the late Samuel Andrews, of Camden, and Capt. Bodine, was sold last week by Mr. John Turner, for \$12,000. She has become one of the fastest trotters in the country. In a late tour through the West and the Canadas, the "May Queen" was matched in twenty races, eighteen of which she won.—She was bought by Mr. Andrews from a gentleman in Mount Holly, and was foaled in Burlington county.

Charles Windsor, the absconding Teller of the Mercantile Bank, New York, has been arrested in London, and it is reported that a large proportion of the missing funds, which amounted, according to the announcement of the President of the Bank, to \$207,000 in currency and \$22,000 in gold, has been recovered.—Windsor left New York on Oct. 29 and was arrested by a detective from that city.

The Wealthiest Man—An Annual Income of \$5,000,000.

Alexander T. Stewart, the dry goods nabob of New York, has the largest income of any man in America, or (probably) the world. He has lately paid an income tax of \$250,000!—on a net income of five million dollars! This would be the interest, at 6 per cent. of over eighty millions. We know of no case among the wealthy men of England that surpasses or equals this; and we suppose A. T. Stewart is "richest man" living.

At a late festival at Boston, the Rev. Dr. Cox, in some remarks took occasion to rub the clergy who preached patriotic sermons, practically adapted to the times, rather roughly. His censures seemed to be especially aimed at Dr. Be laws, who was present. Dr. B. who followed in a good natured vindication of the belligerent, remarked that his friend belonged to that kind of cocks who are better at crowing than fighting.

On the 7th inst. a party of Indians attacked the Overland Mail Coach near Julesburg, Colorado, robbing the express mail. They also attacked a mule train near by, killing one man. The troops at Julesburg were at once in pursuit, and a fight ensued, in which 35 Indians and 19 whites were killed. The Indians finally retreated southward.

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 projects have met with discouragements in every plan. For the comfort, domestic and public. Of that spirit 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.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's parents, Jan. 7th, by the Rev. E. J. Pierce, Mr. Sherman S. Lindsey, of Aurora, N. Y., and Miss Mary J. Dutot, of Delaware Water Gap.

TO THE NERVOUS, DEBILITATED AND DESPONDENT OF BOTH SEXES. A great sufferer having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of misery, is willing to assist his suffering fellow-creatures by sending (free), on the receipt of a postpaid addressed envelope, a copy of the formula of cure employed.—Direct to
JOHN M. DAGNALL,
Box 183 Post Office,
Jan. 12, 65.—5m. Brooklyn, N. Y.

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED? DR. BUCHANAN'S English Specific Pills cure in less than 30 days, the worst cases of Nervelessness, 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.