



**The Jeffersonian,**

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1865.

**Union State Ticket.**

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,  
**MAJ.-GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,**  
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,  
**COL. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,**  
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

☞ Omnibus leaves the Post Office 15 minutes before 12 o'clock. It is therefore necessary that all mail matter should be in the office by 10 o'clock.

☞ **FIRE.**—The dwelling house of Hyman Westbrook, Esq. two miles below Dingman's Choice, Pike county, Pa., together with every thing in the house, was destroyed by fire, on Saturday last. We learn that the fire originated from the bake oven.

Mr. W.'s house is insured in the Monroe Mutual for \$2,000.

☞ We had the pleasure and honor of a call this morning from his Excellency Gov. Curtin, and the Hon. Wm. B. Man. The care and anxiety consequent upon a faithful and conscientious discharge of the duties devolving upon the Gov. for the last four eventful years, have made somewhat of an impression upon his health and looks. But we were much gratified to find him in possession at present of both good health and spirits. The country has long since learned to look upon him as being in every respect a man and a patriot. May he live long to enjoy his well-earned honors.

Wm. B. Man has long ably discharged the duties of District Attorney of Philadelphia, and is again the Union candidate for reelection, and we have no doubt that he will be triumphantly successful, as he deserves to be.

☞ Two droves of sheep, estimated at about five thousand in number, passed through Stroudsburg, yesterday.

The Board of School Directors, of the Borough of Stroudsburg, having employed the teachers for the present term of six months, request us to give notice that the teachers and scholars will meet at the Academy, at 9 o'clock, on Monday morning, Sept. 4th, 1865, when the schools will be organized under the direction of David A. Burnett, the Principal, and a Committee of the Board. Punctual attendance is requested.

**Judicial Conference.**

The Democratic Judicial Conference to nominate a President Judge for the 22d Judicial District, composed of Monroe, Carbon, Pike and Wayne counties, will meet at Stroudsburg, on Monday, September 25th.

**The Mule Sales.**

The sales of Government mules at Champion's Bazaar, Philadelphia, will be continued next month, as will be seen by the advertisement elsewhere. One hundred animals will be offered on each Wednesday and Saturday throughout September. The poorer class have been culled out, and those now offering are nearly all first-class mules.

President, Johnson has issued an order announcing that persons implicated in the Rebellion against whom no special charges are pending, who desire to leave the country, will be furnished passports for that purpose by the State Department, on condition that they shall not return without the President's permission. It is said that application has already been made on behalf of R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia, now confined in Fort Pulaski, for him to leave the country forever.

**Death of Gov. Brough.**

Cleveland, Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1865, Gov. Brough died at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The funeral service of Gov. Brough will take place at his residence in Cleveland on Friday, Sept. 1, at 11 o'clock a. m.

**Patriotism in Lehigh County.**

It is certain that the copperheads of Lehigh do desire to serve their country in official positions. Their organ in Allentown contains announcements of two persons who want to go to the Legislature, ten who wish to be County Treasurer, seven to be Commissioner, two to be Director, five to be District Attorney, twelve to be Sheriff, and three to be Recorder.

When the services of these gentlemen were wanted in the tented field, they did not display so ardent an ambition to be eminent as they now do.

Red chalk has been discovered in Kansas. Some workmen were excavating for a building at Leavenworth and struck a strata of this material, which promises well.

The number of persons in Washington holding positions under Government is 5000.

Chicago has 85 hotels, classified into eight grades, the price ranging from \$5 to \$15 per day.

☞ Hannah Hamlin has been appointed Collector of Boston.

☞ An extraordinary match of carrier-pigeon has recently taken place at Brussels. Not less than 538 of these winged messengers, which had been sent to Toulouse for the purpose, were released there at half-past four on Saturday morning last, to contend for prizes amounting in number to 82. The first pigeon arrived at Brussels in 14 hours. The distance being 300 leagues, it must have flown at the speed of 22 leagues an hour.

☞ The barque Pioneer, of New London, which sailed on June 4, 1864, for Hudson's Bay, has made the best whaling voyage on record. She has arrived at St. John's, N. F., with 1,800 barrels of oil and 30,000 pounds of whalebone. The value of her cargo is \$150,000, \$100,000 of which is profit.

☞ A lady at the Saratoga races wore \$28,000 worth of diamonds in her hair. Her husband hired a policeman to watch her against thieves.

☞ A merchant left Norwich, Conn., on Friday with a crate of Maltese kittens, to supply the demand in Baltimore, where such animals are scarce.

☞ A party of scientific explorers represent the interior of Virginia as being very rich in gold, silver, iron and other metals.

☞ The London Spectator says: "The Coroner for Middlesex has affirmed and proved the existence of 12,000 women in London, each of whom must have murdered a child!"

**Counterfeit Postal Currency.**

Counterfeit 50's of the new postal currency are getting into general circulation. Besides the very bad quality of paper on which they are printed, and the execrable character of the engraving, they are very readily detected by a stupid error of the counterfeiters. The word "Fifty" on the bronze work in the genuine reads, in an opposite direction to "Fifty" printed in black on the ends of the bill, to-wit:

"Fifty"  
"Fifty"  
"Fifty"  
"Fifty"

In the counterfeit the words are printed parallel to each other:

"Fifty"  
"Fifty"

**The Squirrel Law.**

As there appears to be some misapprehension in regard to the time when gray squirrels are legally "shootable," we would state, for the benefit of all concerned, that the Act of April 2nd, 1862, fixes the time from the 1st day of September to the last day of December. The law inflicts a penalty of five dollars for killing them at any other time.

Queen Vic. is a stockholder in a London Company which has "struck it" in Pennsylvania.

An itinerant preacher, who rambled in his sermons, when requested to stick to his text, replied "that scattering shot would hit the most birds."

The "oldest inhabitant" of Erie, Pa., was found the other day imbedded in a piece of bituminous coal that had been broken for burning. It was a live frog that was roused from a nap of many thousand years. It is probable that when he came to the surface he hardly recognized his own town.

True bills have been found by the Grand Jury of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, against General McCausland, Major Gilmor and Capt. Smith for arson. Others are pending for murder and highway robbery. Smith's surrender has been demanded by Governor Curtin of the Governors of Virginia and West Virginia.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention (regular) assembled at Columbus on Thursday and nominated Gen. W. Morgan for Governor; W. Lang for Lieutenant-Governor; Geo. Spencer for State Treasurer, and D. M. Wilson for Attorney-General. The resolutions, among other things, indorsed the famous "Peace" negotiations of Gen. Sherman.

Heavy reinforcements of troops, to the number of 25,000, are said to have been put on the road to Sheridan within a few days.

Gen. Grant is reported to have said, in a conversation with the Mexican Minister, a few days ago "the French will have to leave Mexico."

General N. P. Banks was recently admitted to practice as a lawyer in the United States District Court of Louisiana, New Orleans.

All the Rebel prisoners at Fort Warren, excepting Vice-President Stephens and Postmaster Reagan, were released on Monday taking the oath. They numbered many distinguished officers of the late Confederate Army.

Gen. Howard, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, issued an order on Saturday to the effect that if the planters of Lower Maryland do not cease turning off their old slaves to starve, or neglect to employ them, the Government will seize their farms and put freedmen on the lands.

Out of sixteen hundred male clerks, messengers and others employed at present in the Treasury Department six hundred are disabled officers and soldiers. The five hundred lady clerks are chiefly refugees from the South, and relatives of disabled and deceased soldiers.

**The Werze Trial.**

Should the werze trial not progress faster than it did last week, several months will be consumed in bringing the proceedings to a close, as only half a dozen of the more than 130 witnesses have as yet been examined. The Commission give the defense the greatest latitude for examination.

Robert H. Kellogg, who was one of the prisoners in Andersonville, testified as to the loathsome condition of the prison, when he, with 4000 others, arrived there, in May, 1864; the men were almost skeletons, dirty, half-starved and diseased; that firing at men for approaching the dead line was frequent. He also states that he had gone to the stream to wash his hands, when a shot was directed at him, but luckily missed; and that nearly 300 out of the 400 who were taken himself to Andersonville, died in a few days after they were paroled.

Thomas C. Alcock and Boston Corbett, former prisoners at Andersonville, were examined before the Court-martial on Monday and testified to the horrors of their imprisonment and the cruelty of Wirz. Two brothers named Brown were then examined, when the prisoner's taking offense at some remark by the Court, abandoned the case and retired.

Segeant Boston Corbett testified that he was in the United States service; was captured at Centerville, Va., and conveyed to Andersonville, where he arrived in July; before he and his companion entered the stockade, having remained some time, they were divided into detachments; he was exceedingly thirsty and asked a man near Capt. Wirz's for a drink of water; the man was one of our own prisoners on his parole of honor for a different occupation, but could not give me the water; another man was sick in the stockade, and asked the Lieutenant of the squad whether he could not be sent to the Hospital; the officer informed him that nothing could be done till to-morrow, and that he must go into the stockade with the others; after he entered the stockade he found nine men of his Company who had been brought there three months previous; within two months six of these men died; of 14 men who were taken to Andersonville when he was, only two returned alive; he was one of them; when he reached there he saw forts and guns; he noticed several men near the headquarters in chains, with balls, exposed to the heat of the sun; he still bore the marks of the sun by exposure on his shoulders; he had seen the stocks, but did not remember seeing any persons in them; the dead line was a slight wooded structure three or four feet high, running twelve or fifteen feet from the stockade; the place where the stream entered the stockade was broken down; he had seen men shot and killed there; the prison was in a horrible condition of filth; the swamp on each side of the stream was so offensive and the stench so great that he wondered every man there did not die; he believed it was the cause of the death of many of our men; the maggots were a foot deep; the soldiers dug up roots; they were dried in the sun and used for fuel; the sick lingered around the swamp as soldiers lie down to rest after a march; going to that locality he would find dead men; the feet of others were swollen; gangrenous sores were without bandages; the sores were filled with maggots and flies; the men were unable to move, lying in their filth; they generally chose that position and would prefer being near the sink; in one case a man, he was certain, died from lice, which were as thick as the man's garments; the food was insufficient even when double rations were served for calling the roll or attending the sick; when the witness was sick within the stockade no medicine was given to him; they however gave him sour meat and water, and called it vinegar; our own men made a better article, which they called sour beer; the sick men were carried out at the south gate; in some cases men would die while waiting to be carried out in regard to removing the dead, four men were assigned that duty, and in return they were allowed to bring in wood, which, if they chose, they could sell inside for a dollar; the men became so hardened that they would say, "That's right, sell off a dead man for wood;" the water passing through the camp was filthy generally, and not good to drink; at times those who had wells gave him a drink; at times they would not, and were so rude that he would drink the stream water rather than be abused; he had seen onions sold for 25, 50, and 75 cents each; the effect of this treatment was to demoralize the men; some became idiotic; the nearer the stockade the clearer was the water; some men would go over the dead line where it was broken, knowing it, and had they not been warned, would have been shot; hounds were kept there to hunt and recapture those who attempted to escape; prisoners were allowed to go out in certain numbers to collect wood; the witness told his comrades that the first time he got out of the stockade he would try and escape; he made the attempt, and was hunted, but not immediately found; he lay concealed an hour or two, and heard the yelping of hounds in the distance, then nearer and nearer; they came so close as actually to rub his nose, and then made a circle around him until the hunters came up; the hunter or soldier said the witness must go with him; the soldier said the old Captain told him to make the dogs tear him (the witness); but having once been a prisoner himself, he felt for those who were in that condition; when witness was brought before Capt. Wirz, the latter asked the soldier why he did not make the dogs tear him, when he replied, "I guess the dogs hurt him enough;" Wirz then ordered the witness to be taken back to the stockade.

It is said that since the first day of May more than five hundred thousand soldiers have been mustered out of service and paid off, and that about two hundred thousand more are at or on their way to, their various State rendezvous, to be mustered out as soon as their pay rolls are completed.

**Murder at Easton.**

We learn by the last issue of the Journal, that a man named John F. M. Steen, was murdered at the house of Wm. Smith, in Easton, about 10 o'clock, by Peter Wellers and Geo. Hutman. It appears that the murdered man was a gambler, and visited Easton for the purpose of witnessing the trials of speed at the Institute grounds on Saturday next.

Wellers asked Steen to take a drink, which the latter refused to do. Wellers urged the matter and Steen again refused. Some other conversation took place, in which Wellers asked him whether he had not called him a son of a b——; Steen answered that he had, and that he did not take it back. With this George Hutman arose from a seat on the porch and among other things told Wellers to knock down or strike Steen or he would knock him (Wellers) down. Steen told Hutman to let him and Wellers alone; that the affair was no business of his. With this Hutman struck Steen a very powerful blow, which knocked him sideways toward the corner of the house, at which time Wellers rushed upon him. Wellers was seen to kick at the man. Steen died, in a few seconds after being struck, on the front steps of the house leading into the bar-room.

The guilty parties fled immediately after the perpetration of the deed and have not as yet been apprehended. A reward of \$100 is offered for their arrest by the Sheriff of Northampton County.

**An Address by Gen. Hartranft.**

Major-General John F. Hartranft, who lives at Norristown when not on active duty in the field, was serenaded by a number of the citizens of that place on Monday night of last week. A speech was made by Benjamin F. Hancock, Esq., to which our gallant candidate for Auditor-General responded in a brief address, which shows that he knows how to think and talk as well as fight. He said: My Fellow Citizens: I thank you most sincerely for this compliment to-night. It makes me feel that I endorse my past public life and that I hold your confidence and support in the political contest soon to be inaugurated. I also thank you, Mr. Hancock, for the kind mention of my military history. Of this I will not speak, nor will I detain you but a moment.

As a soldier I feel it my duty to give my humble aid to the great party which has during the Rebellion so nobly supported the government in the struggle for its existence and national honor. It put forth its strong arm and assisted the government in filling our depleted ranks. If this had not been done, we would still be digging in front of Petersburg, or perhaps been compelled to accept a dishonorable peace; to do this in a righteous cause would have been a disgrace to every soldier. If the soldier is true to himself he must be true to the Union party. His pension list, his bounty for his early enlistment, his right of suffrage, his protection also appeal to him.

It need not say that every effort should be made now to protect and encourage labor, you will understand that it is the wealth of the nation. And while this is true let the people, also from patriotic considerations, see that all returned soldiers are honorably employed. It is the highest favor that can be bestowed upon him or his country. He will then soon forget his camp life and become an industrious and prosperous citizen.

The military power of the Rebellion is crushed, I may say forever, and the nation looms up amidst the ruins more grand and powerful than it ever seemed before. But remember the spirit of the Rebellion is still alive, and must be most carefully guarded. Let it be shorn of all political power, for in that is concealed all its strength and danger. I hope soon to see the immense armies of the north and south in civil and peaceful pursuits, all adding their energy to restore our happy and glorious country to its former wealth and prosperity.

**Exchange of Prisoners.**

General Hitchcock has published a letter on the subject of the exchange of prisoners, the cause of suspension and the inhumanity of the rebel government, and supports the policy of Secretary Stanton. General Hitchcock says:—"As long as the cartel for the exchange was respected by the South it was faithfully observed by our government. There was no reason to doubt its faithful execution by the government until the end of the war, unless properly revoked by competent authority, if the rebel authorities had not distinctly violated its terms under circumstances indeed of greater aggravation." He adds: "The day must come when every true American will be proud of the reflection that the government was strong enough to crush the rebellion without losing its humanity or dignity."

The Democratic State Convention met in Harrisburg on Thursday last. Richard Vaux, Esq., was chosen permanent President. A committee on resolutions was appointed.

The resolutions declare that the bloodshed, &c., of the past four years was the result of not taking Democratic counsel; that the party in power has violated the Constitution; that the Southern State and their citizens now have the same rights that they had before the war; that negro suffrage will be a disgrace to the whites, &c. W. W. H. Davis, of Bucks county, was nominated for Auditor General; and for Surveyor General John P. Linton.

The present high prices of flour and grain cannot be maintained. The crops are too good and the surplusage too large.

The latest novelty in this region, says the Carbon county Democrat, is foot-raiding by women.

**An Extraordinary Story.**

The London (C. W.) Free Press tells the following extraordinary story about a man who was without food for three weeks, and who became a "living skeleton." "An American named James Rush employed by our townsman Mr. Hunt, at the Sells mill in Southwold, left his work last 19th of July for the purpose of returning to his home in the States.—On the same day he arrived at and dined in Port Stanley, but finding no vessel there which answered his purpose, he took the lake-shore road westward, intending to spend a few days harvesting among the farmers in the neighborhood. Before climbing the bank he, being hot, resolved to refresh himself by a bath in the rippling waves of Lake Erie. He felt sick in the water, and the next thing he remembers in finding himself naked on the sandy shore, with a consciousness of having drank ravenously of water to assuage his great thirst. He was a day or two getting on his clothes; his skin was cracked on his face and other places, and filled with sand; and he was so weak that he failed many times in the arduous labor of climbing the bank. This he at last accomplished only on Saturday, the 5th of August when he, unable to climb a fence, made signs to two men in the field, who, fortunately for him, had come to make a bargain about some sheep. The two persons were Mr. McPherson, farmer, and Mr. Blake, butcher, Pingsal. At first they took the solitary being for some wandering Indian, but, after some doubts, decided as they saw him fall, that he must be drunk or injured, and then resolved to see what he was. When they came to him, imagine their horror and surprise at the sight of a living skeleton—a veritable live shadow of death!

This extraordinary case is to be accounted for by the supposition that Mr. Rush, who was a stout, hearty man, had had a sunstroke and an attack of typhoid fever, during which he in some way had obtained water from the lake, the only support except his own flesh to the demands of a consuming fever for seventeen days. His legs, are now, as Mr. Hunt has remarked, "like pipestems"; but he is now carefully tended and cared for by Mr. McPherson, whose kindness will, we hope, soon restore this unfortunate man to health and friends and usefulness."

**Employment in Factory Towns.**

One thousand persons were added to the population of Great Falls, N. H., in three weeks by the influx of factory operatives. A like increase has taken place in other factory towns. Lowell has probably made up the six thousand in habitants she lost 1860 to the enumeration of 1865. When the factories started up there and elsewhere a few weeks ago they sent advertisements to all parts of New England and the British provinces, offering such wages that an emigrant fever at once sprung up. Thousands of Canadians in the rawest and roughest state were collected by runners employed for that purpose, and rushed forward. In a train on the Vermont Central railroad the other day we met one of those agents who had collected fifty hands for a Connecticut factory. They were of different ages, sizes, and colors—a mixture of English, French, Indian, and Canadian, showing in speech and appearance their origin.—Such parties can be seen in the railroad cars every day. There has never been seen such a movement before; it equals the migration of men to California in 1849. [Newburyport Herald, August 14.]

**Southern Barbarity towards Negroes.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The Southern Christian Intelligencer of August 5 says: "If one-tenth part of the reports which are coming from all parts of the South thicker and faster, a most shocking state of things exists. From localities where there are no national troops come reports that negroes are being hunted down like dogs and dispatched without ceremony. The newspapers in the South are filled with accounts of these brutal murders, which foot up an aggregate of several hundred deaths per day, which is doubtless a small portion of the number noticed. An Alabama paper says that the business has become so extensive and common that some planters even boast that they could measure their lands with the dead carcasses of negroes. If negroes can be shot down daily in garrisoned towns where the authorities are unable to stop this state of things, it is very reasonable to suppose that this brutal work is carried on more extensively where the blacks have no protection. This wholesale murdering of human beings is, we fear, the practical working of the conspiracy to exterminate the colored race, which is revolting to this Christian age."

The Raleigh Progress of the 16th learns from Col Lawrence, commandant of the post at Goldsborough, that six negroes were killed at or near Warsaw two weeks ago. Their former owner left on the approach of the Union army, the negroes remaining. The latter went to work and made a crop. The former owner returned recently and ordered them to leave. The negroes refused, and the proprietor of the place getting some negroes together with arms, ordered them off a gain, and on their refusal to go, attacked them, killing six. A company of soldiers was sent up from Wilmington, and an investigation will be made, if it is not done already.

The Havana correspondent of the New York Times gives a description of a fight with an alligator, which recently took place in a district called the "Ensenada de Cochinos," where these gigantic animals are celebrated for their ferocity. A young man, aged twenty years, the manager of an estate, was crossing a river on horseback, and followed by a bull dog, when the howling of his dog caused him to turn his head. What was his surprise to see an alligator, at least nine feet long, carrying off the dog by the neck. To jump off his horse and in the water, to attack the monster with his hunting knife, was the work of a moment. His boldness was successful, for he killed the alligator and saved his dog.

**Three Years or the War.**

Many men who enlisted in the volunteer service in the usual way are of the opinion that they are legally entitled to a discharge, on the ground that they were mustered in to serve for a fixed time "or during the war," and that the war is over. General Terry having found some insubordination in his department of Virginia, on account of this military misapprehension, has issued an order that the war is not over. He uses the phrase in a purely Pickwickian sense, admitting that there are no organized rebel armies in the field, but urging that by the proclamation of the President, Virginia and others of the States are still insurrectionary districts, are still without civil government, or with imperfect civil governments, and until civil authority shall be fully restored, and those States shall be returned to their former relations to the national government, it cannot be said that the war has been brought to a close. Officers of every grade are reminded that they are responsible for the discipline and good conduct of their commands, and no relaxation of discipline or negligence in the performance of duty will be permitted to pass unnoticed.

**Important Judicial Decision.**

Boston, Aug. 29.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Holbrook, which was carried to the Supreme Judicial Court, on the ground that the defendant had a right to sell intoxicating drinks under a license from the United States, the Court decided that payment to the United States of a fee for a license and a revenue duty or tax, does not exempt the defendant from responsibility for violating the commercial laws of the Commonwealth.

**Closing of the Philadelphia Volunteer Refreshment Saloons.**

Philadelphia, Monday, Aug. 28, 1865. The Philadelphia Volunteer Refreshment Saloons closed at noon today, after having during four years and three months entertained all soldiers passing through the city, numbering 1,200,000 persons, without expense to the soldiers or the Government.

The Union Saloon bill, however, still be used to entertain returning veterans as long as any funds remain in the treasury.

The wife of Peyton Langley, of Fulton, Mo., dishonored him. He talked the matter over with her, when she agreed to let him kill her, if he would himself commit suicide. This strange and horrible arrangement was carried out—Langley shooting his wife through the heart while she laid in bed, then placing himself beside her, and blowing out his own brains.

When Pennsylvania wanted money to defray her war expenses, and when the struggle looked the most uncertain for the cause of the Union, Jacob M. Campbell was among the very first, if not actually the first man in the Commonwealth, to tender the use of his fortune, as well as his life, in the service of the country by subscribing \$30,000 to the war loan of the State. This gentleman is now the Union candidate for Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia Union City Convention concluded its labors Thursday by nominating Morton McMichael for Mayor, F. Carroll Brewster for City Solicitor, Wm. B. Mann for District Attorney, Henry Bumm for City Treasurer, Joseph R. Lyndall for City Controller, Frederick G. Wolbert for Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, and John Given for City Commissioner.

"The Providence Journal speaks of a squash vine in that city which grows eighteen inches daily, and at last accounts was sixty feet long. It will soon get beyond the limits of the State.

A Committee has been formed in Cincinnati to erect a monument to Major Gen. McPherson, the bravest of the brave, who fell during the siege of Atlanta.

Pennsylvania sent three hundred and sixty thousand men into the field during the war just closed. Truly our people are patriotic.

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla**

Is a concentrated extract of the choice root, so combined with other substances of still greater attractive power as to afford an effectual antidote for diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. Such a remedy is surely wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove, as this has of immense service to this large class or our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following complaints:— Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, Skin Disease, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Eruptions, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, &c.

Syphilis or Venereal Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this Sarsaparilla, and the patient is left in comparative health. Female Diseases are caused by Scrofula in the blood, and are often soon cured by this Extract of Sarsaparilla. Do not discard this invaluable medicine, because you have been imposed upon by something pretending to be Sarsaparilla, while it was not. When you have used Ayer's—then, and not till then, will you know the virtues of Sarsaparilla. For minute particulars of the diseases it cures, we refer you to Ayer's American Almanac, which the agent below named will furnish gratis to all who call for it.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, for the cure of Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Heartburn, arising from Disordered Stomach, Pain, or Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, and for a Dinner Pill. They are sugar coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best Aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by William Holbrook, and Dreher & Bro., Stroudsburg, Pa.