



**The Jeffersonian,**  
THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1866.  
**UNION STATE TICKET.**  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
**Major General JOHN W. GEARY,**  
OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

One of the first messages sent over the Atlantic Cable on its landing in this country was the announcement of an armistice between Austria, Italy and Prussia, for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries of a permanent peace in Europe.

**Murder at Easton.**

There are rumors in town that Wm. Blane was murdered at Easton on Monday night last. We have no particulars of the affair, save that it occurred in a saloon. One report states that the man was murdered by his own wife.

The Rev. Mr. Paxton, recently Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at this place, arrived in town on Friday last. The Rev. gentleman during his pastoral connection here, made hosts of friends both in and out of his denomination, all of whom are pleased to see him looking so well.

**Sad Accident.**

We are pained to learn that Mrs. Burson, mother of Stroud Burson, Esq., met with a painful accident on Tuesday last. While attending to her duties she fell and suffered a severe fracture of the left thigh bone. Being far advanced in years her recovery will necessarily be tedious. The sufferer has the sympathies of a large circle of friends.

The Hotels and Boarding Houses in this neighborhood are pretty well filled with people from the cities, who thus escape the dangers of the cholera, and, at the same time, enjoy the invigorating air of our noble mountains and valleys. From their method of enjoying themselves we have no doubt the frosts of Autumn will send them back to their streets of bricks and mortar thoroughly rejuvenated.

**Narrow Escape.**

On Tuesday last, three lads belonging to Bushkill, Pa., went into the creek, near Judge John M. Heller's, to bathe, when one of them named Van Why got beyond his depth and, being unable to swim, would have drowned but for the opportune arrival of the Judge, who heard his cries for help and coming to the water jumped in and saved him. The lad's companions were themselves nearly exhausted in their efforts to save him.

On and after Monday next, the 6th inst., the money-order system will go into effect at the Post-office in this borough, when money-orders can be obtained upon any other office having similar privileges in the United States. The charges fixed by law for money-orders are as follows:—For all orders under \$20 ten cents, and twenty five cents for orders between \$20 and \$50. No order is allowed to be issued for more than \$50, but persons wishing to send larger amounts can obtain additional orders. A list of money-order offices can be seen at the Post office.

**The Atlantic Cable Successful.**

The Great Eastern has successfully accomplished the great work of laying a telegraphic cable across the Atlantic Ocean. She arrived at Heart's Content, Newfoundland, on Friday morning, July 24th, having made the trip from Valentia Bay without a single accident. The length of the cable run out was 1864 miles. During the voyage constant communication with Ireland was kept up, and news from Great Britain was daily received on board the ship. Cyrus W. Field, of New York, who was in principal charge, sent the first message announcing the success of the enterprise to the President of the United States, who returned an appropriate response. The line will be open to the public in a few days. The Great Eastern goes back to recover the cable lost last year, which will be laid as a second line between the two continents.

**Arrest of Counterfeiters.**

The detective Police have arrested and imprisoned at Buffalo, N. Y., one Andrews and his associates, whom they caught in the act of making a counterfeit of AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS. Their detection was accomplished at the instance of Messrs. J. C. AYER & Co., of Lowell, Mass., who have shown a commendable energy and promptitude in protecting the public from imposition through spurious imitations of their invaluable medicines.

DR. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, CHERRY PECTORAL and PILLS have come to be staple necessities with the community, and the imposition upon the sick of spurious, worthless, if not injurious fabrications of them, is in fact the consummation of villainy. We hope the scoundrels will get their due, and in the keeping they now are, they are pretty sure of it.—[Police Gazette.]

The Monroe Co. Bible Society has established its Depository at the store of Mr. Robert Boys, in this borough, where Bibles and Testaments in great variety, both English and German may be obtained.

It is also the purpose of the Society to canvass the country and supply every family with the word of God as soon as a suitable agent can be employed for the work.

**Fire.**

For the first time, in several years, our citizens were aroused from their usual pursuits, yesterday about noon, by the alarm of fire. Of course the town was in commotion, and everybody on the wing anxious to discover the cause of the alarm, and do his or her share towards staying the ravages of the devouring element. It was discovered that Dr. Sydenham Walton's buildings on Bark-street, and occupied respectively by Mr. Wm. Huntsman, G. Delong, C. B. Keller, and Hiram Lesh were on fire with a more than probable prospect of being totally destroyed. Our firemen were soon on the spot and soon had their apparatus in play, but owing to the combustible nature of the material of which the buildings were composed, and the wind which prevailed, were unable to prevent their total destruction.—From the Walton buildings the fire was communicated to a building owned by Dr. H. De Young, and occupied by Mrs. Ostrander, which was also destroyed. The tenants of the several houses are heavy losers by the fire, as but little, comparatively, of their effects were saved, and even that little more or less damaged.—The loss on buildings is about \$3,000. Dr. Walton has some \$700 insurance on his buildings. We have not heard whether the DeYoung building was insured or not. Our firemen and a portion of our citizens deserve a great deal of credit for the manner in which they labored to put out the fire, but far too many of the latter stood as quiet lookers on at the destruction of their neighbor's property. Men with such hearts as these possessed should be scarce in any community. They seem to feel that because they are losing nothing they have no interest in the matter. The time may come when they will think differently.

**The Bounty Bill in Fall.**

The following is the bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers and sailors who served in the late war against the Slaveholder's Rebellion, as it finally passed both Houses of Congress:

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted* &c., That to each and every soldier who enlisted in the army of the United States after the 19th day of April, 1861, for a period of not less than three years, and having served his term of enlistment, has been honorably discharged, and who has received, or is entitled to receive, from the United States, under existing laws, a bounty of \$100, and no more; and any such soldier enlisted for not less than three years who have been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and the widow, minor children, or parents in the order named of any such soldier who died in the service of the United States, or of disease or wounds contracted while in the service and in the line of duty, shall be paid the additional bounty of \$100 hereby authorized.

Sec. 2. That to each and every soldier who enlisted in the Army of the United States after the 19th day of April, 1861, during the Rebellion, for a period of not less than two years, and who is not included in the foregoing section, and has been honorably discharged therefrom after serving two years, and who has received, or is entitled to receive, from the United States, under existing laws a bounty of \$50 and no more, and any soldier enlisted for less than two years, who has been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and the widow, minor children, or parents, in the order named, or any such soldier who died in the service of the United States, or of disease or wounds contracted while in the service of the United States and in the line of duty, shall be paid the additional bounty of \$50 hereby authorized; provided that any soldier who has forfeited, sold, assigned, transferred, loaned, exchanged, or given away, his final discharge papers, or any control in the bounty provided by this or any other act of Congress shall not be entitled to receive any additional bounty whatever; and when application is made by any soldier for said bounty he shall be required to make oath and penalty of perjury to make oath or affirmation of his identity, and that he has not so bartered, sold, assigned, transferred, exchanged, loaned or given away either his discharge papers or any interest in any bounty as aforesaid, and no claim for such bounty shall be entertained by the Paymaster-General or other accounting or distributing officer, except on receipt of the claimant's discharge papers accompanied by the statement under oath as by this section provided.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in the payment of the additional bounty herein provided for it shall be the duty of the Paymaster-General, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, to cause to be examined the acts of each and every soldier who makes application therefor, and if entitled thereto pay said bounty.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in the reception, examination, settlement and payment of claims for said additional bounty due the widows or heirs of deceased soldiers, the accounting officers of the Treasury shall be governed by restrictions prescribed for the Paymaster-General by the Secretary of War; and the payment

shall be made in like manner under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

**Incredible Meanness.**

We hear of a creature in this city, which walks on two legs and wears a coat, and resembles a man. In fact the creature owns a shop and house, and traffics in a small—very small—way. On the night of the fire his neighbors helped him save his property, while the whole opposite side of the street burned down. His clerk, who lived directly opposite, labored indefatigably for his employer while his father's house and his own effects were going to ashes. Until four o'clock in the morning they kept the shop wet, and by unremitting efforts saved it and the house in the rear of it. After working all night in an atmosphere of flame and cinders, men are sometimes thirsty. These men were thirsty, and inquired of the creature, whose house and shop they had saved, if he had any water! "No." Any small beer? "No." The clerk, who knew better, went down to the ice chest, pulled out several bottles of Hindle's mild beverage, found in the pan a little water, tolerably clean, which had drained from the ice, mingled with it sugar and sliced lemons, and dispensed these cooling drinks to the deserving crowd. Next day this extravagant youth, on returning to his duties, found charged to him, on the books of the concern, four bottles beer, one pound of sugar, four lemons. His place is now vacant. Enterprising young men who want a situation may apply at this office for further information.—[Portland Press.]

The crime of stealing horses is so frequent, and its evils so grievous, that a valuable suggestion will be welcome to our readers. It is simply this:

Let every smith be provided with a steel die, containing the name of the nearest post-office, which shall be impressed on every shoe. And beside this let every owner who will, have a die, containing his own name, which shall be superadded, on the shoes of his own horse.

The advantages are obvious. The P. O. address will inform those solicited to purchase where to telegraph for safety.—"A horse stolen" would soon be proclaimed through the owner's neighborhood, and at the nearest telegraph station.—"But the shoes might be removed." True. Yet it would be a ground of suspicion, and consume time, and more than all, require a confederate smith—not easy to be found. It would cost the public less than the loss of so many valuable animals, or the maintenance of so many horse thieves in the penitentiaries.

**The Fastest Trotting on Record.**

On Thursday last, a trot took place on the Fashion Course, L. I., for a purse of \$3,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, for which the following horses were entered: Dexter, Butler, and Toronto Chief. The race was won by Dexter in three straight heats. Time—First heat, 2:24; second, 2:19; third, 2:22—the second heat being the shortest time ever made in public—and the whole three being done in a few seconds less than Flora Temple's famous three heats, which have hitherto been unequalled. Dexter is an Orange County horse of Hambletonian stock, and has fairly won the distinction of being the fastest trotter in the world.—[Sussex Register.]

The cholera continues to hold its ground in the large cities, but has not yet assumed a very destructive form. During the last week the number of deaths from cholera have averaged from eight to ten per day in the cities of New York and Brooklyn. Individual cases are no longer recorded, and no alarm on the subject seems to exist. The disease is also prevailing in Philadelphia and other Atlantic cities, and several deaths per day in each of them are reported. Other disease of the same type are very prevalent in all the large towns, and the total number of deaths occurring weekly is unprecedentedly large.

**Valuable to Farmers.**

The leaves of the alder, if strown among corn or other grain when it is put into the bin, will effectually preserve it from the ravages of the weevil. The juice will also kill bedbugs and maggots. The leaves of the alder scattered over cabbage, cucumbers and other plants subject to the ravages of insects, will effectually shield them. The plum and other fruits may be saved by placing on the branches and among them bunches of alder leaves.

**Wholesale Kidnapping.**

A sloop was overhauled in Mobic Lower Bay, on July 17, by a United States cutter, having on board 150 negroes, whom the parties were about to carry to Cuba and sell into slavery. They had been collected at different employment offices in the South, under a promise of \$30 per month to work on a plantation. The captain and crew of the sloop were ironed and placed on board a sloop-of-war, and will be forwarded to Washington.

A soldier who lost both hands in the war was furnished with a hand organ, and, with his son, a young lad, has traveled a year or two in the vicinity of Boston, with remarkable success, having already accumulated \$15,000, the generous contributions of the charitable.

An Unfortunate Circus Company. At a fire in Newburgh, on the 12th inst., ten horses belonging to Howe's Circus Company were burned to death; and the next night at Poughkeepsie, one of the employees of the same company ran away taking four horses with him.

E. G. Ross, Republican, has been appointed Senator from Kansas as General Lane's successor.

The quantity of coal transported over the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for the month of June was 445,000 tons.

General Geary's seven wounds sufficiently attest his bravery.

**TENNESSEE.**

Message from the President—The Joint Resolution Signed.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The President this morning transmitted the annexed message, namely:

To the House of Representatives:—The following joint resolution restoring Tennessee to her relations to the Union was last evening presented for my approval: "Whereas, in the year 1861 the Government of the State of Tennessee was seized upon and taken possession of by persons in hostility to said State, in pursuance to an act of Congress, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States; and whereas, said State government can only be restored to its former political relations in the Union by the consent of the law making power of the United States; and whereas, the people of said State did, on the 22nd day of February, 1865, by a large popular vote, adopted to ratify a constitution and government whereby slavery was abolished and all ordinances and laws of secession, and debts contracted under the same, were declared null and void; and whereas, a State Government has been organized under said constitution, which has ratified the amendment to the constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, and also the amendment proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and has done other acts proclaiming and declaring loyalty, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in congress assembled, That the State of Tennessee is hereby restored to her former practical relations to the Union, and is again entitled to be represented by Senators and Representatives in Congress."

The preamble consists simply of statements, some of which are assumed, while the resolution is merely a declaration of opinion. It comprises no legislation, nor does it confer any power which is binding upon the respective Houses, the Executive, or the States. It does not admit to their seats in Congress, the Senators and Representatives from the State of Tennessee, for, notwithstanding the passage of the resolution, each House, in the exercise of the constitutional right to judge for itself of the election returns and qualifications of its members, may, at its discretion, admit them or continue to exclude them. If a joint resolution of the character were necessary, and pending as a precedent to the admission of members of Congress, it would happen in the event of a veto by the Executive, that Senators and Representative could only be admitted to the halls of Congress by a two-thirds vote of each of the two Houses.

Among other reasons read in the preamble for the declarations contained in the resolution, is the ratification by the State government of Tennessee of the amendment to the constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, and also, the amendment proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress. If, as is also declared in the preamble, said State Government can only be restored to its former political relations in the Union by the consent of the law-making power of the United States, it would really seem to follow that the joint resolution, which, at this late day, has received the sanction of Congress, should have been passed, approved and placed on the statute books before any amendment to the Constitution was submitted to the Legislature of Tennessee for ratification, otherwise the inference is plainly deducible that while in the opinion of Congress the people of a State may be too strongly disloyal to be entitled to representation, they may nevertheless, during the suspension of their former practical relations to the Union, have an equally potent voice with other and loyal States in a proposition to amend the Constitution upon which so essentially depend the stability, prosperity and very existence of the nation.

A brief reference to my annual message of the 4th of December last, will show the steps taken by the Executive for the restoration to their constitutional relations of the States that had been affected by the rebellion. Upon the cessation of active hostilities, provisional governors were appointed, conventions called, governors elected by the people, legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. At the same time the Courts of the United States were re-opened, the blockade removed, the Custom Houses re-established, and postal operations resumed. The amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery forever within the limits of the United States, was also submitted to the States, and they were thus invited to, and did, participate in a ratification, thus exercising the highest functions pertaining to a State. In addition, nearly all of these States, through their Conventions and Legislatures, had adopted and ratified constitutions of government whereby slavery was abolished and all ordinances and laws of secession, and debts contracted under the same, were declared null and void. So far, then, the political existence of the States and their relations to the Federal Government had been fully and completely recognized and acknowledged by the Executive Department of the Government and the completion of the work of restoration which had progressed so favorably, was submitted to Congress, upon which developed all questions pertaining to the admission to their seats of the Senators and Representatives chosen from the States, whose people were engaged in the rebellion. All these steps had been taken when, on the fourth day of December, 1865, the 39th Congress assembled. Nearly eight months have elapsed since that time, and no other plan having been proposed by Congress for the measures instituted by the Executive, it is now declared in the joint resolution submitted for my approval that the State of Tennessee is hereby restored to her former political relations to the Union, and is again entitled to be represented by Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Thus, after the lapse of nearly eight months, Congress proposes to pave the way to the admission of the Representatives of one of the eleven States whose people arraigned themselves in rebellion against the Constitutional authority of the Federal government.

Eagerly desiring to relieve every cause of further delay, whether real or imaginary on the part of Congress, to the admission to seats of loyal Senators and Representatives from the State of Tennessee, I have, notwithstanding the anomalous character of this proceeding, affixed my signature to the resolution.—My approval, however, is not to be construed as an acknowledgment of the right of Congress to pass laws preliminary to the admission of duly qualified Representatives from any of the States. Neither is it to be considered as committing me to all the statements made in the preamble, some of which are, in my opinion, without foundation in fact, especially the assertion that the State of Tennessee has ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress. No official notice of such ratification has been received by the Executive, or filed in the Department of State. On the contrary, unofficial information from most reliable sources induces the belief that the amendment has not been constitutionally sanctioned by the Legislature of Tennessee.

The right of each House under the constitution to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members is undoubted, and my approval or disapproval of the resolution could not in the slightest degree increase or diminish the authority in this respect, conferred upon the two branches of Congress.

In conclusion, I cannot too earnestly repeat my recommendation for the admission of Tennessee, and all other States, to a fair and equal participation in the National legislature, when they present themselves in the persons of loyal Senators and Representatives, who can comply with all the requirements of the constitution and the laws. By this means harmony and reconciliation will be effected, the political relations of all the States to the federal Government re-established, and the work of restoration inaugurated upon the termination of the war successfully completed.

[Signed,] ANDREW JOHNSON.  
Washington, D. C., July 24th, 1866.

**Electricity as a Remedial Agent.**

In our last number can be found a lengthy article by Dr. Tobin, of New-York, setting forth his claims in reference to the therapeutical effects of Electricity, and its superiority over every means now employed for curing disease. Dr. Tobin claims there is not a disease existing, but what is more or less dependent upon an irregular distribution of the electric forces of the body, and that, in order to restore health, a vitalising principle must be imparted and strength restored to the public tissues and sluggish organs of the system. This treatment if properly carried out will invariably prove successful in the majority of cases. Dr. Tobin can show numerous testimonials of his successful treatment of almost every form of disease now existing. He can be consulted for a short time longer at his rooms at Marsh's Hotel.

**Special Notices.**

**The Scranton Book Bindery.**  
A complete Book Bindery has been started in connection with the Scranton Republican. Orders left at this office will be promptly forwarded and returned as soon as finished.

**A CARD TO INVALIDS.**  
A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge.

Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself.  
Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN,  
Station D. Bible House,  
March 29, 1866.—ly. New York City.

**\$1,500 PER YEAR!** We want agents everywhere to sell our improved \$20 sewing Machine. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The only machines sold in the United States for less than \$40, which are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All other cheap machines are infringements and the seller or user are liable to arrest, fine, and imprisonment. Circulars free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill. [January 4, 1866.—ly.]

**TO CONSUMPTIVES.**

The advertiser, 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, COLDS, COUGHS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; 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  
January 4, 1866.—ly.

**ERRORS OF YOUTH.**

A Gentleman who suffered for years from nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing  
JOHN B. OGDEN,  
No. 13 Chambers St., New York.  
January 4, 1866.—ly.

**STRANGE, BUT TRUE.**

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge), by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,  
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,  
831 Broadway, New York.  
January, 4, 1866.—ly.

**ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!**  
**SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!**  
**Wheaton's Ointment**

Will Cure the Itch in 48 Hours. Also cures SALT RHEUM, CHILBLAINS and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN.—Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. By sending 50 cents to WHEELS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. June 7, 1866.—ly.

**TRANSFORMATION!**

The superstitutions of antiquity are only "food for laughter" at the present day, and yet this is an age of

**Miracles,**

accomplished with the aid of science. For example: grey, sandy or red hair is CHANGED IN A MOMENT, to the richest conceivable black or brown, by a simple application of CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New-York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. July 12, 1866.—1m.

**THE AMERICAN COOKING STOVE**

Is manufactured with certain improvements secured by letters patent, under date of May 5, 1863, and December 5, 1865. One of these improvements covers the arrangement of fitting a portable ash pan in the hearth of a Cooking Stove, to receive the ashes as it passes down from the grate. All persons are cautioned against manufacturing, vending or using other Stoves made in imitation of the American, as suits have been commenced for infringement of these patents, and all persons manufacturing, selling or using said imitation, will be liable for damages for infringement on these letters patent. SHEAR, PACKARD & CO.,  
17 and 19 Green St.,  
Albany, N. Y.

The AMERICAN is for sale by  
FLORY & BROTHER,  
STROUSBURG, PA.  
June 14, 1866.—6m.

**PURIFY THE BLOOD**—If the blood be pure the body which is formed from and by the blood cannot be diseased. But if there be in any part of the body any affection, such as a boil or ulcer, even a bruise, the blood circulating through that part takes up impure matters from the local affection and carries it into the general system. This is the cause of often sudden death to persons of full habit afflicted with boils and ulcers, and who use no medicine; the matter gets into the circulating system and chokes up the fine blood vessels which supply the brain with vitality, and life ceases as if

**Bereft by Lightning.**  
Now, this can be remedied.

**BRANDRETH'S PILLS**

takes all impure matters from the circulation, and save the general health, soon curing local affections also. BRANDRETH'S PILLS protect from tedious times of sickness and often save life. Sold by all Druggists. July 12, 1866.—1m.

**REASONS WHY THE AMERICAN WATCH**

MADE AT WALTHAM, MASS. IS THE BEST.

It is made on the best principle. Its frame is composed of SOLID PLATES. No jar can interfere with the harmony of its working and no sudden shock can damage its machinery. Every piece is made and finished by machinery (itself famous for its novelty, as well as for its effectiveness), and is therefore properly secured against all mechanical frauds. —ACCURATE, SIMPLE, STRONG and ECONOMICAL. Except some high grades, best suited for general use, foreign watches are chiefly made by women and boys. Such watches are composed of several hundred pieces, screwed and riveted together, and require constant repairs to keep them in any kind of order. All persons who have carried "swiss," "ladies" and "English Patent" watches, are perfectly well aware of the truth of this statement.

At the beginning of our enterprise, more than ten years ago, it was our first object to make a thoroughly good low-priced watch for the million, to take the place of these foreign impositions—the refuse of foreign factories—which were entirely unsuitable at home and perfectly worthless everywhere.

How well we have accomplished this may be understood from the fact, that after so many years of trial, we now make MORE THAN ONE-HALF OF ALL THE WATCHES SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES, and that no other have ever given such universal satisfaction. While this department of our business is continued with increased facilities for perfect work, we are at present engaged in the manufacture of watches of the HIGHEST GRADE KNOWN TO CHRONOMETRY, unequalled by anything made in the world.—For this purpose we have the simplest facilities. We have erected an addition to our main building expressly for this branch of our business, and have fitted it with the best workmen in our service. New machines and appliances have been constructed, which perform their work with consummate delicacy and exactness. The choicest and most approved materials only are used and we challenge comparison between this grade of our work and the finest imported chronometers. We do not pretend to sell our watches for less than their foreign watches, but we do assert without fear of contradiction that for the same money our product is incomparably superior. All our watches, of whatever grade, are fully warranted and the warranty is good at all times against us or our agents in all parts of the world.

**CAUTION.**—The public are cautioned to buy only of respectable dealers. All persons selling counterfeiters will be prosecuted.

**ROBBINS & APPLETON,**  
AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY.

182 BROADWAY, N. Y.