



**The Jeffersonian,**  
THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1866.

**UNION STATE TICKET.**  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
**Major General JOHN W. GEARY,**  
OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

There were 239 deaths from cholera, for the week ending on Saturday last, in New-York city.

The weather for several days past has been remarkably cool and fall like.—During portions of Sunday, Monday and Tuesday fires proved very comfortable to those who had them in their houses.

The Presbyterian Church of this borough, have just purchased a large and splendid new Organ, which was performed on for the first time last Sunday, to the delight of the large congregation present.

**Melodeons and Organs.**

Wm. Hollishead has now for sale at his Drug store some very fine Melodeons and Parlor Organs, at greatly reduced prices. Every one who has heard them speaks very highly of them. We have no doubt that Mr. Hollishead will soon be as popular in the Music line as he is in the Drug business. Call and hear the Melodeons.

At a conference held at Easton, Pa., on the 3rd inst., John J. Carey, of Northampton; and Edward L. Wolf, of Monroe; were appointed delegates, to represent the 12th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Northampton, Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne, in the National Union Convention to be held in Philadelphia, on the 14th inst.

**Grand Fair and Rural Festival.**

The Ladies attached to the Shawnee "Sewing Society," design holding a Grand Fair and Festival, in a Grove on the Banks of the Delaware, at Shawnee, on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., the proceeds to be applied for the benefit of the Church at that place. Having an object so truly meritorious, the Fair should be most liberally patronized.

Levanway has added a new article to his already extensive catalogue of good and necessary articles in his line of business. We allude to a superior article of Porter, which he has just received from Lauer's celebrated Brewery, at Reading. For the convalescent, or for the person who has never had any other ailment but thirst, we know of nothing superior to it.

Persons desirous of procuring Pianos, Organs, or articles in the Musical line generally, cannot have a better opportunity of doing so than is now offered them. Mr. J. Allen Clemens who has already furnished a number of our citizens with excellent instruments, is prepared to furnish the instruments of any maker of established repute at the lowest possible prices, and to warrant every thing he furnishes to be just as he represents it to be. Mr. C. is perfectly reliable and trustworthy, and any of our citizens desiring to secure really good instruments should examine his prices and catalogue before purchasing elsewhere.

The Stroudsburg Base-Ball Club have accepted a challenge from the Sawkill Club of Milford, to play a match game. The game will come off on Saturday, next, at Bushkill. Who among the Stroudsburgers will furnish us with the score of the game?

We also learn that the Scranton Club has challenged the Neptunes of Easton.—If the game comes off could not these champion clubs occupy the grounds of the Stroudsburg Club for the contest?—Stroudsburg is nearly equi-distant between the two points, and the ground, not being familiar to either club, would better test the playing qualities of both.

The statement of the public debt, dated the 1st of August, shows that the total debt is \$2,770,416,608, while the amount in the Treasury is \$137,317,332; the amount of the debt over and above the cash in the Treasury being \$2,633,099,276. A decrease of \$29,562,844 in the total debt is shown by the statement since the last statement made on the 1st of June.

In Egypt, says a gentleman who has travelled in that direction, where sun-strokes are of frequent occurrence, the Arabs dissolve some salt in water and pour it into the patient's ear, which renders speedy relief to the sufferer.

Since the 1st instant, there have been eleven deaths by cholera in the Charity Hospital at New-Orleans. Eminent physicians pronounce the disease of a malignant type. There are five cases now in the Charity Hospital, but they are expected to recover.

There were 330 deaths in Cincinnati during the month of July, 12 of which were from Asiatic cholera. On August 1st there were 4 deaths from that disease; on the 2d, 3; on the 3d, 2; on the 4th, 11, and on the 5th, 24.

Our table was enriched last week with the July and August numbers of "Demorest's illustrated Monthly Magazine and Madame Demorest's Mirror of Fashion." We can conceive of nothing more beautiful or useful, than this publication whether as a centre table ornament or as a present to a female friend. Each number contains the latest fashions, a splendid piece of music, numberless truly artistic engravings, and the best stories we have read in many a day. Each number too contains full sized diagrams of one more of the latest novelties in dress, printed on tinted paper. Although the Mirror of Fashion is devoted, as its name indicates, to fashions, it is by no means a blind devotee of the fickle God. While furnishing the reader with a complete record of changes occurring, its editor is careful to throw out such hints as cannot fail to exercise a wide influence in preventing the unwary from running to pecuniary and fashionable extremes. The work is furnished to subscribers at \$3 per annum, and a splendid premium to each subscriber. Address W. Jennings Demorest, 473 Broadway, N. Y.

We were shown yesterday, a brass cap, belonging to the muzzle stoppel of an Enfield rifle, which was extracted from the thigh of Mr. Steward Shupp, residing in Chestnut-hill township, in this county, where it had lain for some three years.—The cap had become so completely imbedded in the large bone, called, we believe, the "pelvis," that it had to be chizled out. Mr. Shupp has suffered greatly ever since he received the wound, and several attempts have been made to remove what was supposed to be the ball, but were unsuccessful. The operation which proved so successful was performed by Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, assisted by Drs. Abraham and Steward Levering.—The severity of the wound and of Mr. Shupp's suffering from it may readily be inferred when we state, that a bullet forcers, some eleven inches long, was pushed into the wound, after the cap was removed, without inconvenience to the patient. An eye-witness to the operation, says, it looked like literally flaying a man alive.—The patient, we are pleased to learn, is getting along remarkably well. Mr. Shupp received the wound while on picket duty, and was shot by a comrade, in mistake for a rebel, who, in his hurry and scare, forgot to take the stopple out of his gun.

**End of the European War.**

One of the first messages over the Atlantic cable was the announcement of the treaty of peace by which the German and Italian war has been terminated. The treaty embraces the whole continent, and is signed by all the great European powers. By it the Austrian Emperor has surrendered all his pretensions to interfere in the affairs of Germany, and Prussia obtains all she desired or contended for. By this treaty it appears that Prussia has absorbed in the new empire all the Federal States except those of Austria and Bavaria, and the multitude of little principalities which have so long confused geographers will disappear from the map of Europe. Prussia has become one of the leading powers of Europe.—Her success in this struggle is not alone to be attributed to the "needle gun," of which so much has been said. Her system of popular instruction is one of the best in the world, and her public schools have long been a model for other countries. Her religion is also much more liberal than that of Austria, which is every way a far less enlightened country.—Prussia has within her the elements of progress. She ought to be a Republic. For this reason we had hoped that her success would tend to the spread of liberal opinions, and the enlargement of civil liberty throughout Europe. It is a source of gratification that such has to some extent been the case. One of the leading features of the treaty is a provision for the election, in the new empire, of a representative Diet, by universal suffrage which is an important step towards a genuine Republican system.

**Labor.**

Did it ever occur to you, reader, what is accomplished by labor, and what is the world without it? Why, man of idleness, labor has rocked you in the cradle, and nourished your pampered life; without it the woven wool upon your back would be upon the shepherd's flock. For the moanest thing that ministers to human want, save the air of heaven, man is indebted to toil; and even the air, in God's wise ordination, is breathed with some degree of labor. It is only drones who toil not—who infest the hive of the active like masses of corruption. The lords of the earth then, are working-men who build or cast down at their will and who can retort at the sneer of the bogus aristocracy by pointing to their trophies wheresoever art, science, civilization and humanity are known. Work on, man of toil! Be true to thyself, and to thy cause and thy loyalty will yet be acknowledged.

**School Directors take Notice.**

By the common school law of Pennsylvania, it is the duty of Directors to publish an annual statement of the amount of money received and expended, and the amount due from collectors, and setting forth all the financial operations of the district, in not less than ten handbills, to be put up in the most public places in the district. In districts containing a news paper, one or more publications therein of the Annual Statement will be a sufficient compliance with the law, and will render written or printed handbills unnecessary—but they are indispensable in all other cases.

**The Assassination of Lincoln.**

On Friday last Mr. Boutwell, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made a report on the evidence tending to implicate Jeff. Davis in the assassination of President Lincoln, the St. Albans' murders, the hotel burnings and the starvation of our prisoners in Southern stockades. It is unnecessary to review the evidence in these latter particulars. Much of it has seen the light before. The Committee say:

The evidence examined is thus reviewed and presented by the Committee, and upon the preliminary branches of the case established, or tends strongly to establish, the following propositions:

First—The rebel authorities at Richmond proceeded systematically and criminally, and in violation of the dictates of our common humanity as well as the usages of civilized war, to imprison, enslave and destroy negroes employed as soldiers in the United States.

Second—They treated, with gross injustice and brutal inhumanity those officers who were taken prisoners of war while in command of negro troops who were in the service of the United States.

Third—They systematically, knowingly and maliciously subjected soldiers of the United States taken prisoners in war to the horrors of disease, to brutal exposure to the elements, and to wasting, fatal starvation and all combined, making a chapter of horrors, sufferings and woes which had no parallel in the annals of any other people, civilized or barbarous.

Fourth—That Davis, Benjamin, Clay and Thompson planned, organized, and incited the various schemes, expeditions and conspiracies, referred to in the testimony submitted, for the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases in the United States, for the destruction of our commerce upon the rivers, lakes and oceans, for the release of prisoners at Johnson's Island and Camp Douglas, for the indiscriminate destruction of private property upon the border and the murder of inhabitants, and finally for the overthrow of the Government itself by the agency of secret and treasonable organizations in Canada and the States of the north-west.

These criminal acts are a bar to the plea which otherwise might, with force and reason, be tendered, that Davis and his associates named were incapable of the great crime of assassination. Men who could remain quiet in the presence and with a full knowledge of the barbarities that were practiced by officers under their authority in the prisons and pens of Richmond, Andersonville and Salisbury, and who justified themselves to themselves by the consideration that it was necessary to accomplish what they had undertaken, cannot plead that it is improbable that they should have procured the assassination of those who stood in the way of the accomplishment of their designs.

It now remains for the Committee to present the evidence tending immediately to implicate Davis, Benjamin, Clay and Thompson in the assassination of President Lincoln.

The evidence reviewed by the Committee is mostly documentary and derived from the rebel archives captured at the fall of Richmond. From these it is perfectly plain that Davis repeatedly received and gave consideration to propositions to assassinate the leaders of our Government. His endorsement in his own hand-writing are found upon the back of written orders to murder Mr. Lincoln, not with expressions of horror at the fearful crime proposed, but mere business endorsements instructing some subordinate to inquire into the feasibility of the plan proposed.

As to the complicity of Davis with the actual assassination of Mr. Lincoln, there seems to be no direct proof. We can only reason from the fact that Davis was well informed of previous schemes of the kind. He may or he may not have been an accomplice of Booth. It is in evidence that when Davis heard of the death of Mr. Lincoln he manifested no sympathy. Lewis F. Bates testified that Davis remarked, "Well, General, I don't know if it were to be done at all it were better that it were well done, and if the same had been done to Andy Johnson, the beast, and Secretary Stanton, the job would then be complete." These are not the words of a man who was either grieved or surprised, but rather the unpremeditated declaration of one who realizes that a crime which he anticipated had been committed, but in part only, and at a moment too late to save a cause already rendered desperate by the conflicts and disasters of war.

Is it not probable that the specific crime of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln can be legally fastened upon him. That it met his disapproval cannot be supposed for a moment by any one who reads the evidence of the Committee. But he can be convicted of treason, and as a traitor he should suffer.

**The Bounty Act.**

The Secretary of War is to appoint a board of officers to compile instructions by which the extra bounty provided for by the 15th section of the new law will be paid to soldiers. The Treasury Department will be prepared, after the 1st of September, to commence meeting this new demand.

Letters are pouring in daily asking for instructions and forms in relation to applications for the additional bounty under the recent act. None can be furnished until the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury have prescribed the rules and regulations as the act directs. It will probably require several weeks, on account of the pressure of other business, before a system can be adopted, and regulations prepared and printed for distribution. Letters of inquiry must remain unanswered, and had better not be written until notice has been given through the public press that rules have been prepared. The Second Auditor's office will settle only the claims of the heirs of deceased soldiers. But as there will be at least 200,000 of such claims, they must be required to prepare a proper register and make other necessary arrangements to receive them. No advantage can possibly be gained by hurrying claims either into that office or the Paymaster-General's office.

An officer of the Freedman's Bureau, in Jackson parish, La., was murdered recently by highwaymen.

**German Settlement in Texas.**

Soon after the close of the war between the United States and Mexico, a colony of German immigrants settled in Middle Texas. The originators of the enterprise believed that white labor was both possible and practicable in the latitude of the Gulf States, and upon the theory conducted the experiment. Each settler owned and worked the soil, in small lots, as is done in Europe and the Northern States. The pioneers succeeded so well that other colonies were induced to follow and settle in the same neighborhood. The experiment established that cotton could be successfully cultivated on small farms, owned and worked by white men, and that the climate is not inimical to the growth and development of an industrious, hardy laboring population. In the midst of this settlement, there has been built, on Gaudaloupe River, a thriving, wealthy inland city of over 2,000 inhabitants. The New-Braunfels Zeitung reports the industry of the city as follows:

"In trade, occupations and professions New-Braunfels has eight carpenters, nine wheelwrights, eight joiners, two coopers, five saddle-tree and stirrup-makers, two turners, one woolen bowl maker, eight blacksmiths, two gunsmiths, one tinner, one founder, seven masons, eight tanners, seven shoemakers, six saddlers, one collar-maker, four tailors, seven butchers, eleven grocers, one barber, one coachman, 32 retail and wholesale merchants, and one flour dealer.

"There are also three cotton-gins, one cotton factory with 21 looms, one grist mill, two flour mills, one window-maker, one wool-carding machine, one brewer, one distillery, two brick and lime-kilns, one printing office, two apothecary stores, one coach-maker, one house-painter and varnisher, one peddler, three physicians, three music teachers, two lawyers, three preachers, four churches, one public school with five teachers, three private schools taught by ladies, one post-office, one telegraph office, three dancing halls, one theatre, three billiard saloons, and one ten-pin alley.

"The population is about 2,000 souls.—This is doing pretty well for an inland city of Texas."

**Would Tangle it a Little.**

The Boston Post is responsible for the following: In Artemus Ward's unimitable lecture on ghosts, which, by the way, is a ghost of a lecture, so far as ghosts were concerned, he tells of an absurd man who wouldn't have any glass in the window—he thought the sash would be enough to keep out the coarsest of the cold. This reminds a correspondent of a story that old Parson H., of P., used to tell of his experience of the cold on the night of his marriage. They went on a "bridal tour" to his cousin's, down on the shore of Connecticut, and spent the night, and being put into a cold spare room they suffered severely. After a while his wife asked him to get up and see if he couldn't find something to put upon the bed. After a diligent search he could find nothing but his and his wife's clothing, which he gathered up and packed upon the bed, and got in an tried again, but still they "grew no warmer very fast," and his wife begged of him to get up and search about and see if anything else could be found, and suggested that there might possibly be something in a closet in one corner of the room, so he went and examined the closet and reported to his wife that an old fish-net was the only thing that he could find. "Well, my dear," she said, "put it on, put it on, for that will tangle the cold a little!"

**A Suggestion for the Haying Season.**

We have received from a practical farmer the following suggestions for stacking hay, which may be found of great benefit to many, if not all farmers. The plan is this: Lay four rails on the ground as if for building a pen; within the space thus inclosed set upright three other rails, the upper ends tied together and the lower spread like a tripod, so as to stand firmly. Build the stack around the upper rails, and the result is you have a chimney or ventilator in the centre which will secure a free circulation of air through the stack. Following this method hay may be safely stacked when only wilted a little after cutting, and valuable time may be saved in the season when farmers are most driven, by thus expediting the haying.

Pigeons in immense numbers have congregated in Stephen township, Canada West, and are rearing their young. They selected a piece of woods about two miles square, and every tree seems to be filled with their nests. Sportsmen have made unrelenting war upon them without appearing to diminish their numbers.

The Harrisburg Telegraph says: William Shultz, a boy about fifteen years of age, had a most remarkable escape from instant death on Saturday last, at Millersville. While in the fourth story of the Normal-school building, he got upon a table directly in front of a window, the entire sash of which had been removed during the hot weather, and, whilst attempting to reach some shelves over the window, lost his balance and plunged out headlong. He struck the ground with fearful violence, fortunately falling on his hands and knees. The right arm was broken at the wrist. Both bones of the left were broken midway between the wrist and elbow, the fractured bones protruding through the flesh and penetrating the ground. The left thigh was broken midway between the knee and body, the bone also being driven directly through the flesh and into the ground, so violent was the concussion. The height of the window is some forty feet.

The personnel of the Post Office Department at Washington now consists of: A. W. Randall, Postmaster-General; St. John B. L. Skinner, First Assistant Postmaster-General; Geo. W. McLellan, Second Assistant Postmaster-General; A. N. Zevyly, Chief Assistant; Joseph H. Blackfan, Third Clerk of Department.

A correspondent writes from Upper Coos, N. H., as follows: "No one can tell what a day may bring forth; but we can tell what a night recently brought to a young farmer in this vicinity—a baby calves, eleven pigs, nine lambs and a baby."

A fortnight ago there was a freshet in the Cuyahoga River, Ohio, which flows into Lake Erie at Cleveland. A great crowd of people stood on the wharves of the town, watching the masses of debris swept down by the turbulent waters, and the Cleveland Plaindealer says a floating cradle was soon discovered. After some exertions it was drawn to the shore, and found to contain an infant, fast asleep, and happily unconscious of the perils that surrounded it. Where the child came from or whom its parents may be, are unknown.

**How to Freshen Salt Fish.**

Many persons who are in the habit of freshening mackerel or other salt fish never dream that there is a right and a wrong way to do it. Any person who has seen the process of evaporation going on at the salt works knows that the salt falls to the bottom. Just so it is in the pan where your mackerel or white fish lies soaking; and as it lies with the skin side down, the salt will fall to the skin and remain there, when, if placed with the flesh side down, the salt falls to the bottom of the pan, and the fish comes out freshened as it should; in the other case it is nearly as when put in.

Hosea Merrill, of Pittsfield, was married last week, aged 82 years. He gave his bride \$30,000, she being somewhat younger than himself. He was unable to get out of his carriage, and the ceremony was performed while the parties were sitting in the carriage.

**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.

**The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs.**  
forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for \$80 to \$600 each. FIFTEEN GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogues free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York. September 7, 1865.—1y.

**\$1,500 PER YEAR!** We want agents everywhere to sell our improved 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 Bestcher. All other cheap machines are infringing 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.—1y.]

**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.—1y.

**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.—1y.

**ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!**  
**Wheaton's Ointment**  
Will Cure the Itch in 48 Hours. Also cures RHEUM, CHILBLAINS and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN.—Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. By sending 50 cents to WEEKS & 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.—1y.

**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 FLODY & BROTHER, STRONDSBURG, Pa. June 14, 1866.—6m.

**THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.**

FARMERS, FAMILIES, AND OTHERS can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment for dysentery, colic, croup, chronic rheumatism, sore throats, toothache, sea sickness, cuts, burns, swellings, bruises, cold sores, headache, musculo bites, pains in the limbs, chest, back, &c.—If it does not give relief the money will be refunded. All that is asked is a trial, and use it according to the directions. Dr. Tobias.—Dear Sir: I have used your Venetian Liniment in my family for a number of years, and believe it to be the best article for what it is recommended that I have ever used. For sudden attack of croup it is invaluable. I have no hesitation in recommending it for all the uses it professes to cure. I have sold it for many years and it gives entire satisfaction. CHAS. H. TRIMMER, Quaker-town, N. J., May 8, 1866. Price, 40 and 80 cents. Sold by all Druggists. Office, 64 Courtland-street, New-York. [July 12, 1866.—1m.]

**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, COLIC, 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.—1y.

**SPIKE THE GUNS!**

of Hamburg. Impostors are in the field with deadly hair dyes, dangerous to health and utterly destructive to the hair. Do not submit to have your hair

**Baptized with Liquid Fire!**

when that cooling vegetable preparation, CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

will, in five minutes, impart any desired shade from light brown to jet black without injuring the fibres, staining the skin, or poisoning the system through the pores. Beware of the delirious dyes! Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New-York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. August 9, 1866.—1m.

**PERMANENT AND WIDE-SPREAD SUCCESS IS THE BEST EVIDENCE OF THE GOODNESS OF BRANDRETH'S PILLS.**—They should be in every family, ready for use on the first symptoms of disease occurring. This method will often save life. Remember, the

Cholera must be treated as a Poison, and your safety demands it should be got rid of without delay. Cold, rheumatism, asthma, pleurisy, diarrhoea, colic, in fact, all sickness is the consequence of active impurities in the blood. These being removed, the health is restored at once. Observe my name in the Government stamp in white letters. Sent by Druggists, B. BRANDRETH. August 9, 1866.—1m.

**DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT.**

PINT BOTTLES AT ONE DOLLAR. For the cure of lameness, scratches, wind galls, sprains, bruises, sprints, cuts, colic, slipping stifle, over-heating, sore throat, nail in the foot, etc. It is warranted cheaper and better than any other article ever offered to the public. Thousands of animals have been cured of the colic and over-heating by this Liniment; and hundreds that were crippled and lame have been restored to their former vigor. It is used by all the first horsemen throughout the States. Orders are constantly received from the racing stables of England for fresh supplies of this invaluable article. Over 2,500 testimonials have been received. Remember, one dollar laid out in time may save the life of your horse. Sold by all Druggists. Office, 56 Courtland-street, New-York. August 9, 1866.—1m.

**REDUCTION IN PRICE OF THE AMERICAN WATCHES.**

Made at WALTHAM, Mass.

In consequence of the recent great decline in gold and silver and all the materials used in the manufacture of our goods, and in anticipation of a still further decline, we have reduced our prices to as low a point as they can be placed

With Gold at Par, so that no one need hesitate to buy a watch now from the expectation that it will be cheaper at some future time. The test of ten years and the manufacture and sale of

More than 200,000 Watches. have given our productions the very highest rank among timekeepers. Commencing with the determination to make thoroughly excellent watches, our business has steadily increased as the public became acquainted with their value, until for months together, we have been unable to supply the demand. We have repeatedly enlarged our factory buildings until they now cover over three acres of ground, and give accommodation to more than eight hundred workmen.

We are fully justified in stating that we now make MORE THAN ONE-HALF OF ALL THE WATCHES SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES. The different grades are distinguished by the following trade-marks engraved on the plate:

1. "American Watch Co." Waltham, Mass.
2. "Appleton, Tracy & Co." Waltham, Mass.
3. "P. S. Bartlett." Waltham, Mass.
4. "Wm. Ellery."
5. "OUR LADIES' WATCH" of the first quality is named "Appleton, Tracy & Co." Waltham, Mass.
6. "Our next quality of Ladies' Watch is named "P. S. Bartlett," Waltham, Mass. These watches are furnished in a great variety of sizes and styles of cases.

The American Watch Co., of Waltham, Mass., authorize us to state that without distinction of trade marks or price,

**ALL THE PRODUCTS OF THEIR FACTORY ARE FULLY WARRANTED**

to be the best time-keepers of their class ever made in this or any other country. Buyers should remember that unlike the guarantee of a foreign maker who can never be reached, this warranty is good at all times against the Company or their agents, and that if after the most thorough trial, any watch should prove defective in any particular, it may always be exchanged for another. As the American Watches made at Waltham, are for sale by dealers generally throughout the country, we do not solicit orders for single watches.

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

ROBBINS & APPLETON, AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY, 182 BROADWAY, N. Y.

\$90 A MONTH!—Agents wanted for six entirely new articles, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. January 4, 1866.—1y.