

encouragements, these hopes are even partially realized, the fact will be regarded by the undersigned and co-laborers as compensation, in some measure at least, for the severe labor, weighty responsibilities, and constant anxieties of the past year, and as an encouragement to work with increased energy and hope to achieve still greater result in future.

Geo. F. McFarland,  
Supt. Soldiers' Orphans,



## The Jeffersonian,

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
ULYSSES S. GRANT,  
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,  
SCHUYLER COLFAX,  
OF INDIANA.

### REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL,  
GEN. JOHN F. HARTMAN.  
FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL,  
GEN. JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

MY WIFE'S CHOICE, AND THE whole family prefer it. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S Improved (new style) HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING. (In one bottle). Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar.

See Bunch of Grapes On Standard in another column. SPEER'S STANDARD WINE BITTERS is highly recommended by physicians for Dyspepsia, on account of its tonic properties, its purity, and its delicious flavor.

### The Delicate and Infirm.

The most incredulous are convinced of the virtues of Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" upon a trial of them. Their base is pure wine, with herbs and roots, so favorably known to the Medical Profession and the community at large. They are all that can be desired by the most feeble and infirm.

Druggists sell the Bitters.

### Fair and Festival.

In order to procure funds for furnishing their new church, the ladies of the Presbyterian congregation will hold a fair and festival, on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of August. Give them a liberal patronage. Remember it begins two weeks from yesterday. The place of holding it we will announce next week.

We would call public attention to the ordinance adopted by town council and published in another column. Its provisions are important, and, we are assured, will be strictly enforced.

### Death from Sun-stroke.

Mr. Sydenham Staples, of Stroud township, in this county, died from sun stroke, while working for his brother-in-law, in a harvest-field, at Egypt Mills, in Pike County, on Wednesday last week. His remains were interred in the Shafer burial ground, on Thursday last.

### Episcopal Service.

Services, in accordance with the forms of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be held in the old Presbyterian Meeting-house, in this borough, on Sunday morning next, commencing at half-past ten o'clock, A. M., and in the Mountain Church, at the Delaware Water Gap, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The services will be conducted by the Rev. Mr. Elsegood, of Trinity Church, Easton, Pa. The public are cordially invited to attend.

The weather for several days back has been quite an improvement upon the hot season of the two weeks preceding the change. Both man and beast breathe more freely and labor more cheerfully. A most refreshing shower on Sunday last came very opportunely for the growing corn and vegetables, and added several degrees to the coolness of the atmosphere.

The boarding houses at the Gap, and throughout this neighborhood, are well filled with "city folks," who are enjoying the hygienic benefits of our pure mountain air and water. A few weeks spent with us will soon supplant the chalky, sickly palor of their countenances with the ruddy red of full health, and enable them to return to the city with a new lease upon life. Quite a number of theatrical, financial, legal, and divine celebrities are among the guests.

We were extremely happy during the last week in the enjoyment of our annual visit from our old friend Lewis D. Vail, Esq., of Philadelphia. Man and boy we have been acquainted with him, Mr. V., for some twenty-eight years, and not only ourselves, but the whole community, are always pleased to see him. Time seems to set lightly upon him; and our only regret is that he holds to his own in the modern Democracy of his politics, as he does in his general personal appearance. Could we perceive a change in the former it would prove a happy perception indeed.

### The Democratic Platform.

The reader will find on our first page the platform, not exactly of principles, but of "glittering generalities," adopted by the New York Convention of mongrels, and upon which is asked the votes of the people for its candidates, Seymour and Blair. We speak for the document a candid reading, satisfied that all who do read it will readily discover its weakness. After some preamble, in which the high agility of the party is most marvellously displayed, the Convention demands,

First, The immediate restoration of the States lately in rebellion. Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, and Florida had already been restored; and, as if to show the dishonesty of the Convention, while every Republican in Congress voted for their restoration, every Democrat, including A. J. President voted against it. A. J.'s vote was vetoed, and the States were restored by a strict Republican vote.

Second, The Convention demands amnesty for past political offenses, and yet it is notorious that every move on the part of Republicans in Congress to bring about that most desirable end, has been met with the sternest and most unrelenting opposition of the Democratic members of that body.

The third, fourth and fifth propositions of Democracy are just what the Republicans are as rapidly bringing about as is consistent with a safety to the country, and with justice to those who are not bondholders as well as to those who are. The pledges of the Government, whether openly made or implied, are just precisely what the Republicans intend shall be redeemed both in letter and spirit; and especially those pledges which were necessary to secure the life of the Government when the Democracy North and the Democracy South were united in a most vigorous assault upon it. As soon as these co-laborers for the destruction of the Union agree to cease their efforts to keep the country in turmoil, and allow the business of the country to run in its legitimate channels, just so soon will the Republicans bring about "one currency for the government, the laborer, the people, the officeholder and the bondholder"—and that, too, a currency of gold, such as existed before the treason of Democracy North and the Democracy South rendered a resort to "promises to pay" necessary.

The sixth proposition of Democracy is abundantly answered by the fact that the Republican Congress entered largely into the work demanded long before the demand was made. The standing army is being rapidly reduced, and the Freedmen's Bureau is giving way as fast as Republican votes in Congress, in spite of Democratic opposition, can possibly secure the restoration of States and "civil government to the American people." But so long as the millions of debt inflicted upon the country by a Democratic rebellion remains, tax assessors and collectors will remain as an incubus upon our prosperity, and as a warning to the American people to beware of the men, and the party, which has so sorely afflicted them. Without repudiation, there can be no relief, until every cent of the debt is paid, and repudiation is a word not to be found in the vocabulary of the Republican party.

But why particularise all the pieces of folly set forth in the platform; when he who has kept pace with the transpiring of events for the last four years cannot fail to discover that, notwithstanding the lion's skin, it is the political jackass that is kicking against the fete in store for it. Again, we say, read the platform.

Judge Lynn, of the Clearfield District, has resigned the President Judgeship, and, it is said, will return to the practice of his profession. It is insinuated that this may put us to the necessity of electing a new President Judge for our district—the prospect being that Judge Barrett will become Judge Lynn's successor.

A very neat and well-built platform wagon built by Wm. Huntsman for J. S. Williams & Co., to be used in their liquor business, and another built for the Messrs. Palmers, to be used in the butchering business, have attracted considerable attention upon our streets. In all their appointments they are excellent specimens of good workmanship and enterprise on the part of the builder and those in his employ, as well as liberality on the part of their owners. The fact is thus being daily demonstrated that, look to what branch of manufactures you will, it needs but a proper support on the part of our citizens to make Stroudsburg entirely self-dependent, and wholly independent of the manufacturers of other places. No matter what is wanted, all the way from a locomotive down to a saw-buck the skill is here, which needs only the proper order to secure the thing desired.

The Democracy have not yet fully recovered from the surprise which seized them on the announcement of the nominations of the 4th of July Convention. To this day the rank and file have not learned whether to "hurrah" for Me-Seymour and O'Blair or O'Seymour and McBlair, or whether it is plain Seymour and Blair. But it is so consoling to know that it does not matter much, as neither name will be needed after the fall elections. Then Grant and Colfax will be names in everybody's mouth, and remain so for the next four years to come.

The alarm of fire on Thursday night last grew out of the burning of a pile of shavings which had been piled along side of Matlack's hardware store, and which some mischievous, unreflexing boys (possibly), had set on fire. The Phoenix and Union boys were promptly on the ground—the Phoenix first this time—when a united working of the Union sent forth a supply of water which soon extinguished the flames. No damage done.

In noticing Mr. Kautz's establishment last week we neglected, inadvertently, to mention that he has a department devoted to general blacksmithing, including horseshoeing, in which, and especially the latter branch, Mr. Samuel Quick exhibits a skill which never fails to give satisfaction to customers.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson, of Rip Van Winkle fame, in the histrionic world, with his family, and his celebrated dog "Schneider," are spending the "leisure term," at a farmhouse within a mile of our borough. Mr. J. is, we believe, a son of the Jefferson of "ye olden time," whose personations of comic character were death to the waist buttons and stays of our parents and grandparents, and Joseph is pronounced, by common consent, a most worthy chip off of the old block.

### Lafayette College.

The Thirty-third Annual Commencement of this Institution will be held on Wednesday, July 29th. Besides the orations of the graduating class, the candidates for the Master's Degree will be represented by two Orators, Rev. Jas. Roberts and W. S. McClean, Esq.: the former from the Franklin and the latter from the Washington Literary Society.

Ex-Gov. Pollock will preside at the Commencement Dinner, given by the Ladies of Easton to the Alumni and other friends of the College. Tuesday morning (July 28th) the Board of Trustees and the Board of Examiners from the Pardee Scientific Course held their meetings and the Re-Unions of the Franklin and Washington Literary Societies take place in their respective Halls.

The Society of the Alumni meets in the afternoon, and the Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Ex-Speaker of Congress delivers the Annual Oration in the evening.

### A Word to the Faultfinder.

Late on Thursday evening of last week, the quiet sleepers of our town were suddenly startled by an alarm of fire, and among the first to respond to the call were to be found the Union and Phoenix Fire Companies in force awaiting orders to go into action. The Phoenix Company arriving first on the ground, found adjoining the hardware store of J. Matlack a few barrels of shavings had been fired, and considering it entirely unnecessary to descend the hill to get into operation, united with the Union Company on the opposite side of the street to exterminate the fire. A few strokes of that engine supplied with water from the "pool" below extinguished the fire, and the companies then returned to quarters gratified that the work had been accomplished with so little labor.

Yet all did not return satisfied, and the writer greatly regretted to hear so much complaining and faultfinding, particularly when it was uncalled for. If some men were disposed to exercise a little reason with their judgment and be willing to submit to the orders of an officer placed in authority in time of fire, the efficiency, honor and good name of a company would be much better maintained than by having a half dozen individuals trying to regulate a company by wanting to do this, and that, to go here, and go there, all through fear of a company, losing its valued reputation by not going into action. If in time of fire, or false alarm, the instructions of a single officer can be obeyed, something definite may be accomplished, often with a great saving of time, much confusion avoided, and a great deal of ill-feeling prevented. Then if a company fails to accomplish its work, or there is any mismanagement in its operations, the public has some one to attach the blame to, and if that officer has not exercised proper judgment, let him at once be removed, and a more competent person put in his stead, but until then let there be cheerful submission to the orders of him whom the company has placed in authority.

In the hour of battle the distinction of a good soldier lies not in setting up his own authority and doing as he wishes, but in being in his proper place fully armed and equipped, always ready to act with, and only with, the word of command. So it is with the successful fire organization, each member is found remaining quietly in his place awaiting orders to go into action, or do whatever he is bid to do, and will not be found murmuring and censuring the commanding officer because every man in a company of 50 has not the privilege of carrying out his particular ideas when called on duty. And again, if some persons who are thus anxious to exercise upon an engine at night when the occasion does not require it, would only be equally desirous of attending meetings, and practicing by daylight when a company is ordered out, they would, through practice, become better disciplined firemen and learn something of order, and obedience to commands which are so essential to promote the growth and prosperity of a well-established company.

An observance of these suggestions will greatly tend to harmonize a company, friendship will strengthen with its growth, good works will speak its highest praise, and mutual good feeling will always prevail with its members. ENGINEER.

At a recent dinner party in Boston several conservative gentlemen announced their intention to vote for Mr. Chase, whose nomination was momentarily expected. On learning that Seymour was nominated, all agreed that nothing was left for them to do but to vote for Grant.

### Gen. Grant's Habits.

A correspondent writes us the following note, and as the same inquiry is frequently made by others who honestly fear to trust the highest office in the nation in the hands of a man given to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, we give some space to the matter in reply to our correspondent's note, which is as follows:

Editors Blade:—There is a great deal of inquiry here in regard to Gen. Grant's moral character, and in regard to his use of spirituous drinks. There are a good many Copperheads who charge that he is a great drunkard. Please inform us through the columns of the Blade whether there is any foundation for these charges or not, and oblige

MANY READERS.

We thought the silly charges trumped up some time ago against Gen. Grant's character for sobriety had been so thoroughly refuted that they would need no further attention.

Some months ago Theodore Tilton, editor of the New York Independent, was in Washington, and imposed on the silly story that Gen. Grant had been seen on a Sunday drunk in the streets of Washington. With greater haste than wisdom he hurried off a letter to his paper, giving currency to the charges. It was a mean thing for a man in Mr. Tilton's position to do so, and he was soon heartily ashamed of it and sorry that he had allowed himself to be thus imposed on. There was not a particle of truth in the story and Mr. Tilton, as soon as he was satisfied that he had been imposed upon, made the amende honorable.

We know that during the war stories of Grant's drunkenness were circulated by his enemies, but on investigation the charges were, in every instance, found to be without foundation in truth. The lamented President Lincoln remarked to him with this charge against Grant, that he wished all his General's would use Grant's whiskey.

Before the Chicago Convention this charge against Gen. Grant was thoroughly investigated by a number of gentlemen, who felt very keenly the disgrace that had been brought upon the country by Andrew Johnson's drunkenness, who were determined to oppose his nomination if there should be any truth in the reports. They were soon completely satisfied that the charges were maliciously false in every particular, and that Gen. Grant was a man of strictly temperance habits.

If the Democrats to whom our correspondent refers will consult the most influential and respectable papers of their party, they will find that this charge against the General was some time ago abandoned by them. There are, of course, through the country some insignificant Democratic sheets, of neither character nor influence, which persist in the charge. It matters not to such as these whether it is true or false. It serves their purpose to injure, as they think, a political opponent, and that is all they care for.

Gen. Grant is a regular attendant at one of the Methodist Churches in Washington, and those who know him best are most emphatic in their praise of the purity of his private life.

His public history has been such as to give the lie to the vile charges of dissipation trumped up against him by his enemies.

Our correspondent and his friends, who have had some anxiety concerning this matter, may quiet their fears. They will never have occasion to blush for Gen. Grant, when he becomes our President, as they, and the whole country have so often had to for Andrew Johnson.—*Toledo Blade.*

### A Neighbors' Opinion of Mr. Colfax.

The best judges of a man are those who live alongside of him. A letter to an Indiana paper from the District next to Mr. Colfax's, tells why the Speaker is so popular. It says:

It is no wonder that Schuyler Colfax should be so exceedingly popular with his own people. There are few men among them who have not shaken hands with him, looked into his genial, kind hearted face, and exchanged a pleasant word with him. The very Democrats are proud of him, and it is a well-known fact that at every Congressional election for the past twelve years he ran in every township of his very large district considerably ahead of his ticket, and that the ablest and most popular Democratic leaders were unable to defeat him under the most favorable circumstances. The Republicans, on their part, have ever taken the liveliest interest in his career; they elected him to every office he has held, and he and they have always gained it jointly after hard-fought campaigns.

A Connecticut paper says: "An amusing attempt at suicide was made near the poorhouse on the banks of the Yantic, in Norwich, on Monday, by a man about thirty years of age. The man would wade into the Yantic up to his knees and begin to stoop down, when his wife would plunge in and pull him out, all the while calling piteously for help. Then the two would stand on the river bank awhile talking earnestly, when the husband, heedless of the beseechings of his wife, would tear himself from her arms and again plunge into the dark waters with the fury of a maniac, which would, however, be cooled off by the time he got in above his knees. The wife would again lead him out, and endeavor to persuade him to give up the idea of suicide. After numerous attempts the husband was finally prevailed upon to live a little longer, and was last seen going home with his faithful spouse."

The *Randolph Freeman* says: "Verily, the Democratic party has the faculty of buying people very cheap. A Chief Justice and a whole Equal Rights Association are among its purchases this year, and it has paid nothing for them."

The *Natchitoches (La.) Times* is informed that at a meeting held at Ringgold (Parish) on the 20th ult., 149 colored men joined the Democratic Club.—"Whew! Think of 149 colored men joining a Democratic Seymour Club in this hot weather!"

### Resisting Temptation.

The Springfeld *Republican* tells the following:

When our armies occupied the Mississippi Valley, it is pretty well known that some commanding officers made large fortunes by allowing cotton and sugar to pass into the lines. There were those of course, who stood firm. Now one of our Generals, well and honorably known, after having been a short time in command of an important post, suddenly and without assigning any reason, made a request of the War Department to be relieved.—His application was returned disapproved. Again he forwarded it, saying there were urgent reasons, for the request. Again it was returned for a statement of the reasons.—This time the Department got the whole case. The General wrote with charming frankness that he had thus far maintained his integrity in spite of numerous temptations to make money by betraying his trust; but that he had been offered two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to let a large amount of cotton pass through his lines, and that was so near his price that he begged he might be, by the same act, relieved from the command and delivered from temptation.

### The Siamese Twins.

The scientific world, and especially that portion of it who have made the study of medicine and surgery their profession, cannot fail to be intensely interested in the fact which has recently come to our knowledge, of the determination of Chang and Eng, the Siamese twins, to submit to a surgical operation for the purpose of severing the wonderful link that has so long bound them together. Some forty years ago these twins were introduced to the notice of the civilized world, having been brought to England from Siam in the year 1827 or 1828, by Capt. Bunker, at present living in New York, and for a series of years they were exhibited to the public at all the great centers of civilization. Having visited America, they determined to make this land their home. They bought a valuable tract of land in North Carolina, married two sisters, and settled down in the ordinary routine of a farmer's daily life. Each of them is now the father of nine children. The reason for their determination, at this late day, to call in the art of surgery to produce an entire physical separation, is that having reached such an advanced age (63 years) they are fearful that one may become the subject of disease, which may prove fatal to both.

A good story is told of an American merchant who, a few Sundays since, went into a fashionable London church, a few minutes after the service had commenced and stood in the aisle. The pew opener passed him several times and took no notice of him. They show more respect to a stranger in American churches, so he determined to give them a lesson.—Seeing there was plenty of room in several pews, but that the pew opener passed him again and without offering him a seat, he quietly spread open his coat tails, and squatted down on the neatly matted aisle. The clergyman noticed him, and looked at the pew opener, who at once went to him and offered him a seat. "No, thank you," he whispered, "I am quite comfortable, and shall sit here all through the service."

### New Jersey State Prison on Fire.

TRENTON, N. J., July 19.—A fire broke out in the blacksmith shop in the State Prison, last night, which communicated to the south wing and burned off nearly the whole roof. There was much excitement amongst the prisoners, all of whom were taken out of the south wing and put in the new wing, some narrowly escaping from being burned to death. The fire continued to burn until one o'clock this morning. Three prisoners are said to have escaped. The loss is \$10,000. The greatest excitement prevailed in the vicinity of the burning building.

A lady correspondent furnishes the following recipe for making a paradise.—She says:

"Buy one acre of ground. Fence it.—Build a neat cottage in it. Marry an angel in hoops, and take her home to the cottage yourself. Abstain from all villainous drinks. Join the church and become a Christian; live upright before God and man, and you have gained all the original happiness that has survived the fall."

An exchange has the following item, which is appropriate for the present season. Umbrellas may easily be procured without buying—thusly:

"Take your stand in a doorway on a rainy day. As soon as you see a man with a nice umbrella, step out and say to him—'Sir, I beg your pardon, but you have my umbrella!' Nine times in ten he will surrender it, for how does he know it wasn't you that he stole it from? Try it on some little man."

A greenhorn in Meriden, Ct., invested a cent in a "square" of fire kindling, composed of sawdust, resin, tar, &c., under the impression that it was corn candy. It wasn't good and he threw it away and bolted out of the shop, exclaiming, as he disappeared, "Wa' all, that's the god darnedest sell I ever did see!"

President Johnson has come to the conclusion that the Constitution of the United States needs amendment, and so advised the Senate last Saturday.

President Johnson, by proclamation, announces that South Carolina and Louisiana have ratified the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin report the crops of small grains as unprecedented in quantity and quality, with a prospect of the heaviest harvest ever gathered in the Northwest.

Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 555.

Over 1000 deaths in New York last week.

Camden had six cases of sun-stroke last week.

The army worms have left New York. Brick Pomeroy remains.

It is thought that Seymour stands a fair chance of carrying the Dry Tortugas.

Trains are now running over seven hundred miles of track on the Union Pacific railroad, west of Omaha.

The *New York Citizen* (Dem.) heads its editorial on Gov. Seymour's nomination, "Might be Worse."—How, Miles?

A Cincinnati paper suggests that the Republicans offer a day of thanksgiving for a happy ridance of the Blair family.

A Missouri paper calls the nomination of Frank P. Blair on the ticket with Seymour letting "the tail go with the hide."

The *Wagon Times*, the most influential Democratic paper in the VIIIth Indiana District, throws overboard Seymour and Blair.

"I won't pay for steaks as tough as these," said an angry boarder; "there's no law to compel me—they're not legal tender."

"Front seats reserved for Freedmen," was conspicuously displayed in a handbill calling a Democratic meeting at Jackson, Miss.

A Western paper says: "Mr. Seymour is said to be strong with the Democratic party; but, unluckily, the party is not strong with him."

General Rosecrans is in Chicago, and washes his hands of the Democratic Convention. So does Gen. Sherman, and every other fighting General.

Why is the Blair family like the small-pox? Because every administration must have it once.—[Cincinnati Gazette. Not any for the Grant administration.

An exuberant Democrat boasts that his party has stiffened up immensely of late, in fact seems to have suddenly acquired "backbone." Yes, Greenback bone.

Gov. Seymour says in his speech of acceptance he has been "caught up by the tide." He has, sure enough—the tide that will take him up salt river.

Since the Democratic nominations were made, Gov. Wise of Virginia holds up his head, and defiantly exclaims, "Secession is not dead; it is more alive than ever!"

"Whatever mother you marry that old woman?" said a mother to a son.

"You've always been telling me to choose a wife like my mother," was the dutiful reply.

"Blair is popular in the South-West," shout all the Democratic papers, finding him unpopular everywhere else. The further down you go, the more popular is Democracy.

Frank Blair says, "the contest before us is for the restoration of our race."—Old Blair and "Gummy" view it in that light precisely; it's "the restoration of our race," they all say.

Was it not well, asks the *Cincinnati Chronicle*, that a Grayback Convention should adopt a Greenback platform, and nominate a Holdback candidate with a Turnback associate?

The fact that the soldiers in 1861 gave 121,041 votes for Abraham Lincoln, and only 35,050 for McClellan, may give an idea how some soldiers will be likely to vote this year.

The *Zanesville* (Ohio) *Germania*, the only German paper published there, and which has hitherto been Democratic and in last week's issue repudiates Seymour and Blair.

The *New-Haven Register* thinks it a question of some importance to know who U. S. Grant is. Just so. Gen. Buckner, on whom Democrats can implicitly rely, can give the desired information.

The Hon. W. Gordon of Indianapolis, who of late years had cast his lot with the Democracy, is unable to swallow the Seymour-Blair prescription, and says that he shall vote for Grant and Colfax.

Some one has recalled the pat verso in the "New Gospel of Peace": "And now of the Paladins he was called Saymour, because he could Seymour and unlesless than any other man live in."

The Democrats in Washington and Sunflower Counties, Miss., actually ran a "bigger" for the State Senate. His name is Wm. T. Cambash, and he turns out to be a deserter from Co. K. 32d U. S. Colored Infantry.

It is confidently stated that Gen. John A. Dix, now American Minister at Paris, is one of the thousands of War Democrats who, in refusing to support Seymour and Blair, will heartily sustain Grant and Colfax.

Congressman Blain stopped a day in New York city during the Convention, and said: "There are more Rebel than Union soldiers, and more members of the Rebel than the Union Congress among these Democratic delegates."

The Hon. James Hughes of Indiana, one of the most eloquent of the Democratic orators now practicing law in Washington, will return to his State as soon as Congress adjourns, and take the stump for Grant and Colfax.

**Itch! Itch!! Itch!!!**  
SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!

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