



The Jeffersonian

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 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.

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.

It has at last become a settled thing that "niggers" will be allowed to vote the Democratic ticket in the Southern States. The last Monroe Democrat says they may. But democracy cannot think of allowing them to vote in the Northern States.

Episcopal Service.

The Rev. John A. Paddock, of Brooklyn, will hold Episcopal services at the Court in this borough, on Sunday next, at 4 o'clock, p. m. The public are invited to attend.

Services at the Water Gap at 10 1/2 a. m.

We have been requested by Mr. J. Allen Clements to announce that he has several superior Sewing Machines, both single and double thread, for sale. The machines are entirely new, are gotten up in the best style, and will be sold bargains to cash customers. Any one wanting a good Sewing Machine will do well to call on Mr. Clements.

Duty.

It is a duty we owe to ourselves, as well as to those who are dependent upon us, to preserve our health and strength. Speer's Standard Wine Bitters are found to be an unfailing and valuable assistant in maintaining the vigor of the system, and in keeping it in tone.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers.

We would invite attention to the letter of the Hon. David A. Wells, Special Commissioner of Revenue, on the first page. The letter gives a view of the financial operations of the country, since April, 1865, drawn from the best authenticated sources, and deserves a most careful and considerate perusal. It is a complete vindication of the Republican party from the charge of extravagance made against it by the democracy, its speakers and its organs.

A grand entertainment, as we learn from posters up around town, is to be given by the Stroudsburg Amateur Club, at Hollinshead's Hall, (the old Presbyterian Church,) on Friday, (to-morrow,) evening. As the entertainment was arranged by a master hand, and as all taking part are among our most respectable young folks, and are more than ordinarily good at histrionic representation, we may safely say that those who fail to see the performance of the "Rough Diamond" and the "Spectre Bridegroom," will miss a rare treat. Everybody should make it a point to attend as the proceeds go towards a most meritorious object.

Woods Meeting.

We observe by handbills posted around, that the brethren of the African Methodist Episcopal Church purpose holding a Woods meeting, in the grove on Ransberry's Island, on Saturday and Sunday, the 5th and 6th of September. Services will be held at 10 o'clock, a. m., and at 2 and 4 1/2 p. m., on each day. Collections will be taken up, after each service, in aid of the building fund of the church. The Rt. Rev. J. P. Campbell, D. D., and other celebrities of the Church are expected to be present. As the services promise to be of unusual interest, it is to be hoped that large congregations and liberal contributions will mark each and all of them.

The Hon. Carl Shurz, among other appointments in Pennsylvania, will speak at Allentown, on Tuesday, Sept. 1st; at Wakebarre, on Friday, Sept. 2nd; at Scranton, on Thursday, Sept. 3d. These are the last meetings Mr. Shurz will be able to address in this State. Would it not be well to make some arrangement by which our people, at a cheap rate, would be afforded an opportunity to hear this great champion of human rights, and sound Republican principles, say at Scranton? Could not an excursion train be arranged for Thursday, September 3rd?

Conference.

The time for the meeting of the Republican Representative Conference, for the district composed of the counties of Carbon and Monroe, has been fixed for Thursday, the 27th day of August inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m. The place of meeting, Knecht's American Hotel, in Stroudsburg.

It has been suggested that the Congressional Conference for the district, composed of the counties of Northampton, Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne, meet on the same day, and at the same time and place.

The Monroe Democrat, of two weeks ago, contained an article, which its editor said he had "prepared with much care," (1) purporting to give the amount of our National indebtedness, and the proportionate share of that indebtedness, which each county in the State is bound to bear, directly or indirectly, together with the yearly interest thereon. Monroe county's share is set down in the statement thus "prepared with great care" by our indefatigable neighbor, at \$2,882,376. The annual interest on this sum is set down at \$173,924 56. And the whole blame for the creation of this vast debt is laid on the shoulders of the Republican party, by our indefatigable neighbor, who "prepared with much care" the statement as aforesaid.

But, how is this? The debt certainly grew out of the great war of the rebellion. That war was begun by Southern Democrats, in fulfillment of threats made by Northern Democrats that the South would surely resort to the bullet and bayonet, in case its pretensions were defeated at the ballot box. The war was inaugurated by the Southern Democracy, during the administration of James Buchanan, a Democratic President, and when the Democrats had all the power of the Government in their own hands—James Buchanan, the Democratic President, suffered the Treasury to be robbed of all its funds, the arsenals of all arms and ammunition, the forts to be occupied, and all preparation to be made by the Southern Democracy to destroy the Government, because he did not, or pretended he did not, believe that the constitution and laws gave him authority to "coerce a State," even to save that government which he had taken a solemn oath to support and protect. He did not dare, even to provision or reinforce a fort on Southern territory, for fear that the act might be construed into a coercive measure, and the dear, rebellious, Southern Democratic brethren might become still more offended thereat. He ended his presidential career, by turning the Government over to Mr. Lincoln with a Democratic rebellion fastened on, as a vampire, at its heart.

Having commenced in time to be ready by the incoming of the new administration, the Southern Democracy, sure of the sympathies of their Northern brethren, greeted Mr. Lincoln's advent into office with preparation for the contest all perfected. In little more than a month after Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, those sterling Democrats, Jeff. Davis, Yancy, Toombs, Buregard, Hampton, Lee, and their compeers in treason, thought the time to "open the ball" had arrived, and Fort Sumter was battered to pieces, as a sort of feu de joie over the birth of the "Confederate States of America," founded on the supposed ruins of the old government, and the wiping out of the old flag. The war once began, the Democrats North, in sympathy, joined with the brethren South, and the aid and comfort furnished the latter, by the former, enabled them to continue the damnable wickedness through four long and bitter years, when, by the united efforts of the loyal men of the country, it was suppressed.

Commenced by Democrats South, in the interest of disunion, who were, in turn, sustained by Democrats north, the war against the Government was, emphatically, a Democratic rebellion, and our enormous debt, which could not have been created if the Democrats had not rebelled, is just as emphatically a debt of Democratic creation. To say otherwise is to say that which the truth cannot sustain. Our neighbor, therefore, but furnishes the evidence for his own party's condemnation, when he furnishes his figures "prepared with much care," which, if they exist at all in truth, exist only because of the devilish machinations of the Democratic leaders North and South. That we have an immense debt is only too true; but that we have a debt at all, is because his partizan friends resolved to ruin where they could no longer rule.

En passant.—We observed the array of figures, which our indefatigable neighbor "prepared with so much care," copied into a number of our Democratic exchanges, and accredited to the Harrisburg Patriot & Union. No doubt the Patriot & Union stole it from our neighbor. It is true some of these exchanges published it a week or two before it appeared in the Monroe Democrat; but no matter. The Patriot & Union deserves to have its head punched. Such bold faced stealing should not be allowed to go unrebuked.

The Republicans of Carbon county have presented Daniel Kalbfus, Esq., for the consideration of the conference soon to meet in this place, as a suitable person to be the nominee of the Republican party for Congress. Mr. K. is a thoroughly reliable Republican, a gentleman of fine talents and attainments, a ready and eloquent speaker, a sturdy debater, and, if elected, would represent us with greater ability, and more to our credit, at Washington, than it has been our lot to be represented in many years. We opine that his nomination depends only on the solution of the question as to whether Carbon county is entitled to the candidate. There can certainly be no objection to him either personally or politically.

We observe, by the Mauch Chunk Gazette, that Mr. Kalbfus has challenged the Democracy of Carbon to trot out its champion, to take the stump with him, this fall, and discuss the issues of the campaign before the people. This is, literally, hearding the Democratic lion in his own den. We doubt, however, whether the Democracy will accept the challenge. Somehow such work don't seem to agree either with its champions or its principles.

When Horatio and his intimate friend Blair stand by the grave of democracy in November, it is confidently predicted that he will exclaim in mournful accents, "Alas, New York!"

The Democratic journals have just gotten up a very nice democratic story, which they are busily engaged in circulating, and which purports to give the reason why Captain (now General) Grant left the army, soon after the Mexican war. The story represents Grant, while a Captain in the regular army, as having gone to New York and having got on a "high old spree," to his own personal disgrace, and to the great disgrace of the army of which he was a member. For this he is said to have been tried by a Court Martial, sitting at Fortress Monroe, found guilty, and sentenced to be cashiered. Here the Democracy bring in their particular friend Jeff. Davis to help them, and their story goes on to say that Grant appeared before the immaculate Jefferson, who was then Secretary of War, but now a fugitive in Europe, acknowledged his fault, and, on his knees, begged Jefferson to save him from further disgrace, by withholding the proceedings, and permitting him to resign. The story says further, that Jefferson, in the goodness of his heart, but in violation of his duty, acceded to Grant's request, hid away the finding of the Court in the archives of the War Department and permitted him to resign. But for this goodness on the part of Jefferson, says inventive Democracy, Grant could never again have entered the United States Army, and would not now be the Republican candidate for the Presidency. As we said before the story is a very nice Democratic story, but its great fault is that there is not a word of truth in it. When Captain Grant resigned his commission in the army, and for some time before, he was quartered in Oregon, and, not being ubiquitous, he could not conveniently have been "on a spree" in New York, condemned by a Fortress Monroe Court Martial, and on his knees before Jeff. Davis, at or about, the same time. The whole thing is a lie.

The Legislature.

There is considerable commotion just now in the Democratic ranks, growing out of the desire of so many of the shining lights of the party to represent this representative district in the Legislature. The number of those who are desirous of sacrificing themselves in this regard, is almost beyond computation; but of all this disinterested patriot band, only two or three are gifted with sufficient spirit to present themselves before the dear people. We suppose we may, with safety, name as certainly out for the position—two of them to stay out of course—Mr. James Place of Middle Smithfield, and Messrs. Charles S. Detrich and George L. Walker of Stroudsburg, all of whom are bona fide Democrats, in whom there is no possibility of black-republican guile. Of the lot Mr. Walker is the only one, thus far boldly before the people in print. See the Monroe Democrat for particulars. Of course we have no say as to who shall be nominated, but we think if energy and business tact is to be the sine qua non, in the eyes of the Convention, we may, during the next session of the Legislature, lose the presence, if not the benefit to be derived from the efforts, of one of the most efficient Real Estate Brokers in the State.

QUESTIONS.—Why are the members of the Grand Army of the Republic armed with swords, muskets, and other warlike accoutrements? Who furnishes said arms and accoutrements? These questions we would like to have answered for general information.—Monroe Democrat.

Is our neighbor "a-f-a-r-d"? The G. A. R. won't hurt him. The members don't take after verdant things.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by Canadensis Lodge, No. 394, I. O. G. T.

Whereas, in the mysterious providence of an all wise and merciful God, we are called upon to mourn the loss of one of our number, ALBERT LEEKE NORTHRUP, and

Whereas, in the said Albert L. Northrup, we found a genial, kind sympathetic nature combined with an earnest zeal and constant effort for the promotion of temperance and the good of mankind; and

Whereas, as a dutiful son, affectionate brother, and constant friend, he engrained himself into the affections of all who knew him, therefore

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to the will of our Heavenly Father, who is "too wise to err and too good to be unkind" and we will ever cherish in our hearts the memory of our departed brother, which is as "diamonds poured forth," and will try and emulate his christian virtues and follow his example.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the relatives and friends in their sad bereavement and commend them to Him who has a "Balm for every wound and a cordial for every fear."

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolutions be furnished the family of our departed brother, and also a copy for publication in the "Keystone Good Templars" and the County papers.

B. F. STRING, S. W. STRIGHT, A. J. DECKER, Com'rs.

The funeral of Thaddeus Stevens took place at Lancaster on Monday. The body was conveyed from Washington on Friday by a special train, guarded by a company of colored Zouaves. It was placed in the parlor of his late residence in Lancaster, where it was viewed by thousands of his sorrowing friends and neighbors. The interment was in Schreiner's Cemetery, the only one in Lancaster that does not make any distinction on account of color. The funeral was attended by deputations from many of leading political and legislative bodies of the country. Governor Geary issued an address to the people of the State on Friday, setting forth the public services of the deceased as a legislator and statesman, and declaring that "to his wisdom and liberality we are indebted for our magnificent system of free schools, by which the children of the poor are enabled to reach a degree of cultivation beyond which the wealthiest and most favored of other lands cannot go." The public departments were closed, and all official business suspended on the day of the funeral. It is estimated that 15,000 persons witnessed the impressive ceremonies.

Dissatisfaction among the Hancock Democrats.

Gen. Boyton writes from Washington to The Cincinnati Gazette: Gen. Steedman was one of the most prominent men in the Hancock movement. The day after the nomination Seymour called on him at his hotel, the mission being one of conciliation. But, as the result showed, very little comfort did Seymour receive. Steedman told him plainly that his nomination had been accomplished by a trick, which was but another name for a fraud; told him that no honest soldier could support him; that he was a representative of the Peace Democracy alone; and that, however much he and his friends might attempt to distort, conceal, or apologize for his record during the war, every soldier in the land would scorn it, and desert the man or the party which approved it. This was but a part of Steedman's honest language, and Steedman, unlike some who feel as he does, tells every one openly that he will not support the ticket. Gen. Ewing supports the ticket merely because, having been a candidate before the Convention, he feels in honor bound to abide its action. But there is no man in Washington who feels more downhearted than His brother, who has been as earnest as the General in all conservative movements, openly denounces the ticket, and supports Grant and Colfax. This is only of moment as showing the real feelings of the Ewing circle. There has scarcely been a more disgraced man in Washington since the New-York Convention than Doolittle. To his friends the burden of all his talk has been: "It could hardly have been worse, but the ticket will grow. Don't be blue, it will surely grow." He meant those at North, of course. Calob Cushing does not conceal his disgust; and few dispute the practical way he has of describing the situation: "Seymour won't live a year if you do elect him. Your ticket is nothing more or less than this: For President Frank P. Blair." Montgomery Blair himself tells his friends, with an expressive smile: "The ticket is a good one, but then, of course, it's wrong side up." Gen. L. D. Campbell had no soft words whatever for the work of the Convention. The President is cold distant. He has as yet done nothing whatever which leads the Democrats to feel that he will make his influence felt in a positive manner during the campaign. No member of the Cabinet has ventured any public approval of the ticket, while several of them make no attempt to conceal their dissatisfaction.

A big banner has just been swung out of the Metropolitan Democratic club in New York. Seymour's portrait is on one side, Blair's on the other. The portraits are flanked by two horns. The World calls them "horns of plenty." This is a mistake. They represent the two horns of the Democratic dilemma, both of which were taken by the Tammany convention. They represent also the manner in which Seymour and Blair will be elected—"in a horn." The pair of horns show that the convention "made a great bull" in the nominations. On one side is the emblematic fish horn of Seymour, the man who fished for the nomination and caught it; on the other Blair's horn—whiskey straight. Both are the "horns of the ungodly" which we read "shall be put down."

An amusing incident occurred the other day at a Democratic meeting at Jackson ville, Illinois. While General McConnell was speaking a circus procession, preceded by a band of music, drove around the public square, the band playing a lively tune, whereupon one hundred and seventy-five or one hundred and eighty of the two hundred persons present left the meeting and ran off to hear the band or to the show. At this, General McConnell, usually so amiable, seemed to lose his temper, and after pausing a few moments, said: "Fellow-citizens, it is a bad sign, I tell you it is a bad sign to see the people leave a Democratic meeting and run after a d—d monkey show! Such conduct convinces me that you care neither for your party nor your principles!"

The Cincinnati Gazette says that in formation is wanted of a twenty-dollar gold coin, somewhat worn, which one Vallandigham carried in the political campaigns during the war, and which he was wont, at every speech he made, to hold up to the crowd, and to call their admiration to it as the Democratic money, and to hold up to contempt a greenback note, in comparison therewith, as the rags which they had to take for money since Republicans came in. The aforesaid coin was lost to view some time ago, and since then the exhibitors have been praising the beauties of greenbacks.

Seymour says the government finances constitute the most important element of the campaign. Blair says the question of the finances is of no consequence whatever. The platform proposes that the finances themselves shall become of no value.—Which does the democracy stick to?

The New York Citizen says, "the first thing to be done is to prove Seymour's loyalty during the war." But that very essential thing cannot be done, and hence the cry has gone out, "Drop the War Record."

The Louisville Democrat regards Ohio "at least a secure for the democratic nominees as Pennsylvania." So do we, and Massachusetts is just as secure and so is Vermont.

The Copperheads have a great spite against Gen. Grant because he reduced the Democratic vote about a quarter of a million by destroying that number of rebels during the war.

The Willimantic Journal says Seymour and Blair are supposed to be engaged in the temperance cause—Seymour giving the lectures, and Blair furnishing the frightful example.

Democracy is getting snarled.

A Dear Platform.

On the Fourth of July last gold was quoted in the money market at 133, with in a fraction more or less. On the Fourth of July last the Democratic Convention assembled in New York and within a day or two promulgated its platform in which United States securities are threatened with repudiation. It is well known that these securities regulate, by their price, the price of gold. Steadily and daily the price of gold has risen in the market since the Democratic Convention adjourned, until at this time the precious metal is 146 and over. Thus in one month the promulgation of Democratic financial doctrine has raised the price of gold seven per cent.

The price of gold regulates the price of everything else. The currency which we use daily is rendered incapable of purchasing as much as it could before the Democratic Convention by say seven per cent. Supposing that the currency had been silver or gold instead of paper. The result on our present currency is precisely the same as if every dollar of that metallic currency had been clipped or sweated to the extent of seven per cent. Or every dollar is reduced somewhat less than the value of a five franc piece. The amount of currency passing from hand to hand in this country is at this time about seven hundred millions of dollars.

Seven per cent. on seven hundred millions is forty-nine millions of dollars. The whole debt of the State of Pennsylvania, incurred in the construction of our grand system of improvements and in other indispensable expenses of the Commonwealth is not quite four fifths of forty-nine millions. It took the State some forty years to accumulate that debt for all purposes.

In one short month, the insane platform of the Democratic party has incurred an expense for nothing except to attract dishonest votes, an expense to the whole country, to be experienced by every man, woman and child in the land amounting to one-fourth more than the whole debt of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. This is easing the burden of the taxpayers with a vengeance.

The Democratic Campaign.

The Democrats are about organizing their campaign. Orators will be selected with special regard to their fitness for certain localities, and their adaptation to the business of meeting and refuting certain Black Republican slanders.

It has been charged that Seymour was not a loyal man—that he did not contribute to the suppression of the rebellion.—Vallandigham will answer that charge upon the stump in the North, and Wade Hampton in the South. Both these gentlemen support Seymour on account of his loyalty.

It is charged that he is in favor of paying the interest on the national debt in irredeemable currency. George H. Pendleton will be put upon the stump to answer this. Pendleton supports him because he is the bondholder's candidate.

It is charged that Seymour is in favor of paying the coupons in gold. Mr. Belmont, who is a great sticker for equality in taxation, and now supports Seymour as a plough-holder against the bondholders, will put several speakers on the stump to refute the charge.

It is charged that Frank Blair is in favor of overturning the government of the reconstructed States by military interference. Henry Clay Dean, who is eminently a man of peace, will throw his whole intellectual "heft" on this slander.

It is charged that Blair drinks. Saulsbury, of Delaware, will reply to this accusation.

It is charged that the platform is in favor of repudiation. Brick Pomeroy, an eminent up-holder of the national credit and honor, will devote himself to answering this charge.

It is charged that the election of the ticket will "secure to the Confederacy what it failed to obtain in the field." In answer to this base slander, such distinguished patriots as Henry A. Wise, G. T. Beauregard, Wade Hampton, Governor Vance, Jeff. Davis, and A. H. Stephens will take the stump.

Vallandigham says the New-York Convention was "imbued with the spirit which went forth on the natal morn when Christ war born." The operations of that spirit are described on unquestionable authority in these words: "Then Herod was exceeding wrath, and sent forth, and slew all the children that were in Bethlehem, and in all the coasts thereof, from two years old and under."

Imbued with this spirit, the New-York Convention chose as their candidate the "friend" of the men who roasted young orphans in 1863, and the man whose only claim to a nomination was in his proposal to inaugurate another revolution at the South if the Tammany ticket is elected.

The Auburn News says: A friend who has been making a pleasure trip hands us the following result of several votes he took while traveling.

Table with 3 columns: Location, Grant, Seymour. Rows include Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, Geneva, Clifton, Steamboat Aurora, Cayuga Lake, Cayuga to Ithaca.

Cooler place in the world must be Macon, Georgia, judging from the utterances of The Macon Telegraph. Its latest cool statement is as follows: We call upon the negroes to take no steps which shall endanger the friendly relations between the two races in Georgia. The whites carry no arms—then why should you?—The whites form no secret clubs—then why should you?

The Dry Goods Trade.

The Ledger of Monday last says:—"The dry goods trade still hangs heavy, though it is now time that the fall trade had commenced. We have rarely known a time when those in the trade in this city have confessed to greater dullness. Commission men, jobbers and retailers, are alike resting on their oars, and almost universally confess to the fact that they are not making expenses. Some of the more timid are becoming frightened at the prospect, and are disposed to make some concession in prices in order effect sales. Others, with hope larger and more firmness, are unyielding in their demands; and some, indeed, flatter themselves with even higher prices. These latter are likely to be disappointed. In staple cottons prices average about the same. Here and there a fraction has been yielded to crowd off a temporary accumulation, while low grades and styles not very plenty have been sold at a slight gain on former quotations. The recent rise in gold has aided in strengthening the market.—Woolens are firm, and all desirable goods are very strongly held. On the whole, there is no cause for discouragement, with this one exception—let buyers avoid debt as far as possible, and sellers bring their credits within the shortest possible limit. What the future may bring forth as regards the currency no one knows.—It may be so appreciated as to make the payment of debts no easy thing. While the advance in gold has strengthened the market for domestics, it appears to have put a temporary check upon foreign importations. Buyers hesitate in making purchases at prices based upon the present high rate of premium for gold, which is generally considered as the result of a speculative combination, and destined to be of short duration; while holders of foreign goods are deterred from pressing sales by the fear of a further appreciation, which would probably affect values of the stock on hand as well as that to arrive.—There is comparatively little demand from the interior for any class of imported fabrics, and the sales of goods particularly adapted to the autumn trade have thus far been limited. The prospects are still looked upon as favorable for a prosperous business during the next few months, but it may not prove to be as large in the aggregate amount as many have anticipated."

Another Robbery of the Adams Express.

St. Louis, Aug. 14.—The Adams express Company was robbed of about \$7,000 this morning. Two men rented an office on the second floor of No. 114, Second-st. yesterday and put up a sign, "B. F. Goodrich & Co." By last night's express train the Company received a package from Odia, Ill., addressed as above, purporting to contain \$147 70. This morning the package was delivered by the messenger, who, while waiting for a receipt, was seized by the throat by a man in the office, while another applied chloroform to him. The messenger struggled violently, and, not yielding readily to the influence of the chloroform, was struck three heavy blows on the head with a heavy iron bar. The robbers then rifled the messenger's pouch of the contents.—The messenger, Isaac Cross, is badly hurt, having three ugly wounds on his head, and is severely injured on one hand.

Forthcoming State Elections.

Table with 2 columns: Date, State. Lists elections from September 1 to November 3 for various states including Vermont, California, Maine, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, West Virginia, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nevada, Massachusetts.

Summer Complaints.

A correspondent of the Tribune furnishes it with the following cure for dysentery, diarrhoea, and all that class of diseases, which he says has been used in his family ten years, and never failed.—Take Indian (or corn meal), make it into a thin gruel, cook thoroughly, sweeten with sugar or molasses to taste, and grate a little nutmeg into it. It is then ready for use. If taken at the commencement of the disease, a pint bowl of the gruel usually effects a cure. It is best to use the gruel in place of the regular meals.

The Democratic organ of New Hampshire, with a lively appreciation of Blair's recent letters, thanks God that Governor Seymour is not liable to delirium tremens?

Special Notices.

FRUIT JARS! FRUIT JARS!! At DREHER & BRO'S. Drug Store, you will find a full assortment of the best Fruit Jars in the market, at the lowest cash prices. Call and see. [July 9, '68.—6c]

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE REV. EDWARD A. WILSON'S Prepared Prescription for the cure of CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all THROAT and LUNG AFFECTIONS, has now been in use for over ten years with the most marked success.

The Remedy, prepared under Mr. Wilson's personal supervision, also a pamphlet containing the original Prescription, with full and explicit directions for preparation and use, together with a short history of his case, may be obtained of

DREHER & BRO., Druggists, Stroudsburg, Pa., or REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, 165 South Second St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

Pamphlets furnished free of charge. May 21, 1868.—1yr.