

THE AGITATOR

M. H. COB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. WELLSBOROUGH, PENNA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 11, 1863.

NOTICE

White paper, upon which THE AGITATOR is printed, costs now more than 100 per cent. more than it did six months ago. The action of the late proprietor in raising the subscription price to \$1.50, was judicious and proper, and will be sustained by the present proprietor.

THE NEWSPAPER.

By some it is looked upon as a mouth piece, created to speak in defence of a certain measure, or class of measures, or a certain policy. Other some regard it as the organ of classes, social, religious, mechanical, or political; the advocate of the claims of some man, or a set of men, to public favor.

Our estimation of the true nature and object of the Newspaper accords with neither of the foregoing. To us, a newspaper appears in the character of a public educator, looking to all the functions before-named as incidents, and to the betterment of the race as a grand and controlling object.

But every number of a journal which fails to impress upon its readers some fact relating to the duty of life, is a failure. We care not how seemingly trivial the lesson may appear; it may relate to the preservation of health; or the inculcation of moral, social, religious, or political truth; or the redeeming influences of patience under affliction, individual or national; or of charity, by example; but it is still a teaching intended to make men and women better, and which does make them better if they entertain it, even for an hour.

pick up their county paper, or the more pretentious city weekly, expecting to be interested, amused and instructed. In other words, they expect to learn something; and if there be no variety, but only dullness widely dispersed, they lay it down, disappointed. How many people read a Governor's message, or other public document, in full, in the county paper? Not many. Not many take and pay for a county paper for these things. Not many desire to find a page or two occupied by a sermon or dissertation of any kind, to the exclusion of the usual variety.

Every paper must have a "poet's corner." But all poets do not write poetry; neither are all that write rhymes, poets. Some of the truest poets never made a rhyme. And some rhymes are very good though they have never a bit of poetry in them. But what is poetry to one, is anything but poetry to another.

This is intended to be suggestive. It will serve to explain what might otherwise be deemed harsh and illiberal in the conduct of the paper.

THE NAME OF FITZ JOHN PORTER, late Major General in the volunteer services, has been stricken from the rolls of the army of the United States. The court-martial which tried his case, after a long and thorough investigation, unanimously agreed upon his dishonorable dismissal. The President has approved the sentence, and there is now one traitor the less in a position to do mortal injury to the country.

It is now known that Gen. Pope's failure to win the Bull Run battle was attributable to the misconduct of Fitz-John Porter, who refused to obey orders and bring up reinforcements to his, Pope's, support. Gen. Porter was the warm friend of Gen. McClellan, and his refusal to support Pope was his way of showing his indignation at the superciliousness of McClellan. Such, we believe, is the average depth of patriotism in the souls of General McClellan's military friends of high rank, as it is of that professed by his advocates in civil life—such as Vallandigham, Cox, Wickliffe, Fernando Wood, and James Brooks.

Therefore, in mentioning this thing, we only desire to show, that from such democrats as Fitz-John Porter the country can expect nothing but disaster. The list of worthless and incompetent officers shows no particular party leaning. Both parties are well represented in that catalogue of disgrace.

TRAITORS IN THE ARMY.

We have taken occasion to animadvert, pointedly and severely, upon the fact of the suffering of treason to be practiced by the officers of the army. The fact is too well established to be ignored, even by the men who secretly rejoice that it exists. This treason is multifarious. It relates to giving information to the enemy, the betrayal of whole commands into the hands of the enemy, together with military stores and important positions.

The Louisville (Ky.) Journal: "The Hundred and Ninth Illinois regiment mutinied, a few days ago, at Holly Springs. This regiment was raised at Annapolis, in that portion of Illinois known as Egypt, where the Democracy cast an almost unanimous vote. The Lieutenant Colonel went over to the enemy; the other officers, and men, except the Colonel, who is a loyal man, are under arrest. This regiment, before they left Annapolis, carried off his bones at midnight because he had hired two negroes. There are said to be one or two other Southern Illinois regiments who are not to be depended upon."

The Louisville Journal has a letter from Columbus, Ky., of the 11th ult., which says: "Among the officers taken (at the surprise) of the rebels at Knob creek) was one, R. H. Strickland, second lieutenant in company A, First Tennessee Partisan Rangers. Upon Lieut. Strickland, Capt. Moore found forty paroles of men belonging to the One Hundred and Ninth Illinois. Major Strickland, of the Fifty-second Indiana, being a relative of Lt. Strickland, they at once entered into free and confidential conversation. Among other things the lieutenant informed the major that every man in the One Hundred and Ninth Illinois, from the Colonel down, belonged to the Knights of the Golden Circle, and that they (the rebels) were all well. And it is out, because they were so bold and imprudent about it. He also said that there were very many officers in our army belonging to that society, and that they rendered the Confederates much aid, before they left Annapolis. Continuing, he said that he had no idea of the strength of that society in the North, and that through it they were apprised of all important army matters."

This is as good conduct and good faith as the "democracy" of "Egypt" are capable of. Will some friend of that sort of "democracy" mention a company, or regiment, raised in regions where the democracy have not had a majority since 1854, which has deserted to the rebels?

AN INSIDE VIEW.

We publish herewith a letter from the Philadelphia Press, written from Washington by "Occasional," (Col. Forney) and which, in addition to the political sagacity which characterizes his letters, contains facts of very great importance to a correct understanding of the affairs of the Army of the Potomac. Let every man read this letter and lay its facts to heart. The statements contained in the first paragraph are just the truth without "alteration or amendment."

WASHINGTON, February 1, 1863.

I think the Army of the Potomac is on the eve of fulfilling the hopes of its warmest and most patient friends. This army has had a most singular fortune. When it organized it was the trust and dependence of every loyal man. Inaction weakened that trust, and disaster demoralized its own leaders. It became a political army. Generals found themselves adding strength to factions; and the love which a soldier gives to his commander, and the sentiment of affection and obedience which patriotism and good discipline create, were made to serve the interests of ambitious public men. They began to trifle with the great power entrusted to them. Their ambition was not to gain victories, but to gain them in a certain way; and so far had this demoralization extended that they actually beheld one general plotting another by the memory of personal friendships to do his duty. The history of the more particularly the whirlwind that swallowed up Gen. Pope, abundantly shows the strength of these feelings. The President was but haughtily obeyed; and instead of that kind and confiding obedience that the true soldier gives, orders were only respected in the letter, and not in the spirit. Discipline became corrupted, and gradually the whole fabric began to crumble.

The chivalrous and noble-hearted General Burnside did much to effect a reform. But the evil had gone so far that it required a stronger hand to check it. General Burnside is one of those characters that the world sees too rarely. He appeals to the hearts of men to their love and sympathy—and if he had taken the Army of the Potomac in the beginning, we cannot doubt that he would have fashioned it into a magnificent legion and led it to triumphant battle-fields. Above party—above the gross ambition that sees nothing but personal aggrandizement, he has moved from victory to victory amid the applause of men, and he has been from the beginning nothing but a soldier. He is a soldier still, and in a very short time will be again in active service. Abandoning the Army of the Potomac because he felt that the very qualities that have endeared him to the hearts of his countrymen unfitted him to command demoralized battalions, Gen. Burnside is succeeded by a new man and a new policy. Fitz John Porter is an example and a warning, and as the Government has dealt with him, so will it deal with all who exhibit lassitude or apathy, and, above all, with those who draw the sword under protest and permit private and personal griefs to weaken their zeal in the good cause. The duty of a soldier is to obey and not to criticize; and this duty will be enforced upon the highest and the lowest; for, after all, the disaffection that is ascribed to the army exists only among ambitious and discontented officers. The soldiers in the rank are true and faithful. We have had the same scenes in Virginia that were seen in the war of the Revolution, and, indeed, in every war that is recorded—bravery at the camp-fire—jealousy in the tent—a restless, uneasy, uncontrollable longing for distinction. The cause was nothing. We have had the spirit of Arnold, Lee, Gates, and Conway in many of our recent campaigns. That spirit did not affect the soldiers, nor in the end injure the Revolutionary cause of Liberty. It will not injure the cause of Liberty now.

The effect of the new and vigorous policy which the appointment of General Hooker inaugurates is already seen in the improved condition of the army. The men are in good health and good spirits, with plenty of food and clothing, and plenty of money. The Government has provided for all their wants, and at the same time enabled them to provide for the wants of their families. They have a commander whose courage and genius they have seen in many fields, and generals who will be placed over them who have shown a capacity to command, and who have the conscience of this fight deeply seated in their souls. The winter is rapidly passing over us; the mud on the Rappahannock will soon be hardened into a military condition; the Fredericksburg misfortune has been repaired, and in the South and West large armies are moving on the rebellion to distract its attention and destroy its power. It seems probable that the Army of the Potomac will end this rebellion, and close its varied and extraordinary history by a series of triumphs that will bring honor and peace to the nation.

THE WAR NEWS.

Richmond papers to the 5th inst., have been received. They contain later and important news. The following is from Charleston, February 3.

The British steamer Cadmus has just arrived and brings the intelligence that a most formidable naval and land expedition is about to attack Charleston, the preparations being now nearly ready.

The Brigate Cadmus brings orders for Robert Bunch, the British consul, to go aboard and get to Havana as soon as possible. He will leave next Saturday.

The Yankee naval and land forces are gathering at Port Royal. It is supposed that the troops are drawn chiefly from the North Carolina coast.

The iron-clad Ironsides is still off the bar with thirteen other Yankee steamers. The citizens of Charleston were leaving rapidly.

A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., dated the 4th, says that the Yankee ram Queen of the West ran the blockade at Vicksburg on the 2d, and was opposite Natchez the same evening, where she attacked and dispersed a party of rebels. The rebels say that the ram then steamed down the river, destroying everything in her way and doing much damage. They admit that she was not injured by their batteries.

Gen. Johnston had issued a congratulatory address to the army in Tennessee and assumed command. The Richmond papers are chiefly devoted to discussing the conscript law and pleading for its modification.

Mr. Boileau's Apology.

Albert D. Boileau, editor of the Philadelphia Evening Journal, arrested week before last by order of Major General Schenck, for the publication of disloyal articles in his paper, was released from Fort Mifflin on Sunday, the 1st instant.

The following is his apology and promise to refrain from disloyal acts:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, Md., February 1, 1863.

"I, Albert D. Boileau, citizen of Philadelphia, editor and publisher of the Philadelphia Evening Journal, in relation to the publication of an editorial article, under the title of 'Davis's Message,' in that newspaper, January 20, 1863, and for the publication of other articles of like dangerous character, tending to the support and encouragement of the rebellion against the government of the United States, do hereby freely and voluntarily express my regret for the publication of that article, or of any other article of like tendency or character, and distinctly disavow such articles or articles being published with my proper authority or knowledge, and declare that such publication has been made by other persons, agents or employees, without my sanction and intention, and I do hereby further give to Maj. General R. C. Schenck, commanding the Middle Department and Eighth Army Corps, by whose order, in behalf of the government, I have been arrested, my sacred parole of honor that, upon being discharged from my present imprisonment, and the suspension of the publication of my newspaper being removed, I will not write, print or publish any articles having such dangerous character, or tending to the support or encouragement of the rebellion; and will defend myself in all things as a true and loyal citizen of the United States, intending only to support the government, the constitution and the Union, as a faithful citizen should; and it is to be further understood that these declarations and pledges are made as well to relate to matter hereafter to be published in the weekly newspaper called the Democratic Leader, made up from the daily Philadelphia Evening Journal itself, and to any other newspaper that may be published or controlled by me.

"Given at Baltimore, this 1st day of February, 1863.

ALBERT D. BOILEAU.

Senate—An Apology.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1863. Mr. Saulsbury (Dem.) of Delaware, said; Mr. President, I wish to say a few words, which I deem proper, on the subject of certain charges made against me, and to express my sincere regret at what occurred on Tuesday evening last, in the Senate. I regret the violation of the rules of this body. I had no disposition and no desire to violate them, and upon that occasion, if I said anything offensive to any Senator, I extremely regret it. In reference to the matter of the pistol, I deem it due to myself to say that I am not in the habit of wearing arms. I never wore arms a month in all my life, and I would have much sooner injured myself than to have injured the sergeant-at-arms, or any Senator on the floor, and therefore I think it is due to my own manhood thus to make this plain statement. I do not do it to influence the Senate in its action on the resolution now before it, but upon a principle which has always governed my action through life, that when I am satisfied that I have done wrong, to make all the reparation I can. And now I say to any individual here; that if upon that occasion I used toward him any discourteous language, I regret it.

Mr. Clark, (Rep.) I came to the Senate this morning with the determination to call up the resolution which I introduced yesterday, for I thought it due to the Senate and the country that prompt action should be had upon it; but, upon the statement of the Senator from Delaware, I will not call it up this morning, but take the advice of Senator older than myself, and then take such action as I am advised.

Richmond papers express the fear that the Yankees will take East Tennessee, from which 200,000 men cannot be expelled.

From the 6th Reg't Pennsylvania Reserves.

CAMP OF THE SIXTH REG'T, P. R. C., NEAR BELL PLAINS, VA., Jan. 28, 1863. FRIEND AGITATOR: It has been a long time since the columns of your valuable paper have been graced with gems of your superior literary intellect, for the reason that I have been cooped up in an old army hospital since the memorable battle of Antietam, and have seen nothing to write about that would be interesting to those whom I wish and promised to correspond with, through the columns of the Agitator; but I have, at last, thank Heaven, after having survived that terrible sickness, so much dreaded in the army—the typhoid fever—returned safe and sound to the regiment and duty. I had the good luck to get back to my company wife on the march from about seven miles above Palmyra to their old quarters near Bell Plains. The boys were nearly tired out by their long and tedious march. In fact, many were so worn and exhausted that they fell out, and a fourth night sought a couch upon the cold, wet ground, with no shelter, except, perhaps, a tent-cloth and blanket, and they wet and cold from the drenching rains of the preceding nights. I wish that I could picture to you all the army on the march, with all the peculiarities incident to such a move, especially when the soldiers have to march in mud shoes, and tug and sweat under their knapsacks, haversacks and cartridges, and their lying out in the cold rain over night, or, perhaps, standing on picket. I have seen but little of it myself in comparison with many others, yet I have seen enough to know how to appreciate it, and no pen can describe it. It is something that must be seen to be understood. The soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, as well as every other army, have endured all those hardships and privations; and hundreds, yes, thousands, of once happy firesides have been made desolate by the absence of a father, son and husband, who, perhaps, ere this, have given their lives a sacrifice for the best government that ever existed; or have the soothing consolation of knowing that, instead of being able to administer to the wants of those dependent upon them, they must depend upon a scanty pension and the exertions of kind relatives for the necessities of life.

The boys of company I are well, what there is left of them. Yesterday was pay day, and the boys feel rich and better satisfied with the paymaster, although he kept back two months pay, which sets rather hard on some; but the sure fact that we are going back to Washington, in a few days, lessens the load, and they all seem to feel as jubilant as though they received full pay.

Snow commenced falling here yesterday morning, and did not cease during the day and night, and now lays on the ground to the depth of about eight inches. Quite a fall for this country, I should judge. But the sun came out warm this morning, and the snow is going off as fast as it came, so we expect to see terra firma in a few days, or rather where it should be, for we will be under the necessity of searching the unfathomable depths of Virginia mud to find ground.

A telegraphic despatch came last night to the effect that we—that is the old regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps of Volunteers—are soon to be relieved from the front, (where they have always been found,) by the troops now stationed in and about Washington, while we are to take our place in the rear.

We are not in the least dissatisfied with the arrangement, although we wish to have no men see the service that the Reserve have been obliged to.

Capt. Carl is with us—his hand is gaining slowly, and it will be a long time before he recovers entirely from his wound.

The war news from this section is unimportant, except that the army a few days ago were on the move, with the expectation of having one more strike at Fredericksburg. What the result was you all must know by this time; and though they were disappointed in the expectations of having a fight, they succeeded admirably in one very important strategic movement—and that was getting stuck in the mud.

Although the prospects, away off in the dreary future look dark and dismal, yet hoping sincerely that a bright ray of sun may soon break through the misty gloom which surrounds us, and illumine these dark scenes with the light of peace.

I remain, respectfully yours,

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE.

THAT the American people are appreciative of any substantial service rendered them, is seen in the result of Dr. Ayer's enterprise. It was something of a venture for a chemist of his splendid reputation among the literati of the world, to risk it in the production of Cough Drops and Pills. But he boldly threw himself into the gap where his talents could best subserve the public weal, and it is now easy to see that he did not misjudge the temper of his countrymen. Throughout this nation and some foreign lands, his name is foremost at the bedside of sickness—while in the good he scatters, he is second to no living man. He wins the brightest laurels man can wear, and enjoys in untold measure the luxury of doing good.

Observer, Dubuque, Iowa.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WHOOPIING COUGH OR CROUP, however severe may be alleviated and cured by the use of *Maline's Zander's Curative Balm*. This invaluable Medicine possesses the extraordinary power of restoring immediately Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness and Tickling in the Throat. It loosens the Phlegm, and will be found to be very agreeable to the taste. It is not a violent remedy, but consistent, warming, searching and effective. Can be taken by the oldest person or youngest child. For sale by all Druggists, at 15 and 25 cents per bottle. Jan. 28, 1863-ly.

THE CONFESIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, Nathaniel Mayfair, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, New York. Jan. 28, 1863-ly.

TWO NERVOUS SUFFERERS OF BOTH SEXES.—A Reverend Gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular modes of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to John M. Dangall, 186 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York. Jan. 28, 1863-ly.

WELLSBORO HOTEL.

B. B. HOLLIDAY, Proprietor.

The Proprietor having again taken possession of the above hotel, will spare no pains to insure the comfort of guests and the traveling public. Attentive waiters always ready. Terms reasonable. Wellsboro, Jan. 21, 1863-ly.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the duties and taxes under the Excise Laws of the United States have become due and payable, and that the Deputy Collector for Tioga county, will attend at the times and places hereinafter mentioned, for the purpose of receiving the same, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon until FOUR o'clock in the afternoon, viz:

- In Mansfield, at the office of Ross & Williams, on Saturday, the 21st day of February, 1863.
In Mansfield, at the Hotel of D. James, on Monday, the 23rd of February, 1863.
In Jackson, at the office of O. B. Wells, on Tuesday, the 24th of February, 1863.
In Liberty, at the Hotel of J. H. Woodruff, on Wednesday, the 25th of February, 1863.
In Dillsburg, at the Hotel of A. L. Bodine, on Thursday, the 26th of February, 1863.
In Dillsburg, at the Hotel of A. L. Bodine, on Friday and Saturday, the 27th and 28th of February, 1863, of each day.
In Tioga, at the Hotel of Lyman H. Smith, on Monday, the 29th of February, 1863.
In Lewisville, at the Hotel of A. L. Bodine, on Tuesday, the 3d of March, 1863.
In Elkland, at the Hotel of David Dunbar, on Wednesday, the 5th of March, 1863.
In Deerfield, at the Hotel of C. H. Goldsmith, on Thursday, the 6th of March, 1863.
In Westfield, at the Hotel of Peter Bush, on Friday, the 6th of March, 1863.

Notice is also given that all persons who neglect to pay the duties and taxes assessed upon them within the time specified, will be liable to pay ten per cent. additional upon the amount thereof. Payment may be made at any of the above times and places mentioned, that may best suit the convenience of the tax payers. Government money only will be received from me, but to accommodate tax payers, I have made arrangements by which I can take, besides Government funds, good fair drafts, payable in New York or Philadelphia, or per currency.

J. O. H. WELLS, Deputy-Collector 15th Col. District.

Mansfield, Pa., Feb. 11, 1863.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Latters of administration having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Albert S. Shives, late of Jackson township, dec'd, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and to those having claims to present them properly authenticated to the subscribers.

LOUISA SHIVES, Adm'r. JACOB SHIVES, Adm'r. JOHN M. WELLS, Executor.

Jackson, Feb. 11, 1863-64.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Latters testamenary having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Lewis J. Dill, late of Dolan township, dec'd, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ISRAEL STONE, Executor. Delmar, Feb. 11, 1863.

MORE LIGHT ON THE SUBJECT.—All persons interested in light materials should certainly call at Key's Drug Store, for the appearance of Petroleum Oil for burning in the Kerosine Lamp. It is not only the safest but the cheapest and pleasantest light that can be procured.

Wellsboro, Feb. 11, 1863.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

(SUGAR COATED.) ARE MADE TO CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach, Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Supt. of the Lowell Manufacturing Co., Lowell, Mass., says: "I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice for many years, and have found them to be the best cathartic I employ. Their regulation action on the liver and bowels, and their safety to the system, are an admirable remedy for discharges of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did not yield to their use."

Dr. Ayer: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the bowels, and to cleanse the blood they are the very best remedy ever used. I can confidently recommend them to my friends.

W. W. WATSON, M.D., Lowell, Mass., says: "I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the bowels, and to cleanse the blood they are the very best remedy ever used. I can confidently recommend them to my friends."

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