

The North American Insurance Company.

During the last two or three years this old and well known company have been extending their business in the interior of the State of Pennsylvania...

Incorporated as they were in the year 1794, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and up to the year 1862, having agencies only in two or three prominent points in the State...

Since the organization of this company in 1792, now over seventy years, their success has been very marked, having now a capital and surplus of over \$1,000,000...

In Philadelphia, where the management of this company is best known, it enjoys a well-deserved popularity, as the result of long tried faithful services, and large liberality in the adjustment of losses...

The State agent of the Insurance Company of North America, Mr. Willie in Buehler, gives his whole time to the details of these agencies throughout Pennsylvania...

Messrs. Williams & Smith are agents for the above well known company in Wallboro, Tioga County, Pa.

Our Gold and Silver Crops.

The exports of bullion from California during the year 1864 will prove to be larger than those of any former year. Up to the 1st of December they amounted in round numbers to fifty-two millions of dollars...

How SAVANNAH RECEIVED SHERMAN'S ARMY.—There can be no doubt that Savannah was glad to be captured. A correspondent with Gen. Sherman's army writes concerning its entry into the city...

Men and women looked on the old flag and wept in numerous instances, and some hailed it with lively demonstrations of pleasure. There was none of the rank bitterness manifested which our army encountered at Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans...

An ELDERLY REBEL, extensively dressed in jeans, and bearing a gold-headed cane, came to Gen. Sherman's headquarters one evening during the raid, to see what was up. He was treated well, and took his misfortunes in losing negroes and stock very philosophically...

WARNING TO FARMERS.—Two gentlemen were recently out shooting near Harrisburg, Pa. when a farmer, without notice to them to leave his premises, shot one of their dogs, a valuable animal. An action was brought to recover damages and the result was that the farmer was compelled to pay \$90 damages and \$91 cost...

The man who raised the first rebel flag in Nashville—M. L. Brooks, a well known journalist—arrived there a few days ago, disgusted with the rebel service. He says that every member of his company deserted and he would not remain longer...

A London correspondent of the New York Tribune states that at least half the rebel debt is held in Great Britain, and that other pleasant fact, that if it is not paid, half the money bag of that nation will collapse.

THE AGITATOR.

M. H. COBB, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. WELLSBOROUGH, PENNA.: WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25, 1865.

FROM WASHINGTON. Editorial Correspondence of The Agitator] WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1865.

Sunday being a most charming day, in company with Lieut. Rockwell I visited Finley and Campbell Hospitals. At Finley we found Thomas Skelton, of Delmar, who was wounded in the Wilderness fights last May, and whose case I have mentioned heretofore in this correspondence...

We found, also, John French, of the 16th Pa. Cavalry, formerly of Middlebury. He has chronic bronchitis, and though not in danger, will probably never go into active service again. He is on duty as nurse.

And finally, and greatly to our pleasure, we found Dr. Wm. B. Rich, of Knoxville, who has charge of Ward 1 of Finley. The Doctor is looking extremely well, and is a great favorite with the patients in his ward.

From Finley we struck across the country to Campbell hospital, near the Park on 7th Street. Here we found Frank Kelley, of Charleston, a mere boy, wounded at Coal Harbor, I think, and still suffering from his wound. He was wounded in the right leg. For months the surgeons despaired of his recovery...

We also found Morgan Barley, also of Charleston, who has lost the right leg below the knee. He was contemplating a mountainous dinner, and when asked if he could eat all that, replied with a laugh—"Yes, as much again!" His wound is not entirely healed yet, but I believe he will get his discharge during this week and be off for home.

James Wilkinson, of Middlebury, is still at Judiciary Square Hospital, though able to leave for home, physically. He has not yet succeeded in getting his descriptive list. I trust this difficulty will be overcome in a few days, so that he can go to his friends. The hospitals are not crowded, as they were last June—the date of our last previous general visit. The cool weather has stimulated convalescence, and but few of the cases remaining are bad. The boys seem to be in excellent spirits and cheerfulness is not less a curative than a condiment.

The weather is much like bright October days with you. M. H. C.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1865. I suppose that nobody who has arrived at the years of discretion is unacquainted with the legend of the "Sensitive Plant." The phenomena of the last two days, as witnessed from this point indicate gold as the rival of the delicately organized vegetable alluded to. When the fact that Mr. Blair had returned from Richmond, became known, and rumor had it that an early peace was probable, gold went down by the ran from 224 to 216. Later came the news that the attack on Wilmington was renewed by sea and by land, the "bulls" roared with pain, and the "bears" laughed most heartily. One of the New York press gals told me that a friend of his in this city bought, a few days ago, \$50,000 in gold on a margin, at 217, and sold it on Monday for 224. He thought it was a good thing, and I am not sure that such luck is at all unbearable.

The Constitutional Amendment may carry yet before the close of the 38th Congress. I am told that the prospects of its passage are improving. Further consideration of the subject has been postponed two weeks; and probably the appropriation bills will be got through ad interim. Could the hesitating opposition members of the House project themselves into the future, say ten years, and behold the question as it will present itself to the world at that day, no doubt they would only be too glad to embrace this opportunity to secure amnesty and forgiveness from a discriminating posterity by giving their votes for the final destruction of Slavery. As they stand now they appear like men who take the pick and spade to dig their own graves; which done, they put the

knife to their own throats, and disappear from the stage of public life amid the curses of all good men. To me this hesitancy to do justly and walk uprightly is explainable only in two ways: either they are entirely unequal to the task of legislating for a Christian people, or they are utterly given over to the devices of the devil.

There is nothing in Slavery, even in its mild form, as I have seen it, to commend it to any man of even average morality. It is a most bitter wrong to both white and black. There is nothing in Slavery which can strengthen a State; nothing upon which a liberal form of government can rest. Why, then, this hesitancy on the part of some to come forward and outlaw the system of prohibition in the organic law? Candor compels me to reply, that this hesitancy is born of the basest of fabrications. These objectors are not deterred from obeying the commands of the age by any affection for the system per se. They have wrested it to their political aggrandizement in the past, and would be glad to preserve it for the same base purpose in the future. How blind and unwavering! No system at war with the vital doctrines of Christianity can be preserved from trial, and every legalized error must consume to ashes in the crucible of present national experiences.

The subject of reconstruction is likely to absorb much of the attention of Congress during the next month. The Senators and Representatives from Louisiana and Virginia are knocking at the doors of Congress, asking for recognition. Congress will have to decide upon their claims soon; and in that decision the whole question and policy will be settled. The radicals are opposed to their admission. For one I hope they will be admitted; at least those of Louisiana who come backed by a large majority of the entire vote of the State. Wisdom dictates that the door for the return of the seceded States to the Union should be opened wide. It is no time for theorizing. Nor is it a time to wreak revenge. The seceded States should be relieved from the heavy yoke of military rule as soon after occupation as may be possible. This can best be done by recognizing the civil recognitions as fast as the loyal portion of the people have accomplished them.

It is a vexed question. The confiscation of the estates of prominent and active rebels seems justifiable in the light of retributive justice. But I doubt if it pays. Few men will purchase "a pig in a poke" and purchasing confiscated real estate has never yet been brisk. The best that can be said of it is, that such property has been devoted to the amelioration of the condition of the liberated slaves. But if the property can only be alienated during the life of the traitor, as many hold, then the better plan would seem to be to lease the property subject to reclamation by the heirs who are innocent of the crime against the State.

As a matter of local interest I subjoin a list of the post-offices in Tioga county recently put in the 4th class, and the fixed salaries attached to each:

Table listing post-offices and salaries: Bloss, \$240; Corning, 199; Fall Brook, 240; Knoxville, 250; Lawrenceville, 310; Liberty, 190; Mansfield, 130; Mansfield, 350; Ocoala, 116; Tioga, 480; Wellsboro, 319; Westfield, 280.

The weather is moderate. M. H. C.

WAR NEWS.

There are rumors that the rebels have blown up Fort Oswell, on Cape Fear river, opposite Fort Fisher, and that Wilmington has been evacuated by them and occupied by the national troops; but they need confirmation. We know that the rebels destroyed their works on Smith's Island, on the south side of New Tules, opposite Federal Point, on which Fort Fisher is situated, soon after the fall of that stronghold, and as Admiral Porter wrote on Monday last even if they have not destroyed Fort Oswell it is of no use to them; for, he says, "We will get that after a little while." His gunboats are now in Cape Fear river, and Wilmington, even if it is not yet captured, is forever closed against blockade runners. The Admiral, in speaking of the strength of Fort Fisher, says that it is tremendous, and that the Malakoff, which the French and English were many months in taking, will not compare with it. He adds that the world never before saw such fighting as that of our soldiers on last Sunday. Our killed and wounded are estimated at about eight hundred; those of the rebels at about five hundred. At least two thousand prisoners and over seventy pieces of rebel artillery fell into the hands of the Union forces.

General Sherman had his preparations for a new movement nearly completed. The Seventeenth corps of his army, under General Blair, and General Hatch's division of Foster's army, were in secure possession of the important position of Postoffice bridge, on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. The Fifteenth corps would soon join them. General Sherman had issued an order giving notice to farmers that they may visit Savannah, Ga. and Fernandina and Jacksonville, Fla., to exchange their produce for supplies needed by their families, and guaranteeing their protection. In case they or any Union citizens of Georgia are molested severe retaliation is to be visited on the rebels. He also encourages the people to meet together and take measures for a restoration of State and national civil government. During his stay in Savannah Secretary Stanton promoted a number of officers who have distinguished themselves, including Gen. Kilpatrick, who was brevetted a Major general.

A drover in Cincinnati dropped a roll of money containing \$400 in greenbacks, which one of his cows took for "grass," and swallowed. The animal was killed, and her stomach cleaned out of the mass only \$180 were found in a fit condition for a "legal tender," though otherwise all tender enough!

RUFFIANISM ON OIL CREEK.—A few weeks ago ruffianism prevailed on Oil Creek to such an extent as to make travelling, or even existing, anywhere between Titusville and Oil City a somewhat hazardous experiment. Following the speculators from the Eastern cities, who came with an abundance of money, these ruffians came for murder and plunder. They are the scum of the worst of creation, and evidently thought they had the best field for operations ever presented. They were mistaken, however. The rapid and efficient organization of patrol forces and vigilance committees put a sudden quietus upon their arrangements, and now they are the party whose lives are in the greatest danger. This class of ruffians dress as gentlemen. They are the first to meet the stranger on his arrival in that section of the country, and are ready to show him the sights and wonders of the oil region in order to find an opportunity to rob the unwary. These men lead desperate lives, their ordinary mode of livelihood being made up of drinking and gambling. We have been informed of numerous robberies and attempts at robberies by these desperadoes, all of which are of recent date, and should be a warning to those who are obliged to go to the oil regions on business. Of late, however, things have assumed a more gratifying appearance, and it is to be hoped that ere long this nuisance will be abolished altogether.—Pittsburg Post.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF THE STATE.—A report from the Superintendent of the Common Schools in the State, shows that there are 637,785 pupils in the state schools, exclusive of Philadelphia. Length of school term five months seventeen days; average cost of each pupil, 58 cents per month. The total cost of the system is \$1,381,173, an increase over the year previous of \$97,078. This does not include the expenses of the Philadelphia Common Schools. There is a decrease of 367 male teachers, owing to the war, and an increase of 593 female teachers.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT SEA.—The steamer North America left New Orleans on the 16th ult, for New York, having on board 203 sick soldiers, 12 cabin passengers and a crew of 44 men. There was a storm about the 20th and on the 22d the engineer reported the ship leaking badly. The bark Mary F Liby came alongside, boats were put out and 72 persons were transferred to her, when the sea became so rough until night came on that no more could be taken off. The vessel sunk carrying down with her to a watery grave 187 souls.

The Union prisoners at Columbia, South Carolina, had an informal vote for President, as follows: Lincoln 1041, McClellan 144—Lincoln's maj. 897. Even in the death days of Rebellion, our noble Soldiers are still true to their Country's Cause!

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of S. Bennett & Sons, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Solomon Bennett and John Vischer are authorized to use the firm name in liquidation. SOLOMON BENNETT, JOHN VISCHER. Middlebury, Jan. 20, 1865-St. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of S. Bennett & Co.

PETROLEUM! PETROLEUM!—Geologists and practical men unite in their belief and so report that the Discovery of Oil in Wellsboro is near at hand.

But I would say to the people of TIoga County & VICINITY, (before investing your Capital in Oil Stock) that I have recently purchased the Stock of Goods of M. Bullard, consisting of CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c., all at a great reduction from New York Jobbing Prices, and am bound to give to my customers the advantage OF MY PURCHASE.

Being desirous of closing out the Clothing part of this Stock, I now offer the entire Stock AT COST FOR CASH! HATS AND CAPS, I will almost give away, at all events, will sell them so cheap you will hardly know the difference. Call soon and avail yourself of the difference.

RARE OPPORTUNITY. Remember the place, the Keystone Store, one door above Roy's Drug Store. G. P. CARD. Wellsboro, Jan. 25, 1865.-ft.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR THIRTY DAYS.—HAVING A MUCH LARGER Stock of Goods than Desirable, AT THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR, I TAKE THIS METHOD

OF INCREASING SALES, and turning them into Cash for SPRING PURCHASES.

From this time forward until further notice, I shall sell most of the stock at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

As samples we will sell, SHAWLS, at a reduction of \$1.00 to \$3.00 each; CLOAKS, " " 1.00 to 3.00 each; CLOTHS, " " .50 to 2.00 pr yd; CASSIMERES, " " .25 to .75 pr yd; DRESS GOODS, " " .12 to .50 pr yd; BALMORAL SKIRTS, .50 to 1.00 each; HOOP SKIRTS, .12 to .50 each; Red, Grey, & White Flannels, .12 to .25 pr yd.

OUR STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, DOMESTICS OF ALL KINDS, AND FANCY GOODS, SUCH AS WOOLEN HOODS, SCARFS, SONTAGS, &c., REDUCED TO THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

We wish to sell a good many goods during the next thirty days, and believe we are able to do so if you need goods. Call and see for yourselves. J. A. PARSONS, Corning, N. Y. January 25, 1865.

GAZLAY'S PACIFIC MONTHLY.

Now is the time to Subscribe for our new Pacific Monthly, which we cheerfully commend to you as the Excelator of the

MONTHLY MAGAZINES. Employing and paying for more Literary talent than any other Magazine in the country, we flatter ourselves that no Department of the

PACIFIC MONTHLY will suffer neglect from the want of able and well-known LITERARY CONTRIBUTORS,

representing some of the principal shining lights of the Literary world. We shall make such additional engagements as circumstances may demand. Your special attention is called to our

ILLUSTRATIONS, which are produced, without regard to expense, by an efficient corps of artists—at whose head stands BRUNYER and McLENSAR, unequalled as Designers and Engravers. We call the attention of the Public to the profusion of first-class illustrations of the various, novel and picturesque scenery and local views of the

GOLDEN STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE PACIFIC. With Descriptive Views and Reading Matter, affording the most reliable and comprehensive medium in existence for full information in regard to California, Oregon, Nevada, and their contiguous and arid-oriental territories. The information we give in regard to the Pacific States, alone, is worth ten times the Subscription Price of our Magazine. The twelve numbers, a year's subscription, when neatly bound, affording two splendid volumes, suitable for the DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY,

OR THE COUNTING-HOUSE, and costing but FIVE DOLLARS, which in years to come can not be purchased for any Price. Our EDITORIAL DRAWER

will abound with selections of Wit, Original Stories, Comic Sketches, and Light Literature, culled from a well-garnished storehouse of fun, fact and incident, affording interesting light reading matter for the Parlor and Fire-side.

COMIC ILLUSTRATIONS. This Department of the Monthly, under the immediate supervision of McLENSAR, the celebrated Comic delineator, will be found rich in Wit, Merriment, and appropriate Design.

FASHION PLATES. Having made special arrangements with Mrs. DEXMORST, 473 Broadway, New York, for contributions to our Fashion Department, we call the attention of the Ladies to the same, and commend our Monthly to their notice, as containing more information in regard to Dress and the Toilet, than any other Magazine published.

SUBSCRIBE NOW! Now is the time to Subscribe, and have your volume complete for 1865. We will furnish each Number to such as do not subscribe in time for the January or February number. But to be sure and get them without delay, send in your subscriptions early. Our Subscription Price is

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR, Payable in Advance, upon the receipt of which our receipt for the same will be sent in return.

PREMIUMS IN GOLD! As an additional inducement to subscribe early, we shall distribute among our Subscribers a large list of valuable Premiums, relying upon an extraordinary large Subscription List to compensate us for our liberality. These Premiums will consist of valuable Souvenirs of the Golden Wealth of the Pacific States, and will be as follows:—

To any person sending us One Hundred Paying Subscriptions, we will send, immediately, a Twenty and a Ten Dollar Gold Piece, California Coins; and an extra Copy of the Pacific Monthly for a Year, free.

To any person sending us Fifty Paying Subscribers, we will send, immediately, a Ten and a Five Dollar Gold Piece, and an extra Copy of the Pacific Monthly for a Year, free.

To any person sending us Twenty-five Paying Subscribers, we will send, immediately, a Five Dollar and a Two-dollar Gold Piece, and an extra Copy of the Pacific Monthly for a Year, free.

To any person sending us Ten Paying Subscribers, we will send, immediately, a Three Dollar Gold Piece, and an extra Copy of the Pacific Monthly for a Year, free.

To any person sending us Five Paying Subscribers, we will send an extra Copy of the Pacific Monthly for a Year, free.

We are also having made, a large quantity of Valuable PRESENTS AND KEEPSAKES for Single Subscribers, who send direct to the Office. The Presents and Souvenirs consist of Ladies' Breast Pins, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, Sleeve-Buttons, etc.; and Gentlemen's Breast Pins, Finger-Rings, Sleeve-Buttons, Studs, Settings for Cameo-Heads, etc., made from California and Nevada Gold and Silver bearing Quartz and Ore—Crystallized Diamonds, Jewels, etc. The gold and Silver-bearing Quartz and Ore from which these Souvenirs are made, is from the celebrated

GOULD & CURRY and Ophir Mines of Nevada, and will be valuable as Mementos, as well as beautiful in Appearance and Design. Every Regular Subscriber, as above, to the Pacific Monthly, will be entitled to one of these Articles for every Subscription standing opposite their names on our books.

SPECIMEN COPIES OF THE Pacific Monthly sent, postage pre-paid, upon the receipt of Fifty Cents in Currency or Postage Stamp.

CAUTION! Write your Name, Post-Office, County and State, to whom you want the Pacific Monthly sent, Plain and Distinct. Register all Letters containing Money; or when convenient, send by Express. If your Post-Office is a Money-Order office, obtain a Money-Order for your remittance. Send none but United States Treasury Notes, or money Bankable in New York. All Letters asking Information, etc., to receive attention, must contain a Stamp, to prepay answer. Address all Correspondence,

D. M. GAZLAY & CO., PUBLISHERS, PACIFIC MONTHLY, 34 Liberty Street, N. Y. WHOLESALE AGENTS: AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, 121 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

WHITE & BAUER, SAN FRANCISCO, California. January 18, 1865-ly.

"TO BOWEN'S!"

SEEING a big crowd on Main Street, hurrying toward a common center, somebody asked "Where Are You Going?"

The answer was "To Bowen's, No. 1, Union Block!" To look at that splendid stock of

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS! just arriving from New York.

"VERY SENSIBLE PEOPLE." thought I to myself; you know who buys at a bargain, and sells so as to give the purchaser a bargain too.

Therefore, if you want anything in the line of DRY GOODS, LADIES' GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., GO TO BOWEN'S, and if you want HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, WOODEN-WARE, and GROCERIES, at prices you can afford to pay GO TO BOWEN'S.

If you have Cash, or Butter, or Cheese, or Grain to exchange for this

SPLENDID STOCK OF GOODS, bring them along, and you will get Satisfactory Bargains; and if you come once, you will be sure to come twice—yes, thrice, or half-a-dozen times. Don't forget the place:

NO. 1, UNION BLOCK, Wellsboro, Nov. 1, 1864. JOHN B. BOWEN.

The peculiar taint or infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial discharges, impure food, unwholesome living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending from parents to children unto the third and fourth generations. Indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores: in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, erysipelas and cutaneous affections. Thus, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses, and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and which are furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. These cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public as AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of Sarsaparilla in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul impurities that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the cause of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of Sarsaparilla, that promised much and did nothing, but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there is no question of its surpassing excellence in the cure of the afflicting diseases which it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease. This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need no more than state that the public that its quality is kept up to the standard which has been, and that it may be relied on for the best ever done. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Information FREE! To Nervous Sufferers! A Gentleman, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay, and Youthful Errors, acted by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge), the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's bad experience, and possess a sure and valuable remedy, can do so by addressing him at once at the place of business. The recipe and full instructions for making the simple remedy will be cheerfully sent by return mail. Address, JOHN B. OWEN, No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

P. S.—Nervous Sufferers of both sexes will find this information invaluable. Dec. 7, 1864-3mos.