UNION COUNTY STAR AND LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

BY O. N. WORDEN AND J. R. CORNELIUS.

At $1.50 per Year, always in Advance.

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1861.

"THE UNION," established in 1844---Whole No., 2,481.

"CHRONICLE," established in 1843---Whole No., 902.

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY—
Tuesday Morning & Friday Afternoon.

Cha's E. Hans' High School—Will open, (respects on Monday next, 29th inst.

Ja's S. Marsh & Co. have Thresher, and Cleaner Testimonials of their new improved Automatic Reaper.

F. A. Boreckower has a large and well Assort'd Store. Saturday and Monday are—see Bills.

Money Found—call at this Office.

Silver, Walls, Shriner & Co. (late Pa. Hall) have received a large lot of goods for spring—a very complete assortment of the BUCKEYE—a whole prairie schooner yet remains unsold—to be offered next week.

Candidates' Cards couple of Tuesday, will appear in our next.

☞ Tuesday evening gentlemen are notice the proceedings of the office of the Neuvillage Rep. in Newville, on August.

President Judge—James F. Linn.

Associate Judge—John W. Sarbington, James Marshall, James Shipman, Robert Conder.

Sheriff—Jacob Weiler, Robert H. Laird.

Sheriff—W. A. Dunlap.

Treasurer—Jacob Wagener, Jacob M. Maser.

Commr—W. Chambers, Richard A. H. Lincoln, Jesse Hunter, John Smith.

Secy—J. P. Arnold, Elisha Strouse, A. M. Linn, Thomas Church, Geo. T. Robinson, J. Wm. Kaufman, Michael Kreamer, Archibald Thomas, Matthew Brown, D. Dunlap, Calvin Kinney, William Kelly.

Auditor—Jacob Neidig, James Pryce, George Shook, Michael Brown, Jesse M. Vogel.

Coroner—John A. Mertz, Peter Hanna.

Coroner—Dan'l Rice.

Coroner—Wm. Lesher.

Independent Candidate for Secy—Charles Eber, C. B. U.

CHOICE, YET.—Above is the list of candidates presented for the consideration of the Electors of the Government in the county. We suppose the list is pretty nearly made up and will be made on Saturday, 3rd of August—the day of the Primary Election.

The names are somewhat promiscuous and contain a large number of our best and most respected citizens in the varied walks of life. They are mostly, if not all, generally known—men capable and worthy in all respects—and to many of them, no office they could ask would be a very acceptable means of livelihood.

Each candidate has his own peculiar friends, and local claims for support, and most have strong hopes, and make strong efforts for success. We respect and acknowledge the individual merits of each—and very many of us would be glad to do a favor to all of them.

No one knows who may be successful in this contested fight, although many are confident that this man or that man is safe. Very naturally, every one secures the support he fairly can—but, after all the decision rests with 1200 or 1300 independent men, who will discriminate as they deem best.

Of course, many will not be the first in the returns. We know not who they will be but hope no one on the list, after entering into a canvass, will imitate the Secessionists, and, upon defeat at the ballot-box, make war upon the successful. Acquiescence in the course of action to which we all submit our claims, is the true way to peace and honor.

We remark, need not be repeated that each Officer should be selected with care, as more important in their place. Choose honest, worthy men, who will be benefitted and not injured by an election, and who will be true to the party and the country.

Declinations.

In my reply of the 4th inst. in answer to a request of the members of the Bar of this county, I consented to allow the use of my name in connection with the office of President Judge of this Judicial District. I have since found that it is impossible for me to make the arrangements necessary for the time, if elected, I would be obliged to take my seat as Judge. Under the circumstances, I am constrained to decline being a candidate for that office, and in doing so I tender my friends my heartfelt thanks for the interest they have taken in my behalf. G. F. MILLER.

☞ Thankful to my friends for their unsolicited support, I would respectfully announce that I am not a candidate for the Assembly, believing that the country districts are entitled to the candidate at this time if they wish it. CH. C. SHORKLEY.

JUDGE BEAVER declines the use of his name for Senator—is in the field for the Assembly only.

JUDGE WITMER says he is not a candidate for Assembly—nevertheless, he has many friends who think he and Snyder Co. are entitled to the office.

COL. RUHL requests us to say that he is very grateful for the many favors he has received from his fellow citizens of this county, and with many thanks to all who have recommended him for Senator, respectfully declines making the canvass.

"Should any other person named for office, decline to run, he would greatly oblige the people by letting us make it public—say by next Monday noon—in order that they may know who are truly candidates, and thus select intelligently.

ROBERT H. LAIRD consents to run as a candidate for Senator, but has not time to do anything more than to see that Tickets are at the polls for such as choose to confer it him without personal solicitation.

☞ "W W Orwig," a letter from the Seventh Guards, and "T G O," next week.

Roster Roll of the "Slifer Guards."

Captain—THOMAS CHAMBERLIN.
1st Lieut—Jonathan E. Wolfe.
2d Lieut—Charles D. Schaffle.
1st Serg—Theodore H. M'Calden.
2d Serg—John H. Livingston.
3d Serg—Hunter J. Scofield.
4th Serg—William H. M'Call.
1st Corp—Thomas B. Reed.
2d Corp—John C. M'Michael.
3d Corp—John Babb.
4th Corp—William Seals.

MUSICIANS.

Barnhart James. Barnhart Jacob M.

PRIVATES.

Bartholomew John. Moyer Charles.
Bennett Sylvester. Myers William.
Beckley William. Page Elias.
Bennett James. Perlinger Charles.
Cadwallader David. Perry John D.
Connel John. Reber John M.
Cover Daniel. Reber Ellis or L.
Crawford Thomas. Reed Samuel.
Dugan J. B. Reed John.
Dougherty John. Roeder Charles W.
Dougherty Owen. Reese Jacob.
Dunn James. Ricker Barnas L.
Eckinbin George. Ripple John.
James John L. Roberts John.
Earl John James. Roberts Patrick.
Fissel William. Saylor George B.
Fox Benjamin. Slifer George M.
Gehan Thomas. Stadem Harrison.
Gilbert Daniel. Shearer William H.
Gibson A. Smith William H.
Green W. Cameron. Smith Peter.
Hoover John W. Smith Levi.
Hade Lorenzo. Sticker Andrew.
Hartman John. Snyder Charles E.
Harper Isaac. Stump Joseph.
Hoover William. Taylor Thomas.
Irvin George. Thew Henry.
Jones Isaac. Urich Henry.
Johnson A. K. Walk Richard H.
Kel Joseph. Welch John.
Kelly Henry C. Weiss Jackson.
Kennedy Thomas. Were Harrison.
Keeler John. Wharmore William.
Knoll John. Wheeler Luther.
Lynde Henry S. Washburne Charles.
Martin Jacob. Wakeland York W.
Marion Daniel. Woodward Oliver.
Morris Joseph K. Wilson Thomas F.
Monroe Lawrence. Wertz Isaac.
Morrison James.

President Judge.—For this important position, Geo. F. Miller Esq. was named, and seems to be acquiesced in with great unanimity. For a time, he yielded to being considered a candidate—but lately, the claims of others and others upon his personal services as paramount to public interests, have been so strong and persistent, that he feels compelled to decline. It will be seen that James F. Linn, Esq. is proposed in his place. Mr. L. has not sought the office, but is willing to submit his name to consideration. He is known throughout the old county for his industry, his mastery of the law, and his unsullied integrity. Full legal and private engagements during this and next Commencement week, would prevent his calling upon the people for their votes, even if the nature of the office permitted such a course—but Tickets with his name will be found at the polls, for those who favor his election.

☞ Next week, and week after—Commencement Week, and Teachers' State Association—will tax the hospitality of our citizens to the utmost, but we trust not in vain. As the latter may never centre here again, a little extra effort will help all through easily. To this end, we commend the philosophy of the Editor of the *Mail*, who, speaking of the recent Methodist Conference at Warren, says:

"Let us venture a word of advice to the good dames who feed them. Don't make a great fuss over your guests. Preachers are no better than printers—physically, we mean. Many people spoil their hospitality by its stiffness—by overdoing the job. We have been a "pedagogue" and know all about 'bunding 'round.' Nothing is so annoying to a guest as the appearance of turning the house topsy-turvy to feed him and sleep him. Make him comfortable, by your cheerful, real, homelike hospitality; not positively uncomfortable, by a display of finery and sweetmeats which no healthy christian ought to touch. At least, this is our notion. If you don't like it, you needn't read it."

☞ Washington despatches state that great care is now being taken, to weed out of the army incompetant Officers—those who have proved to be so. We heard, weeks ago, that there were drunken, unqualified Colonels at the heads of Regiments, under whom no man would dare to be led into battle. The Manassas and other failures all have their uses in ascertaining our defects.

☞ A bunch of "Australian Wheat," a Spring variety, from the farm of John G. Brown in East Buffaloe, has been left at our office. They are very large, full heads, bearded, and said to yield 40 bush. to the acre.

☞ The *Lock Haven Press* is the old *Whig* or *Watchman*, in the charge of Messrs. WM. C. KRESS and JESSE H. BERRY—a sound "Union" paper.

☞ We learn that Lt. Brisbin of the Regular Army, (late Editor of the Bellefonte Democrat) is on his way home suffering from a wound.

☞ The closing exercises of the Summer Term of the Lewisburg Academy, under Mr. Randolph, occurred to-day.

Last week, Tuesday, hail and wind did some damage in Kelley and East Buffaloe townships.

☞ The Telegraph is responsible for much of evil as well as of good—not often intentionally, but some times productive of great error and annoyance.

The first news it sent us, last Monday, was, that the *Penn'a 4th* had suffered the most in a great Victory won at Manassas. Under the impulse of that intelligence, we penned a brief tribute to the merits of those, who, we doubted not, had fallen, of the "Infantry." Later advices show a *Defeat* instead of a Victory, and that the 4th was *not in the hard fight at all*—which rather spoiled the point of our Eulogy! We advise the boys, however, to take and preserve that paper: it was sincere, even if slightly premature, and may be the best "notice" they will ever get!

It does not become any of us who have stayed in ease and safety at home, to censure the 4th, which, (after several Massachusetts Regiments, with the 1st, 2d, 5th, and other Penn'a three months' Regiments had retired at the appointed day) chose to exercise their right of coming home the very morning their time had expired—even tho' the succeeding day happened to witness a hot engagement with the foe. They have their own reasons, doubtless—satisfactory to themselves—and are the best guardians of their own honor. There were 20 other Regiments on the field never called into action.

We protested not to *judge the motives* of others, and have neither urged nor discouraged re-enlisting or not enlisting, whether for 30 days as the N. Y. 7th did, for 90 days as others did, or for the War as many do. Every man is his own best judge, and has reasons—which others may not know—as to going and coming. The 4th were among the very first to rally in the country's greatest danger—they served their whole time, faithfully—and return loyally, with the Reserve Corps ready to take the ranks. They have well done all their sworn, promised duty. If any are disposed to find fault because they have not chosen to add to their hard-earned fame by an immediate re-enlistment, we have to say that they had all along intended to come and rest at the day named, altho' some purposed again entering the service. For the present, their places are open to all cavillers. Manassas Junction is untaken, and will remain so until our wise-above-Scott, stay-at-home heroes—our warrior-critics—have time to go down and storm that bristling point!

☞ A private letter from a member of the "Penn'a 4th," gives the following statement of their course on the 21st and their reasons for it:

"We have had a hard time of it since last Tuesday. On that day we marched for Sangster Station, 3 miles below Fairfax C.H. We expected there to cut off the enemy, but they had flown. This was as far as we were asked to go, but consented to go on to Centreville, where we arrived Friday night. Next day, our time was out, and as the boys had made every arrangement to go home on the expiration of their term, they were hard to manage—they took a vote, and carried it for home. We tried to persuade them to stay a few days longer, but they would not do it. So, on Sunday, at 4 A. M., we started back for Camp Hale, where we arrived safely at 2 P.M., a distance of 25 miles. When we were on the way about four hours' march, we heard the cannonading of our troops, and were considerably surprised at it, as, when we left camp, we had heard a rumor that *nothing would be done for a week or more—that they would not attack Bull Run Fort until all arrangements were completed*—but, by some mismanagement, the fight commenced. Many of our men wanted to return to the scene of action, but others had set their faces homeward and there was no such thing as going back. As it is, we would have been of no service. The Union troops are greatly injured, but do not believe newspaper reports—they are greatly exaggerated—the enemy's loss is treble our number. Gen. M'Dowell has given us an honorable dismissal from his Division and praises us highly for the good and ready services we have done the past three months."

☞ The 1st Penn'a. Regiment, under Col. Yohe, (in which is Capt. Wm. H. Armstrong of Easton,) have returned thro' Baltimore, their time being up. Gen. Patterson persuaded the 11th to stay with him a few days longer. Others declined, because (as alleged) there was "no chance of a fight" under him.

☞ The 4th reached Harrisburg yesterday morning, but it may take a day or two yet before they are mustered out and paid up. *P.S.*—Our boys home Sat., 4, P.M.

☞ Lewisburg Presbyterian Sunday School held a Pic nic in Cameron's woods, Tuesday last.

☞ Farmers' and Mechanics' Pic-nic at Milltburg, Saturday, 27th inst.

FRESHMAN SONG.

Wakes now the joyful lyre,
Let each heart its tribute bring,
Merry lays our music inspire
As our Freshman Song we sing.

Here's a health to good old Homer,
Thou art ruthless and modest,
Lock of good poetic numbers,
As we lay thee down to rest.

And to Blair's Belles Lettres Lectures,
Here's an everlasting curse,
Live would he to Hades,
Blair go with him to the deuce.

Shall we sing in finite numbers
Of that bore, infinity!
Oh before it spoil our slumbers,
Let it now at distance be.

Three more years bring out our "sheep skins,"
In the hall of life we'll strive,
Now our happy day's we're living,
Let us gay and happy live.

Click a-clic-lank-clic-lank-clic-lady
Click a-clic-lank-clic-lank-clic-lay
Click a-clic-lank-clic-lank-clic-lady
Hip-choo-a-clic-lank-clic-lay.

UNIV. AT LEWISBURG, July 2, 1861. ALEPH.

Enos Hawley, has been appointed Post Master in Nancy.

The Battle at Manassas.

☞ A few weeks ago, the Virginia Secessionists held half the Long Bridge leading over to Washington. They have since been driven back, step by step, from the Bridge, from Arlington Heights, and from Alexandria. Last week, our troops drove the Rebels out from Fairfax C. H., and Centreville, little towns 15 to 18 miles back from the Potomac. On Thursday, their progress was stopped by powerful batteries at Bull's Run, covering the line of Manassas itself. The following account of our capture of Bull's Run, with part of Manassas, (and their subsequent loss) is copied from the *Philadelphia Inquirer*:

On Saturday night, a council of war was held, when it was determined to make a combined attack on the Rebel lines at Bull's Run on Sunday morning. In accordance with this decision, the troops were put in motion at 2 o'clock, A. M. from about Centreville, where they had all previously concentrated. This point appears to be seven miles to the northward from Manassas Junction.

The army was ordered forward in three divisions—Gen. Tyler's to advance straight along the Warrenton turnpike to the bridge by which that road crossed Bull's Run—Col. Heintzelman's to move somewhat to the left of this, directly towards Manassas Junction—and Col. Hunter's division was to move by flank to the right to cross the run about three miles up the stream, and thence get to the rear of the Rebel batteries, and between them and the railroad. The first two of these movements were feints to engage the attention of the enemy, while Col. Hunter, who was commanding the real attack, should get far enough forward to attack the Bull's Run batteries in the rear, so as to enable both Tyler and Heintzleman to cross. All three divisions were then to unite and march down between the Run and the railroad, sweeping the field before them as they advanced.

In execution of the order of the day, Hunter's Division moved to the right, crossed Bull's Run about three miles to the west of the Warrenton Road—completely outflanked the left wing of the enemy, and drove him back towards Manassas until he arrived at the Warrenton Road, at a point about two miles south of the Run. In the meantime Gen. Tyler had moved forward on the Warrenton Road until he got to the bridge over the Run, where he was informed of the existence of the concealed batteries. He threw some shells to uncover them, without getting a response, but he prudently held back for a more favorable moment. Not so, however, with Gen. Schenck, who was to command of a brigade of this division. He was ordered forward.

We now arrive at the point where Hunter's division, having successfully turned the left of the enemy's position, was driving him before him towards Manassas, and when Tyler, under cover of this manœuvre, was to cross to the south of Bull's Run by the Warrenton road to join Hunter. To do this, he was obliged to storm the batteries guarding the pass at this point. Here it was that the gallant charges were made by the New York 69th, 79th, 71st and 13th. The batteries were taken. Hunter was sweeping on, and every part of the order of battle appeared to be in successful progress, and triumph certain. This was about three o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and it was at this time that the couriers of the press correspondents were sent to Washington, announcing the victory.

Now, however, the tide of battle turned. Gen. Johnston (though this is not absolutely clear) seems to have come out from his position on the railroad, still further west than Hunter had gone, and attacked that officer's victorious column in the rear. This of course changed the whole face of the conflict, and made it necessary for Hunter to extricate himself, instead of allowing him to open the way for Tyler and Heintzleman's Divisions.

The reinforcements from the Junction forced Tyler's troops from the captured batteries, and drove them back—then, also, or about the same time, Gen. Schenck's brigade, being very roughly handled, turned and fled. Here, and a little to the right was the scene of the bloodiest work of this fearful day—here were made those desperate charges which Russell, the correspondent of the London *Times*, says surpassed anything he saw at Solferino or in the Crimea—and here, victory was turned into disaster and defeat.

No proper appreciation of the battle, or of the stupendous odds against our army, can be had without reference to advantages possessed by the Rebels. They were upon ground of their own choice—in a position which they had occupied for months. They chose it after thorough examination—were acquainted with the whole face of the country, knew every hill, knoll, gorge, defile, road, and pass. At every point where it was possible for the Union troops to pass, there was a concealed battery. The woods, roads, hills, deep cuts and thickets fairly bristled with them. To attempt to pass, was running a gauntlet of the most formidable artillery for miles and miles. Yet, against this terrible array our men charged in the most fearless manner; but it was not in the power of man to go through them by sheer fighting. It was a field in which strategy was more wanted than it ever was in any battle in history; but this was the only element that was lacking.

A panic seized some of our troops, which resulted in greater losses of ammunition and baggage than would have occurred otherwise. Gen. M'Dowell endeavored in vain to rally at Centreville and at Fairfax, but the masses stopped not until safe within their line of entrenchments along Arlington Heights. The enemy did not pursue their advantage, except with one troop of cavalry, which was soon driven back—an evidence that they were badly used.

The whole would seem to show that, man for man, the Union men are the stronger.

Gen. Washington lost more than half his battles, as the best of men may. There is, as usual, much comment, and many condemnations of Officers engaged, and of the plans—but the matter is not yet sure—and no one should be harshly censured without full evidence of his fault. We see no reasons to doubt that the *failure* of Gen. Patterson to arrest Johnston, was the turning point (as the arrival of Blucher with his 40,000 Prussians defeated Napoleon when he had virtually gained Waterloo;) but whether Patterson is to be censured for his failure, is yet to appear.

Col. Einstein (German) is said to have been the only Penn'a Reg't on the field—the forces engaged being from New York, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Minnesota, Ohio, Connecticut, Vermont, Maine, Michigan, New Jersey, and Regulars. New England and New York sustained the brunt of the contest.

On Tuesday, Col. Einstein, U. S. Army, returned as far as Centreville, and recovered some of our heavy guns—but some were lost.

It is thought not over 20,000 men were engaged on our side, of the 55,000 near the scene—and that the Rebels had concentrated 75,000 men—a much larger, compact force, than ours.

Our loss is 500 to 700 killed, and it is believed that the Rebel loss is double or treble that of ours.

Gen. Beauregard says of the Manasses Battle—"We held our position—great slaughter on both sides." They confess to a loss of 3000.

☞ Pennsylvania has sent 7 new Regiments forward this week, and has 3 more ready. It is said that 10,000 men have already passed through Baltimore for Washington since the Manasses battle, and 60,000 more are promised. Like the fall of Sumter, the Manassas affair will stir only the deeper the great American heart!

Among the Congressmen in the fight was Col. Marston, of a New Hampshire Regiment, who is wounded—Owen Lovejoy—Ely, Foster, and many others.

Col. Cameron's body had not been found. By his request a year ago, he will be buried near his father's grave in the Lewisburg Cemetery, if found.

Gen. Johnston, Gen. Jackson, and Col. Hunter, of the Rebels, are reported killed. Beauregard had a horse shot under him. The Officers of the Rebel Army were cool, brave, and planned with great ability.

Patterson's time being about expired, he and Cadwallader are to be mustered out of service. Gen. Banks succeeds him, and Gen. Dix goes to Baltimore.

Gen. M'Clellan now takes command of the Potomac army. His scientific and military reputation point to him as the man for the place, and Government is pushing forward with unshaken confidence and renewed vigor.

It is stated that the Rebels murdered wounded soldiers with the greatest indignities—and even burned a hospital full of the dead and wounded. We hope this may prove incorrect, as a thousand other wild and contradictory stories doubtless are.

Encouraged by the temporary check on our progress in Eastern Virginia, the Secessionists it is said may make a desperate effort to turn back our forces in Central and Western Virginia.

The rebels' privateers have taken some prizes, and suffered some losses. One prize sent in was rescued by a free colored man, who killed the rebel captain and got the vessel into a free port.

Elizabeth Barett Browning, the celebrated English poetess died recently in Italy, after a long illness.

WASHINGTON, July 23.

Another battle in Missouri, in which the Unionists were victorious.

Secession leader killed in Louisville.

Gen. M'Clellan is to command the army of the Potomac—Gen. Rosencrantz to operate in Western Virginia.

Not more than 1000, some say only 300, fell at the Battle of Manassas.

The Army is to be re-organized, and then renew offensive operations.

Besides Col. Cameron, Col. Slocum of R. I., is killed, with several good Captains and other officers, and others wounded.

☞ Preaching for the Christian church, on Sunday next—10½ A.M., by Eld. Rodenbaugh and at 7½ P.M., by the Pastor, S. W. M'Daniel.

UNION MARBLE WORKS,

AT RITTER'S OLD STAND, Market St., between 4th and 5th, **Lewisburg.**

Constantly on hand a general assortment of **Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, Mantels, Marble-tops**, and furnishes MARBLE WORK, wrought from the rough ready for the setting, at the lowest cash prices. Persons in want of any article in our line, would do well by calling at our establishment before purchasing elsewhere. We are confident that we can give better work for less money than any other establishment, and at better rates.

April 15, 1861. RITTER & LINDIG.

AGENTS WANTED to sell the Lightning Sad Iron. We will give a commission or pay wages at from $[illegible] per month, to persons engaged. The Iron heats in one minute and irons a shirt in the common time. A Specimen was sent last week to Boston by the Industrial Association of Lynn, and Worcester, and at Cambridgeport, Penn'a. Address Jerome Dunham, Agent, Lewisburg, Union Co., Pa. Also agents for the Buckeye and Eureka Sad Iron Machines. Have a good machine to exchange for the same. Call between Sundays. Address R. JAMES, General Agent E. S. M. Co., Niagara Co., N. Y. [illegible]

HOW TO REGAIN LOST HEALTH.—The blood is vitalized, when it is flowing free through all the vital arteries and organs, giving life and activity to the thousands of minute fibres composing the body. The arterial system penetrates to every organ, and throws its force into every fibre, to repair the waste of the system. The vital principle is that most powerful agent within, which acting through the blood, counteracts disease and repairs the ravages of time. Nothing so invigorates and actively sustains superior to the accounts of Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, which are too familiar to the inhabitants of this country to need a word of comment. The wonderful cures which are now published in the newspapers, from the most distinguished men in the country, speak for themselves. It is enough to know that a remedy has at last been found to meet the worst forms of public and private disease, if applied in season. It is Townsend's Sarsaparilla, prepared with the utmost care to extract all virtue from the Sarsaparilla root, combined with other powerful vegetables, such as Yellow Dock, Stillingia, Mandrake, Pipsissewa, and the celebrated iodide of potassium, which is a most valuable alterative, when combined in the proper manner. Its virtues are known to all who have taken it, and it is now in the hands of every physician who knows how to cure the sick. Its effects are wonderful, and every person should try it. Sold by all druggists everywhere. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla is prepared only at his laboratory, No. 103 Ann-st., Albany, N. Y. Dr. Jacob Townsend, who is known all over the country, is a regular graduate of the Albany Medical College, and has been for years a member of the firm of Jacob Townsend & Co., Albany, N. Y. Beware of spurious imitations, which are sometimes put up in large bottles, and sold at a cheap rate. Let the sick remember that Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier, the strongest and most powerful tonic, and the most perfect alterative in the world