A Wish.

Dreary are the nights in winter,
When the north winds blow,
Shouting, shaking at the casement,
With a mighty woe—

Panting, sobbing through the darkness
Like a child that grieves;
Moaning at the doorway—creeping
Low about the eaves.

But to-night the snow is lying
In a still moonlight—
O, my love, whom Death has hidden,
Visit me to-night!

Can you hear me through the raptures
Of the shining fields?
Where the waste of rose and lily
Breath of Eden yields;

Where you walk with troops of spirits,
Purged from earthy tears—
Can you hear? For one short vision
I would linger years.

Come, my love, the snow is shining;
You may walk in white,
As upon the floor of Heaven,
If you come to-night.

Not a print of mortal treading—
It is chastely meet—
You may walk, nor fear the soiling
Of your gentle feet.

Come, the dawn will shine upon it,
The great face of day,
Like a dream, in tears and silence,
It will melt away.

Farm Garden and Household.

Rabbits are troublesome, especially when the snow is on the ground. Among the various preventives blood has been found the easiest of application, and as afficacious as any. One sprinkling will last all winter. If blood cannot be obtained readily, rub the trunks of the trees with liver or bloody meat, but this is more troublesome.

Cattle Disease in Michigan.—I am troubled with a very curious cattle disease; the symptoms are these:—The legs break out in small scurfy blotches; rub the scurf off, and it leaves a raw sore. In a few days the blotches spread all over the whole body. The animals grow poor very fast. The eyes are heavy. The animals have good appetite and eat well. Any information in regard to the disease will be thankfully received.

Removing Sheep Pelts.—Remove the pelt from the sheep as soon as possible after death, as every hour it remains on the animal damages its leather properties. Those pelts sell the best that have the feet and legs left on them as high as the knee. Avoid cutting or tearing the skin, and keep it as free from particles of flesh or fat as possible. Lay it upon the barn floor, and sprinkle it liberally with salt, and if the time can be spared, rub the salt well in with the hand. Fold the skin with the flesh side in, and lay it away where it will not be molested by dogs, cats, or smaller vermin. As the stock accumulates, if the weather is not very warm, one pelt can be laid upon the other, and very little room will be required for their storage. In about two weeks they will be sufficiently seasoned, and ready to hang up for drying. If bright, dry weather, but a few days in the sun will be required. When dry, they are ready for shipment to market, or can be piled, or what is better, hung in some dry place to await the coming of a buyer.

To Cure Scratches. — Somebody wants to know how to cure the scratches on his horse. I will give a remedy I used for years with universal success:—Take two pounds of Glauber salts, one pound of sulphur, and one-quarter pound of saltpeter; pulverised all finely together, and give one heaping tablespoonful once a day, thrown on the feed. Now for the feet. Take one pint of neat's foot oil and one-fourth pound of fine cut chewing tobacco, and simmer them together. Strain out the tobacco and bottle for use. Take Castile soap and warm water, wash the parts affected clean, and dry thoroughly before applying the oil. If the ankles are much sore it would be well to put clothes on them to keep the air from them while they are drying; when dry, anoint them well with the oil for a few days; then wash as before, dry well, and apply the oil again. If thoroughly applied, it will effect a permanent cure. Keep the feet clean, and scratches will not be likely to return.

Painting Apple-Orchards.—No man, in the review of the past season, can say that the apple-trees have done bearing. The yield has been bountiful, notwithstanding the great drought, and apples have been a drug in many communities, yet good winter apples are now bringing remunerative prices—three dollars a barrel and upwards. Thousands of barrels have been sent into New-England, and are now selling in sight of farms once blessed with productive orchards. The excuse for not planting has been the failure of the old trees to bear. Why should they bear, given over as they have been to utter neglect for a whole generation? A tree can no more bear fruit without nourishment than a cow can give milk without fodder. There are orchards in the older parts of the country well fed and as productive as ever. There was never more encouragement to plant good varieties of the apple than now. There is no danger of overstocking the market with good, sound winter apples. Even in this year of plenty, the long-keeping varieties will bring good prices. Every farm should have its orchard.

The Hoof Disease in New England.—The cattle of New England are now threatened with a new peril—the hoof and mouth disease, which has recently been introduced from Canada, and has been very destructive in England. Says the Boston *Traveller*: "There have already been some cases of the disease at Brighton, it having been brought there by beef cattle coming to that market. A veterinary surgeon in Boston has been called to Connecticut, where he found a herd recently, numbering sixty cattle, all of which have been attacked by the disease within a few days. The owner of the herd, about one week ago, bought a cow of a drover, which is supposed to have come from Canada. The animal was then slavering and frothing at the mouth, and within three days nearly every one of the whole herd was affected. Some of them are already dead, and the hoofs have come off others. The blood seems to be changed in its character, and the rapid spread of the disease at the hoof is doubtless owing in part to imperfect circulation. The flesh resembles boiled meat, and is wholly unfit for food. The odor from the diseased animals is terribly offensive, and the disease makes itself known by unmistakable signs, the first indication being the frothing at the mouth, which is partly open, with the nostrils closed, the joints stiff, an unwillingness to move, and an occasional stretching backward of the hind leg.

Wintering Sheep.—Gibson Burns, of Red Stone, Fayette County, Penn., wrote asking whether it was better during the winter to confine sheep to yards and shelter, or to give them a field in connection with the shelter, and allow them to graze at large? He has practiced the latter method for some ten years, always endeavoring to have a good coat of grass on the field, and he thinks he thus saves largely in rough feed, yet the increase is small during the cold weather. "The past fall," he says, "I had concluded to pen my flocks to feed for April market, when I saw that Warren Leland didn't pen his geese, and why should I pen my wethers? for all our grandmothers penned and stuffed geese, while few penned and fed sheep. And Warren Leland is held up as high authority, while our grandmother's methods are 'gone where the woodbine twineth.' But what I wish to know is, whether any of our correspondents have tried the two methods, and are able to give definite results? John Johnston gives the yarding process, but does not say that he ever tried the other. The meat question is a very important one, and all the light that can be thrown on it will be gladly received." Mr. Reade said that all exercise in fattening animals is a waste of material. They should be kept quiet—the less exercise and annoyance they have, the better. Sheep should, therefore, be kept in dry stables, having ready access to pure water, and, if fed with abundant and proper food, they will do best. Mr. Curtis said that Mr. Jurian Winne, a very successful sheep raiser, had found that the sheep he kept on the second floor of his barn, where they saw nobody but their feeder, did best.

General News Summary.

The State debt of Maine is $8,068,000.

The drowning of her son has made a lady in Albany insane.

Tours estimates the number of French troops at 740,000 men.

A street peddler of Newark has left $30,000 worth of real estate.

They "dedicated" a new stable in Boston, by holding a ball in it.

Gipsies are permanently located at several points in New York State.

Accidents are of almost daily occurrence in the mills of Cohoes, N. Y..

Michigan is called the Massachusetts and Iowa the Vermont of the West.

Woodchuck can not be legally killed in N. Y., from January 1, to July 4.

The ice-cutters are active and confident throughout the Eastern States.

The United States has 800 consulate offices in various parts of the world.

The Cathedral of Notre Dame is eleven miles from the nearest Prussian gun.

The oldest fossil known has been discovered in the Adirondack Mountains.

Florida wants more Swedes, and is taking means of alluring them thither.

It is rumoured in St. Paul that Riel, of Red river notoriety, has been poisoned.

The accrued interest on the Pacific Railroad bonds, to January, amounts to over $8,000,000.

A private telegram from St. Paul says that Senator Windom of Minnesota will get the long term.

A Vermonter sues a neighbor for $10,000 because he brought malignant smallpox into his family.

A Prussian column recently lost 300 men by drowning in an attempt to cross the Loire on the ice.

There are 12,000 bushels of potatoes stored at Poultney, N. Y., awaiting a rise in the city markets.

There will be fifty-three Sabbaths in the year 1871, the first and last days of the year being Sundays.

Fifty-nine newspapers in towns and cities on the Pacific coast have perished during the present year.

The machine for making ginger snaps lately invented, has a capacity for making 560 snaps per minute.

In Sheffield, England, it is proposed to severly punish all pawnbrokers who take pledges from children.

No more killing or selling of quail in New York State from January 1, until the 20th day of October next.

The *Artisan*, from Philadelphia for Bremen threw overboard 900 casks of petroleum during the voyage.

In the Maine Legislature Chas. Buffam is President of the Senate, and E. R. Smith Speaker of the House.

The United States Treasury will sell $4,000,000 of coin and purchase $5,000,000 of bonds the present month.

In the Delaware Legislature Charles Gooding was elected Speaker of the Senate and Sewell C. Biggs of the House.

The Boston city common council has appropriated $75,000 for the erection of a soldiers monument on Boston common.

Cincinnati has built twenty-eight steam vessels during the year just past, with an aggregate tonnage of 11,648 tons.

An attempt will be made in the Pennsylvania Legislature this year to pass an act for the revision of the State constitution.

It is reported that the Prussian cavalry has become almost useless since the recent snows and frost, as the horses are smooth-shod.

The official returns to the Secretary of State of Indiana, show that the average Democratic majority on the State ticket at the late election was 2,864.

A Catalogue of the University of Deseret contains the names of fifty-six of Brigham Young's children of both sexes, who are pupils in the institution.

The State of Maine is paying about three-quarters of a million of dollars annually to support the common schools, which is about $8 a scholar.

New counterfeit $10 bills on the Farmers' and Manufacturers' National Bank of Poughkeepsie, are in circulation in Pittsburg, Penn., and Philadelphia.

The Duke of Aosta, King of Spain, has landed at Cartagena. He was received with enthusiasm by the people, and departed soon afterward for Madrid.

The ice-boat "Chesapeake," used for breaking up the ice in the harbor of Baltimore, burst her boiler a few days ago, killing one man and wounding several others.

It is stated that the French prisoners confined in the fortresses near the Rhine, conspired to revolt and escape on Christmas Eve, but the project was discovered and defeated.

A proclamation has been issued by the Prussian Government placing under blockade all the ports of France now occupied or hereafter occupied by the German forces.

The Senate Committee on Gubernatorial Votes of Maine reports that Sidney Perham has 54,901 votes, and Charles W. Roberts 45,733, and there were 38 scattering.

The United States steamer "Saranac," which left Honolulu, S. I., for San Francisco four months ago has not been heard from since, and there is much anxiety concerning her fate.

The West Wisconsin Railroad Company was one of the first to pay its January interest in full. Such promptness is worthy of note in these days of Railroad repudiation.

The stoppage of distilleries is common the country over. Illinois whiskey factories are nearly all idle, as are those of Kentucky. One year ago that branch of the business was brisk.

Orders have been sent to Fort Scott, Kansas, to remove settlers from the Miami Indian reservation. This includes about 75,000 acres of land, on which 3,000 to 4,000 settlers have made valuable improvements.

The statistics of the wool trade of San Francisco for 1870 show aggregate receipts of about twenty million pounds. The average price has been about twenty cents, making the wool clip for the year worth $4,000,000.

Marshal Prim, of Spain, who was assassinated, has died from the effect of his wounds. His death has produced a profound sensation of grief, and great indignation is manifested everywhere against his assassins.

King Victor Emmanuel has entered the city of Rome, His reception was most enthusiastic. The city was illuminated. The King appeared on the balcony of the Quirinal Palace, and was cheered by an immense assemblage.

A letter from an officer at the German headquarters has been published in London, It states that the project of a war upon Great Britain was planned out as exactly that of a war against France, long before the present struggle begun.

The intensely cold weather causes fearful mortality among the German wounded. Nearly all the occupants of fifty-six carriages filled with soldiers wounded in the assault on Belfort, were frozen to death before the train reached Chatenois.

The New Spanish Ministry has been completed as follows: Serrano, President of the Council. Martas, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Montero Rios, Minister of Justice. Beranger, Minister of Marine. Sagasta, Minister of the Interior. Ulloa, Minister of Public Works. Ayala, Minister of the Colonies.

Brigham Young.—A correspondent says he has seen in Salt Lake City, in the theatre, 39 of Brigham's wives and 156 females who were either his wives, daughters, or grand-daughters. Most of the young farmers had only two, many only one wife. He has known, he says, full brothers and sisters forced to marry by Brigham Young. He had seen it stated in some of the papers that Young might soon die. He looked good for 50 years longer, and the writer believed it to be from his strict temperance since early youth. Brigham Young's wives were compelled to do manual labor "to keep the devil out of their heads," in the language of Brigham.

How Prussian Soldiers are Buried.

A letter from Cassel says: As I sit down to write the funeral cortege of a Prussian soldier is passing my window. Almost every day three or four of these mournful processions march by, wending their way to the spot where soldiers and citizens alike "sleep well" "after life's fitful fever" is at an end.

Even in death, rank, which the living so sedulously presbrve and respect, asserts its power. Its splendors are displayed to their full extent for the lofty, while its favors are totally withheld from the obscure.

The mortal remains of the common soldier are encased in a plain board coffin, which is enveloped in a black pall, and thus, borne upon the shoulders of six comrades, is conveyed to its final resting place. Upon the coffin-lid rest the helmet and sabre, the former burnished brightly, and encircled with a wreath of immortelles, the latter returned forever to its scabbard, bound with a white ribbon and garlanded with flowers. Two squads of soldiers in full uniform lead the van and bring up the rear. Their arms are shouldered instead of reversed, as we have them. They march to three or four muffled drums. Between the two squads are the twelve bearers, who relieve each other at intervals, the officiating clergyman, and occasionally a few friends of the deceased in civil attire.

The cortege of an officer of rank, however, is formed by the garrison of the town, led by its fine military band. There are stationed in this town at present the entire Eightieth Prussian, or First Hessian infantry regiment, a battalion of the Eighty-third, or Third Hessian infantry regiment, a battery of the Eleventh artillery, and a battalion of huzzars. I saw the entire force recently escorting the catafalque of a Major of Cuirassiers of a noble Hessian Family to his grave, and they made a most imposing spectacle, the infantry and the brilliancy of the cavalry and artillery contrasting finsly the one with the other. In addition to the military escort, the catafalque was attended by a multitude of the hired mourners in their voluminous cloaks and cocked hats, who are paid to attend funerals in this country. The burial casket, elaborately carved from oak, was richly decked with garlands, and ribbons twined about the side-arms of the deceased, and green boughs, strange emblems for the warrior's bier, lent their grace and verdure to the grim surroundings of death. The riderless charger was led in the rear. An immense train of carriages, many of them empty, and people on foot, completed the procession. The female relatives and friends were not seen in the procession, which is composed entirely of men, horses and vehicles. Indeed, women always remain at home on such occasions, in this country and in Europe generally. The deaf ears of the dead soldiers were greeted by the customary salute, and the grand yet solemn strains of one of Beethoven's funeral marches added their mournful charm to the ceremony.

In thinking of this war we are apt to picture to ourselves universal joy in Germany and universal sorrow in France, but there is deep and wide-spread lamentation in Germany, the more conspicious from the rejoicing with which it is contrasted and surrounded. The people were measurably prepared for the first losses of war; tremendous though they were, they purchased brilliant success. Then came a season of comparative quietude, during which hopes of a cessation of hostilities were constantly rising, for the victories which had been achieved seemed to point to this as a speedy result. But now winter is here, and the brave boys are still away in France enduring the severest hardships, and being cut off by the hundred. This is a severe trial to the people, who had hoped to celebrate their Christmas festival with the fathers, brothers, and husbands whom the hard fortunes of war had torn from them, once more at home.

Have You Seen M'Laughlin?

I mean to tell you the true story of the M'Laughlin affair which was funny in conception and provoked no ill will. Mike Walsh, the noted politician of New York, was standing in Broadway, conversing with a gentleman of respectable position in society. A most miserable wretch, in the last stages of filth and destitution, rags on his body and carbuncles on his nose, came up, spoke to Mike, shook hands and walked on.

"Why, Mr. Walsh," said his friend, "how can you keep such associations? Don't you know that they detract from your respectability, even?"

Mike answered, with a great show of indignation—"Why, don't you know who that is? It is M'Laughlin. He is the best known man in town. You may turn up your nose; but I'll bet you a basket of champagne that he'll be more sought for during the next two days than any one else."

His friend laughed, and accepted the bet. Mike started off, and the first friend he met, he asked—"Have you seen M'Laughlin?"

"What M'Laughlin?"

"I don't know. He comes from California, and he has a package for you. I don't know what is in it. It's very heavy."

Now this was in the height of the gold fever. Every one nearly had some friend or kinsman at the gold fields, and every one expected a few nuggets as specimens. So this man just saying—"I'll bet it was from Ben Hooper," asked where M'Laughlin was to be found.

"I don't know," was the answer. "He said he was going to the Pewter Mug."

Mike made for the Pewter Mug by a short cut and put the Widow Lynch on the scent. She was to tell applicants he had been there, but had gone over to the City Hall. In the same way, he went to all the leading drinking saloons and public places, sending all the acquaintances he had on the same bootless errand, always to find that Mac had gone to some other drinking place, and thence to another, and so on *ad infinitum*.

The whole town was exercised about M'Laughlin and his mysterious package. All day Friday it was moderate; but at length the "sell" was comprehended by the original victims, who proceeded to take in all their own circle of acquaintance. Till after midnight the drinking places were thronged by anxious searches after M'Laughlin. Every one, on reflection, remembered him—some could describe him very accurately, though these descriptions were very diverse; and some of the seekers went home quite in liquor to renew the search the next day.

So they did, and though the Sunday papers exposed the trick, the excitement continued during Monday, and only died out on Tuesday. There was even a green victim or two during the remainder of the week.

Mike friend paid the bet. There are men now alive who believe they have been swindled by M'Laughlin, who was entrusted with gold for them by some unknown friend, and successfully eluded pursuit.

WEATHER REPORTS.—The number of places of observation of the Weather Signal Service is increasing, and has now reached thirty. The usefulness of the signals has been fully demonstrated sooner than was expected, and many times the cost of establishing the service has already been saved to the country. Along the Lakes the officers can now confidently predict the approach and violence of a storm from twelve to twenty-four hours in advance of its arrival. The office has had evidence that the timely warning given of the coming of one of the recent great storms on the Lakes saved property to the value of $1,000,000.

MINNESOTA.—The Message of the Governor of Minnesota shows the finances to be in good condition, the total receipts for the year from all sources being $723,969, and the disbursements $595,505. The State bonded debt is reduced to $284,503. The total realization from real and personal property for 1870 was $95,406,397. The school fund has been increased to $2,500,000 by the sale of lands.

"Arthur," said a good-natured father to his young hopeful, "I did not know until to-day that you had been whipped last week." "Did'nt you, pa," replied the hopeful, "I knew it at the time."

French and German Siege Artillery.

A military correspondent of the London *Times* supplies some interesting information as to the relative powers of the attack and defence of Paris. He says:

The guns mounted on the forts of Paris are quite equal in power to any that the besiegers could bring opposite to them. If the German batteries were to bombard the city it could only be after having reduced all the forts within easy range, otherwise the batteries firing against the city would be exposed to bombardment in their turn from permanent forts with bomb-proof cover at a comparatively short range. To reduce one fort might be an easy task if the fort stood alone; but each member of the encircling guardians of Paris supports, and is in its turn supported by others; so that, were one to fall, no large force could march through the gap thus made without being exposed to the concentrated fire of many heavy guns, such guns as have never been used in war until now, if we except the isolated rounds fired from the Affondatore during the battle of Lissa.

The forts are armed with heavy ship guns, breech-loading all of them, made of cast iron, and strengthened by steel hoops round those portions of the piece most exposed by the shock of the explosion. The guns are rather untrustworthy in strength, but, under the present circumstances, there is time enough available to take any precautions that may be thought advisable. So far as is known, the gun of highest calibre now in Paris has a bore measuring more than ten inches across its diameter. The projectile weighs little short of 500 pounds, but a comparatively large charge cannot be used on account of the danger of bursting, unless the Russian plan of burying the piece in the earth be tried, as men say it has been lately. There are rumors of a wonderful new gun of huge dimensions found accidentally in Paris, and soon to be used against Versailles. There is no doubt that a gun can be made, and has been made in England, capable of such work.

The nearest approach to Versailles from the French side has been made by a gunboat, which has come close up to the bridge at Sevres. The distance, as the crow flies is less than five miles, about 8,500 yards. English artillerists have not, with some exceptions, aimed at building guns for extraordinary ranges; yet 8,500 yards, the distance between the French gunboat and the royal quarters at Versailles, has been more than attained over and over again by English guns, and I believe lately by French guns for the forts. An experiental Armstrong 32-pounder, weighing only 26 cwt. with a charge of 6 lbs. and an elevation of 33 deg. sent its projectile 9,153 yards. The range was carefully measured. Mr. Whitworth states that his little 3-pounder, fired at Southport, attained a range of 9,688 yards. The long experimental 7-inch gun of six tons, designed by Mr. Lynall Thomas, with 25 lbs. of powder, propelling a shot of 275 lbs., and fired with an elevation of 87½ deg., ranged 10,075 yards. There have been several other instances of long ranges, and there would be more but for the general uselessness of firing at distances where no aim can possibly be taken.

Horticultural School for Women.

Among the good things inaugerated by the Woman's Club, in Boston, says *Old and New* is the Horticultural School for Woman. The plan was for a considerable time, on paper only; but the outlines drawn, the best authorities were consulted for the filling out. Two years elapsed after the proposition, before an attempt was made to realize it; and it was not until last Spring, when it seemed necessary to make the intention a fact or to drop it, that a local habitation was given to the name.

The place hired for the use of the school (at a rent of $1,200 a year), is on the shore of "Baptist Pond," Newton Centre, Mass., near the depot of the Hartford and Erie Railroad. The house is in good condition, warmed by steam, and is capable of accommodating eighteen scholars, The greenhouse, sixty by twenty-one feet, has a new addition built in a *work womanlike* manner, the boards being nailed on, and the glazing done, by the girls. This is seventeen feet square. The whole enclosure contains 3,500 plants: all of which, after being set, have been potted once, and most of them twice, involving a great amount of work. Since the middle of July, the table has been abundantly supplied with vegetables from the garden.

The hour for breakfast is half-past seven; the next half hour is free, thence, till noon, work in the garden or green-house by one and all. From one to two is the leisure hour. From two to three, except Saturdays, a lecture is delivered in the school-room. The blackboard is used in each lecture, the drawings being plants variously pruned. Each pupil takes notes of the lecture, and makes a record also of every day's work; thus obtaining a most useful hand-book for future Summers. From three to four there is a class in bouquet-making, flower-packing, or some other department, in which all can be instructed at once. From four, in Summer, until nearly dark, the out-of-door work is continued, with an interruption, at six, for tea.

"How do you spend your evenings?" is a question that has been asked those ladies so often, and with so evident a suspicion of yawning, that they desire an explicit statement to be made. The necessary materials were not, however, gathered for this; but the impression conveyed of the evening hours was so pleasant as to awaken the desire, had it been practicable, to see for myself. They do, however, confess reluctantly since it is not in the line of their profession, to the need of a piano.

Coal Trade of Pennsylvania for 1870.

Despite the periodic strikes, which affect the production of portions of the great coal fields, the totals of tons mined annually shows an increased transportation to market. By the official reports of the leading railroads and canals of Pennsylvania, it appears that the total of anthracite coal carried by them, in 1870, was 16,889,505 tuns. Of this amount, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and its many branches contributed 4,694,604 tuns, from the Schuylkill coal region; one-twentieth of this product was shipped to Westward consumers, and nearly 125,000 tuns were used on lateral roads. The Lehigh Valley Railroad shipped 3,660,551 tuns, two-thirds of which came from Hazleton, and one-fifth from Beaver Meadow-road carried North 669,843 tuns, and South 1,678,258 tuns, amounting to 2,348,101 tuns, and an increase of 784,118 tuns, over 1869. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, by railroad and canal, transported 2,143,134 tuns, a gain of 546,407 tuns, for 1870. It obtained from the Wyoming region 1,247,809 tuns; from Hazleton, 316,324 tuns, and from Mauch Chunk, 266,036 tuns. Almost the entire total were forwarded east of Mauch Chunk, two-thirds being sent by rail. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company forwarded 2,364,673 tuns, an increase of 839,060 tuns. The Summit Branch Railroad shipped 446,101 tuns, beside 77,410 tuns, by canal from Millersburg. The Shamakin region shipped 488,314 tuns; the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company, 295,720 tuns; and the Northern Central carried 213,615 tuns. In addition, 478,184 tuns of bituminous coal were carried by the Reading Railroad, and 313,922 tuns of semi-bituminous coal by the Huntington and Broad Top Mountain Railroad.

GRIT.—The Rochester *Democrat & Chronicle* apologized to its readers on Monday morning for presenting them with a half sheet, its printing establishment having suffered seriously from fire during the night preceding. The *Democrat* quietly remarked that "the press was run until the belt was burned by the fire."

A DELEGATION of New Bedford fishermen were before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, asking for immediate relief for losses sustained by the privateer Alabama. They say that at least one-third of the Alabama claims belong to New Bedford men.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

In the Senate a resolution calling for information on San Domingo matters was adopted.

A bill passed amending the Funding act of last session so as to increase the issue of five per cent. bonds to $500,000,000.

A resolution was adopted directing the Finance Committee to inqure into the expediency of imposing a tax of one dollar on every applicant for an office having a salary of not less than $1,000.

A Select Committee has been appointed to investigate the charges of blockade-running recently made against Senator Sprague. The Senate ordered Dr. Bent to be paid $25,000 for a house that had been destroyed at Paducah, Ky., by order of a Federal officer.

Bills were introduced prohibiting the appropriation of money raised by taxation to any religious object. In favor of Trans-Pacific cables; appropriating $250,000 for the completion of the harbor of Duluth, Minn.; allowing Gen. Schenck $2,500 extra salary.

The House gave Mr. Schenck, Minister to England, $2,500 a year extra salary. The New York Chamber of Commerce asked for assistance in laying an ocean cable.

Resolution adopted inquiring into the Paraguay affair.

A bill was reported to provide for the consolidation of the Indian tribes, and to organize a system of government in the Indian Territory, and was recommitted.

A bill was introduced to create additional collection districts in Texas and to make the city of Sabine Pass a port of entry.

In the House a bill was introduced to set apart all public moneys received from the sale of public lands for five years for the benefit of common schools.

A bill to regulate the manner of making appointments in the civil service. A resolution was adopted requesting the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill for the repeal of the income tax. The bill for the construction of a military and postal railway from Washington to New York was discussed.

The Public Debt Statement.

The following is a recaptitulation of the debt statement of the United States:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at six per cent	$1,720,775,400 00
Bonds at five per cent	214,267,300 00
Principal	$1,935,342,700 00
Interest	45,930,828 49
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money	
Certificate of indebtedness at four per cent	$678,362 41
Navy Pension Fund at three per cent	14,000,000 00
Certificates at three per cent	43,550,000 00
Principal	$58,228,362 41
Interest	446,631 29
Debt on which Interest has ceased since Maturity.	
Principal	$7,315,822 26
Interest	631,151 35
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Old demand and legal tender notes	$356,101,086 00
Fractional currency	39,995,089 38
Coin certificates	26,149,000 00
Principal	$422,245,175 38
Unclaimed Pacific R. R. bonds	13,695 01
Total Debt.	
Principal	2,423,132,060 05
Interest	47,022,306 14
Total	$2,470,154,366 19
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	$107,802,280 95
Currency	30,284,291 49
Total	$138,086,572 54
Debt less cash in Treas. Jan. 1, 1871	$2,332,067,793 75
Debt less cash in Treas. Dec. 1, 1870	2,334,308,494 65
Decrease of debt during the past month	2,240,700 90
Decrease of Debt since March 1, 1870	106,260,683 42

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

The following is a statement of bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad companies, interest payable in lawful money, under the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864; rate of interest six per cent., payable thirty years from date of the authorizing acts of January and July:

Public Debt Statement.

Name of Railway.	Principal outstanding.	Interest accrued not yet paid.
Central Pacific	$25,881,000 00	$776,430 00
Kansas Pacific	6,303 000 00	189 090 00
Union Pacific	27,236,512 00	817,095 36
Central Branch U'n Pacific	1,600,000 00	48,000 00
Western Pacific	1,970,000 00	59,100 00
Sioux City and Pacific	1,628,320 00	48,849 60
Total	$64,618,832 00	$1,938,564 96

Name of Railway.	Interest paid by the U. S.	Interest repaid by transport'n of mails, &c.	Balance of interest p'd by the U. S.
Cent. Pac.	$3,261,767 84	$241,638 70	$3,020,129 14
Kan. Pac.	1,212,993 09	768,148 66	444,844 43
U'n Pac.	3,713,371 05	1,434,952 33	2,278,918 72
Cent. Br'ch U'n Pac.	301,808 26	7,401 92	294,406 34
W. Pac.	131,197,36	8,281 25	122,916 11
Sioux City and Pac.	194,207 89	396 08	193,811 81
Total	$8,815,345 49	$2,460,818 94	$6,354,526 55

The debt statement incorporated among other new features a tabular statement of bonds purchased by the Treasury Department on account of the sinking and special funds, in which the following appears:

Principal of bonds	$165,590,750 00
Amount paid in currency	187,298,221 37
Currency value of Int. accrued on bonds bought flat	30,848 92
Net cost in currency	187,267,372 45
Net cost estimated in gold	151,520,442 94
Average prem. on total purchases to Jan. 1, in cur	13 09
Average cost, in gold, of total purchases to Jan. 1	91 50

Decrease of Chinese Immigration.—The last steamer from China brought only sixty-nine Chinese. For some time past the departures of these people from this port have been more than the arrivals. The number resident in this city is estimated to be less by 2,000 than it was a year ago; and the number in the whole State is probably not over 37,000; whereas a year or two ago it was from 40,000 to 50,000. There has been an excess of arrivals over departures for 1870, thus far, of about 7,000; but this excess has not been concentrated in San Francisco, while death and immigration to other States and Territories have reduced the total number in California considerably.—*San Francisco Paper.*

A Good and Safe Investment.

The West Wisconsin Railroad Company now offer a limited amount of their first mortgage seven per cent. gold-bearing bonds free of Government tax. Interest on these bonds is paid semiannually in gold. The bonds are sold at 90 sents, with accrued interest. All the Company's property, including 155 miles of road; a magnificent land grant of over one million acres of fine timber and farming lands are included in the mortgage, making it not only secure, but one of the safest invesments now before the public. The road will be built to St. Paul this season, and the latter city has taken one-half of the bonds necessary to complete the road. It connects with the Chicago and Northwestern, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Illinois Central, Green Bay and Mississippi Railroads, and offers an outlet for the great railroad system of St. Paul and the Northwest, making much the shortest and most direct route between St. Paul, Chicago, Milwaukee and the East. 125 miles of road is now running and the iron is on hand for the balance. The net earnings of the road already more than pay the interest on the bonds. The road has been built economically and is carefully managed. Its offices are open at all times to the investigation of the public, and every assurance is given that no better investment is offered than in the gold-bearing, seven per cent. bonds of the West Wisconsin Railroad Company. The Chamber of Commerce of the city of Milwaukee by resolution and report strongly recommended the bonds as an investment, and the officers of the West Wisconsin Railroad as reliable men and thorough railroad managers. Bonds may be had at the following-named offices, from either of which pamphlets showing the condition of the same may be obtained: Towers, Giddings & Torrey, 74 State street, Boston, Mass.; White, Morris & Co., 29 Wall street, New York city; James Sloan, Jr., Farmers and Merchants National Bank, Baltimore, Maryland.

Review of the Wholesale Market.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Flour—firmer. Superfine, $5.75; Spring extra, $6.25; Superfine State, $5 75; extra State, $6.10 a $6.35; extra Western, $6 a 6.25.

Wheat—No. 2 spring new crop, $1.34; No. 1 do., $1.45; red and amber Western, $1.42 a 1.52; Genesee, $1.50 a 1.65; State, $1.65 a $1.75.

Corn—Mixed Western, 76c. a 80c.; yellow Jersey, 80c. at 82c.

Rye—Western, 98c.; $1.04 a 1.08.

Barley—Canada West, $1.05 a 1.12; State, 80c. a 85c.

Oats—60c. at 62c.

Hay—Bale hay, $1.20 to 1.40 per 100lbs.

Hops—6c. a 15c. for new crop; 6c. at 10c. for yearlings and 1c. a 3c. for older growth, ꝑ lb.

Molasses—New crop Porto Rico, 30c. a 55c.; new crop Cuba at 20c. a 35c.; New Orleans at 60c. a 75c. per gallon.

Petroleum—Crude, 12¾c. per gallon; shipping crude, 17c. a 17½c. here, and 15½c. a 16c. at Philadelphia. At the Creek, upper road deliveries have been inactive at $3.40 a 3.45, and lower at $3.50 a 3.55 per bbl.; refined oil, 22½c.

Pork—$25 for new, and $19.50 for old mess.

Dressed Hogs—8½c. at 9c.

Lard—11½c. a 12½c.

Beef—$10 to 15 for plain, and $15 a $17.50 for extra mess.

Butter—State, inferior to fancy, 20c. a 42c., and Western, inferior to fancy, 13c. a 33c.

Cheese—5c. a 16½c., as extremes, for very common to fancy factory.

Whiskey—92c. at 92½c. per gallon.

THE CATTLE MARKET.

Buffalo.—Kentucky steers (1,258lbs.) at $562; (1,255 lbs.) at $7; Canada, (1,062 lbs.) at $5,80; steers and cows, averaging 887 lbs., $4.50; steers and cows, averaging 1,005 lbs., at $5 25. Sheep, Canada, 106 to 108 lbs., at $6 a 6.50. Hogs, $6.30 a 6.40.

New York.—Sheep, 5c. a 6¼c., lambs, 7¼c.; calves, $15; hogs, 7⅛c. to 7½; steers and oxen 11½ to 14c.

Albany.—Cattle quiet—but few in market. Sheep and Lambs—common, 4c.; common to good, 4c. a 5c.; good to choice State and Western, 5c. a 6¼c.; and extra Canada, 7c. a 7¼c. Hogs—no sales to report.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Flour firm; spring extras, $6. Wheat firm; No. 2 spring $1.11. Corn, 4½c.; Oats, 39c. for No. 2; Rye, 75c. for No. 2 barley, 70c. a 75c. Highwines, 85c. Mess Pork, $18.50. Lard, 11½c. a 11¾c. Meats unchanged. Dressed hogs, $6.80. Live hogs, $5,80 a 6.25

BUFFALO MARKET.

Flour firm. Wheat—Club at $1.25. Corn firm, 63c. at 64c. Oats—No. 2 Western at 53c. Barley and Rye neglected. Highwines, 93c.

An Express Robbery.

Just as the 8:20 Boston train started from the Union depot in Albany, to cross the Hudson River Bridge, a man sprang into the American Express Company's car and shot the express messenger, Thos. A. Halpine, through the neck, in the right eye and in the right ear. The robber then took the keys from the messenger and opened the safe, from which he abstracted $2,259 in bills. He accomplished all this while crossing the bridge, and on arriving at East Albany depot some minutes after, the wounded messenger crawled to the door of the car and attracted attention. He was immediately taken to the City Hospital, and, notwithstanding his terrible wounds, was able to converse and to give an account of the robbery. Halpine resides in Albany. His recovery is not considered possible. The robber is described as about 5 feet 10 inches high, wearing a mustache and goatee, and was dressed in dark clothes, and had on a dark cap. The detectives are on the alert, and the early capture of the robber and murderer is hoped for.

A Cleveland dentist, in want of a good job, endeavored to persuade a young lady who called to have a back tooth out, that she ought to part with all her front teeth and have a new set. The lady refused to gratify him. As she now alleges, he put her under the influence of gas, and when she was brought back to consciousness by the pain she discovered, to her amazement and indignation, that the irrepressible operator had three of her sound front teeth out, and was evidently intending to make a clean job of it. There was a lively scene for a short time, and a little while after a warrant was served upon the dentist, upon the woman's affidavit, charging him with assault and battery.

Treasury Payments.—The following are the disbursements of the United States Treasury Department for the month of December, exclusive of the interest paid on account of the redemption of the public debt:

Civil and miscellaneous	$5,294,642 77
War	5,259,760 73
Navy	2,248,030 33
Interior, pensions and Indians	1,720,135 99
Total	$15,522,569 82

An Established Remedy.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches," are widely known as an established remedy for *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarsenesc* and other troubles of the *Throat and Lungs*. Their good reputations and extensive use has brought out their imitations, represented to be the same. Obtain only "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"

Chapped hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections, cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the **Juniper Tar Soap**, made by **Caswell, Hazard & Co.**, New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

Defensive Medication.

Investigation is as necessary for the protection of the human body against disease when unhealthy influences are abroad, as iron armor and granite casements are for the protection of ships and fortresses when assailed by shot and shell. Hence, it is desirable when those potent enemies of vitality, damp and cold, pervade the air we breathe, to put the system in the best possible condition to encounter them. The stomach is the organ by which every other organ is nourished and sustained, and therefore upon its vigorous and regular action depends, in a great measure, the capacity of the system to resist the assaults of the invisible enemies of health and life by which, at this inclement season, it is surrounded. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an admirable tonic and regulating medicine for all seasons, is never more needed than in winter, when the torpifying influence of a chilly atmosphere affects all the vital functions, and renders the body extremely susceptible. By toning the digestive organs, and the liver, and the bowels with this unequalled vegetable specific, a physical condition is attained which seems to be proof against all varieties of temperature, and that is inimical in the air of winter. Defensive medication is a precaution which should never be neglected when danger is present, and therefore a course of the Bitters at this season is particularly desirable, especially for the feeble and sickly. As a remedy for biliousness, dyspepsia, nervousness, and bowel complaints, there is nothing comparable to this wholesome restorative.

7 per Cent Gold Interest
[FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.]
FIRST MORTGAGE
LAND GRANT
SINKING FUND BONDS
OF THE
West Wisconsin R.R. Co.
FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN FROM JANUARY, 1870, AND CONVERTIBLE INTO STOCK AND RECEIVABLE AS CASH FOR LANDS AT PAR.
LAND GRANT OF OVER ONE MILLION ACRES FROM GOVERNMENT.
Upon which, together with the Road and all its Property, these Bonds are a FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE.
Exempted by Legislature from Taxes upon its Lands for 15 Years.
120 Miles Road built, from which Income is derived, with rapidly increasing receipts.
But 34 Miles more Road to build, for which the iron is already purchased, and all the work under contract.
An Air-Line from St. Paul and the North West to Milwaukee and Chicago.
LANDS ESTIMATED WORTH $8,000,000. TOTAL AMOUNT OF MORTGAGE $4,000,000.
Price, 90c. with Accrued Interest.
The Coupons are payable January and July.
The connections of this road with the Northern Pacific and the whole North West, as well as its Eastern connections, will be seen from a Pamphlet and Map, which can be obtained at the office of
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
29 Wall Street, New York,
AND
TOWER, GIDDINGS & TORREY,
74 State Street, Boston,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company.
J. SLOAN, Jr.,
Cashier Farmers' & Merchants' National Bank,
Baltimore, Maryland

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AGENTS WANTED.—Local and Traveling. Articles bran new. Ready sales and large profits. Catalogues and samples free. Address NEW YORK MANUFACTURING CO., 21 Courtland St., N. Y.

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Relieves most violent paroxysms in *five minutes*, and effects a speedy cure. Price $2 by mail.
THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN
Colors the whiskers and hair a beautiful BLACK or BROWN. It consists of *only one preparation*. 75 cents by mail. Address S. C. UPHAM, No. 721 Jayne Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. Sold by all Druggists.

BOYS! WHISKERS IN SIX WEEKS. Send 25 cents to ROBERT DUNCAN, Fort Payne Station, Alabama.

MUTILATED CURRENCY WANTED. Send by mail, and the value less a small discount will be returned prompt. Address, F. E. GALLAGHER, 1,503 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware.

MARK YOUR TOOLS. Any one can know how to write indelibly on Iron, Steel, and other metals, by sending 25 cents for printed instructions to JOHN W. ARMSTRONG, Johnsburgh, Warren Co., N. Y.

BARREL OF FLOUR FREE, ($7 cash)! for Twenty subscribers to my great New York DOLLAR MAGAZINE—Got in one day—$1.50 Engraving free to all! One year for five subscribers. Sample 10 cts. Beautiful 25 ct. Engraving free. T. B. MINER, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

$5000 REWARD
for a superior article. $5 to $20 per day and no risk. Do you want a situation as salesman at or near home, to introduce our new 7-strand *White Wire-Rope Clothes Line, which will last forever*. Don't miss this chance. Sample free. Address *Hudson River Wire Co.*, 75 William St., N. Y., or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY DAY-BOOK—THE CHAMPION OF THE WHITE REPUBLIC AGAINST THE WORLD. $2 per year. Address "DAY BOOK," New York City.

GET 5 persons to successfully canvass for Premiums we offer, and receive a $25 Waltham Watch for yourself. Address *People's Weekly*, Dayton, Ohio.

CABLE SCREW WIRE
BOOTS & SHOES.
Bottoms fastened with a screw wire. Superior to sewed or pegged.
Every pair warranted not to rip.
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

TO THE SUFFERING.
A recipe for Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Sore Throat, Scrofula, Coughs, and Colds, *sent Free*. This recipe I discovered while residing in Brazil as a missionary. It cured me of Consumption when all other means had failed, therefore I feel it my duty to send it, free of charge, to all who are suffering from Throat and Lung disorders.
Address, REV. WILLIAM H. NORTON, 35 Bleeker St., New York City.

AGENTS WANTED Everywhere. Large profits. To sell a little article endorsed by every lady using it. It keeps the needle from pricking the finger and thumb while sewing. With it she sews one-third faster. Sample and Circular mailed free on receipt of 35 cents, or call and examine.
National Finger Guard Co., 777 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—AGENTS ($20 per DAY,) TO sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the "Under-feed," makes the "Lock-stitch" (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest Family Sewing Machine in the market. Address, JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

PLAYS.—The largest assortment of Plays and Dramatic Works in the world, prepared for Exhibitions of all kinds, and Home Amusement. Shadow Pantomimes, Charades, Reciters, Dialogues, Tableaux, Amateur Guide, Ethiopian Dramas, etc., etc. A new and explicit Descriptive List of all Plays mailed free.
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THE FIRST EDITION OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND copies of Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Floral Guide, is published and ready to send out—100 pages, and an Engraving of almost every desirable Flower and Vegetable. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, illustrated with Three Hundred fine Wood Engravings and two beautiful
COLORED PLATES.
The most beautiful and the most instructive Floral Guide published. A GERMAN EDITION published, in all other respects similar to the English.
Sent free to all my customers of 1870, as rapidly as possible, without application. Sent to all others who order them for Ten Cents, which is not half the cost.
Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

BRIGGS AND BRO'S. Illustrated Catalogue For 1871.
Of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, and SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS,
Will be ready for mailing by the middle of January, notwithstanding our great loss of type, paper, engravings, &c., by the fire which destroyed the Job Printing Office of the Rochester *Democrat & Chronicle* on the evening of 25th December, 1870. It will be printed on a most elegant new tinted paper, and illustrated with nearly
Five Hundred Original Engravings,
And two finely executed Colored Plates—specimens for all of which were grown by ourselves the past season and from our own stock of Seeds. In the originality, execution and extent of the Engravings it is unlike and eminently superior to any other Catalogue or "Floral Guide" extant.
The Catalogue will consist of 112 Pages, and as soon as published will be sent free to all who ordered Seeds from us by mail the last season. To others a charge of 15 Cents per copy will be made, which is really not the value of the Colored Plates. We assure our friends that the inducements we offer to purchasers of Seeds, as to quality and extent of Stock, Discounts and Premiums, are unsurpassed. Please send orders for Catalogues without delay.
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Will be ready to send out about the 1st of January. The Chromo will represent Forty-two Varieties of the most showy and popular Flowers, of natural size and color. We design to make it the best Plate of Flowers ever issued. Size, 19x24 inches. The retail value would be at least Two Dollars; we shall, however, furnish it to customers at 75 cents per copy, and shall offer it as a Premium upon orders for Seeds. See Catalogue when out.
BRIGGS & BROTHER, Rochester, N. Y.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM,
THE REMEDY FOR CURING
CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, AND CROUP.
As an Expectorant it has no Equal.
It is composed of the active principles of roots and plants, which are chemically extracted, so as to retain all their medical qualities.
MINISTERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS,
who are so often afflicted with throat diseases, will find a sure remedy in this balsam. Lozenges and wafers sometimes give relief; but this balsam, taken a few times, will insure a permanent cure.
Will all those afflicted with coughs or consumption read the following, and learn the value of
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.
What the Doctors say.
Amos Woolly, M. D., of Kosciusko Co., Indiana, says, "For three years past I have used Allen's Lung Balsam extensively in my practice; and I am satisfied that there is no better medicine for lung disease in use."
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DR. A. L. SCOVILL,
who has for many years been known to the public throughout the United States as the inventor of remedies for the lungs, recommends ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM as surpassing anything that has ever been offered to the public for the cure of lung disease. He has used it in his own family with great success, in the case of his sister, who was supposed to be in the last stages of consumption. This lady is now well, and has been permanently cured by its use.
Physicians who have failed to cure their patients should try this medicine before they give the case up, as we know very many valuable lives have been saved by being persuaded to give it a trial.
DON'T DESPAIR because all other remedies have failed; but try this remedy, and you will not be deceived. It will cure when all others fail.
Directions accompany each bottle.
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Sole Proprietors, Cincinnati, O.
PERRY DAVIS & SON
General Agents, Providence, R. I.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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The Dollar Weekly Sun.
A Newspaper of the Present Times.
Intended for People Now on Earth.
Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.
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Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a $50 Club at every Post Office.
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Of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.
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A pre-eminently readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month, or $6 a year.
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In Post Office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, wherever convenient. If not, then register the letters containing money. Address,
I. W. ENGLAND Publisher Sun office New York

TO PHYSICIANS.

New York, August 15th, 1868.

Allow me to call your attention to my PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU. The component part are, BUCHU, Long Leaf, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

Mode of Preparation.—Buchu, in vacuo, Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little sugar is used, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now in use.

Buchu as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopœa, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exist. In this you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation.

With a feeling of profound confidence,
I am, very respectfully,
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Chemist and Druggist of 19 years' Experience.

(From the largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.)

November 4, 1854.

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T Helmbold; he occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence. and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise."

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown sts., Philadelphia.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT
BUCHU

THE CONSTITUTION

once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does.

HELMBOLD'S Fluid Extract of BUCHU

in affections peculiar to Females, is unequalled by any other preparation.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation.

USE

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Those suffering from broken down or delicate constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price $1.25 per Bottle, or 6 Bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe Symptoms in all communications.

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DRUG & CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
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H. T. HELMBOLD

N. Y. N. U. Jan 14 No. 27

1833. 1870.

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A Liniment for man and beast, 37 years in use. Sold by all Druggists. Large bottles, $1.00; Medium, 50 cents; Small, 25 cents.

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Is good for Rheumatism, Chilblains, Corns, Whitlows, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Cramps, Boils, Bites of Animals, Weakness of the Joints, Contractions of the Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Frost Bites, Painful Nervous Affections, Chapped Hands, Lame Back, Pain in the Side, Swellings, Tumors, Tooth Ache, Old Sores, Hemorrhoids or Piles, Flesh Wounds, Galls of all kinds,

A A A

Sprains, Bruises, Cracked Heels, Ring Bone, Poll Evil, Wind Galls, Callous, Spavin, Sweeney, Fistula, Sitfast, External Poisons, Scratches or Grease, Stringhalt, Sand Cracks, Lameness, Strains, Foundered Feet, Mange, Horn Distemper, Garget in Cows, Cracked Teats, Foot Rot in Sheep, and many other diseases incidental to Man and Beast. Thirty-seven years before the

R R R

Amerian public. Adapted to family use. Having been often solicited to prepare this Celebrated Oil free from stain, to be used as a common Liniment by families, we have at length succeeded in extracting the coloring properties which have heretofore rendered it objectionable. This Oil possesses the efficient principles of that prepared with dark tinge, and will be found to be one of the best Remedies for almost

G G G

all purposes that has ever been before the public. But for animals, in all cases, use the other kind, and always get a half-dollar or dollar bottle, to have enough to be of much service. ☞ Before using, shake the bottle. English and German Almanacs, Vade-Mecums, Show-Bills, Posters and Circulars will be forwarded free, upon application by letter.

L L L

From Hon. Nathan Lindsley, County Judge of Shelby Co., Iowa, dated Harlan, April 13, 1867.—It is decidedly preferred to any other Liniment sold in this section.

I I I

From L. Schlottman, Round Top, Fayette Co., Texas, Feb. 15th, 1869.—I am now selling more of your Gargling Oil than any other Liniment, and all who have used it pronounce it the "best thing out."

N N N

INDISPUTABLE

HOME TESTIMONY.

Our reputation having been established over 37 years in Lockport, N. Y., and throughout the country, we do not deem it necessary to resort to using reference, and, in fact, we know and

G G G

feel, to think it of no use in our business but as there are a few who are more or less prejudiced against the proprietors and manufacturers of Patent Remedies, we subjoin the following references as to the quality of the Oil, our responsibility, fair dealing and promptness:

Hon. JOHN VAN HORN, Mayor, City of Lockport.
Hon. A. F. BROWN, Ex-Mayor.

O O O

Hon. J. JACKSON, Jr., Ex-Mayor. City of Lockport.
Hon. H. GARDNER, County Judge, "
Hon. R. CROWLEY, Ex-State Senator, "
Hon. G. D. LAMONT, Ex.County Judge, "
O. E. MANN, Sheriff Niagara County, "
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