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Daughters!—Have you a loved one in the Army, who is dearer to you than life itself? Send him a Box of Dalley's Pain Extractor. It will cure wounds of all kinds, arrest inflammation, and may be the means of saving his life.

Mothers!—If you have a friend in the Army, send him a Box of Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor; it may be the means of saving the life of your boy, by enclosing it in a letter and sending it by mail. It will cost you but 25 cents postage for a 25 cent box, and in this way it will cost $1.00 for a $5 box. The large Sixties contain more for the money than the 25 cent boxes.

Notice.—That DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR will do all and even more than we claim it will, we refer to Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, and hundreds of other eminent Physicians and Surgeons, besides millions of people all over the land, who have used the Extractor with never failing success for the past 20 years.

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THE DEAD COMRADE.

Oh! gently lay him gently down,
And softly raise the drooping head;
The noble spirit hence hath flown—
Touch gently, now the manly dead.
Low hangs the flag he fondly loved;
Here lies the blade he proudly bore;
But the free spirit, far above,
Weeps for stained liberty no more.

Draw softly now the waving hair,
Across the forehead broad and low;
A sunny curl is missing there,
Against the dead cheek's chilly snow.
With the last letter homeward bound,
It seeks against his mother's breast;
A warm, true hiding place is found,
While low in death its fellow rest.

Quiet the fringed eyelids lie
Above the smothered patriot fires,
That once beamed in his flashing eye,
With the brave spirit of his sires;
And silent now the stuffened lip,
Once curled in angry scorn, at those
Who, turning from the path of right,
Became foe to Country a deadliest foes.

Fold the cold hands above the breast,
So rudely pierced by rebel ball,
And lay our comrade down to rest,
Away from friends and dear ones all
Oh! sad will be the hearth at home,
When kindred the news that war has made—
When from the field returns alone,
His glory-covered battle blade.

A mother's tears for him shall flow—
Proud tears, though bitter, free from shame.
Shot at his post! a soldier's death!
A death no coward dares to claim.
Then, soldiers, gently lay him down,
And softly raise the drooping head;
And while ye mourn a comrade gone,
Think proudly of that comrade dead

POLITICAL ITEMS.

George Sanderson, Esq., (Dem.,) was re elected Mayor of Lancaster, on Tuesday of last week, by an increased majority.

A special to the New York *Herald* says the resignation of Gen. Campbell, an account of the President's *Emancipation Proclamation*, has been accepted.

The N. Y. *Tribune* intimates that the entire conservative party, men and newspapers, should be arrested and suppressed—none but Greeleyites left on the face of the earth.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: "Old Whitecoat Horace Greeley never had much political sense, and he is never so dangerous to anybody as to his friends." The rogues are falling out.

Let the people remember that the abolition party is responsible for all the ruin that has come upon us. The Democrats told them the result and warned the country against it, but they were bent on disunion.

Buford, Prentiss and Casey, three of the Judges on Porter's trial, were promoted to Major-Generalships immediately on the rendition of the verdict of guilty. Prentiss was the blunderer of Shiloh and Casey was equally distinguished at Fair Oaks. Truly, as A. Ward says, "virtue is her own reward."

The Democrats have carried the municipal election in Wheeling, Va., by over 500 majority, on the platform of opposition to the new State. That looks as if West Virginia had concluded not to become a State on the terms offered by Congress, which would put things in an awkward fix, after all that has been done to promote that object.

A Fat Job.—The Mary Benton, a little Connecticut river steamer, has been sold to the Government for $52,000. She cost when new only $30,000, and the Government has paid her owners $27,000 for the use of her the last six months. It would be interesting to know how the purchase money was divided.—*New Haven Journal and Courier.*

The Philadelphia *Evening Journal* is killed off more effectually than Gen. Schenck could have killed it by the arrest of Wallace, or the military encampment in the office, and that is, by the craven card of its publisher, Buffum. A man who can beg off from gaol by such a card as that is not much of a man, and certainly is not fit for the staff Journalists should be made of, in such times as these.—*N. Y. Express.*

During the discussion of the Kentucky volunteer bill, the loyalty of the Governor of Kentucky was ironically compared to that of the Governor of New York, to which Mr. Wadsworth replied in these words: "We feel honored by the comparison. We do not aspire to any higher standard of loyalty than that of the Governor of New York. We do not want an indorsement from the Abolitionists of this country, nor from the Secessionists of this country. We desire to live condemned by both of them, and ask no prouder epitaph than one saying that we were despised by both, and returned the compliment."

"*The Times as it was,*" has outraged the common sense of the country long enough. The Union, as it was, is buried in a grave from which there is no resurrection. No Union is now possible, except of free States.—*Lincoln's Organ at Washington.*

The author of such a sentiment is an infamous disunionist and traitor to his country and he who endorses it is no better. The people will teach the Union destroyers of this administration what it is that "has outraged the common sense of the country" as fast as time can give them the opportunity.

The *National Intelligencer* has a telling article on the policy of the President, in taking upon himself the management of our military and naval affairs, instead of leaving the conduct of the war to his generals and admirals. The editor says, that a President who has so many titles to respect for his civil virtues, may well dispense with that of Cabinet General; and then, by way of showing that the President does not consider himself learned in military matters, the editor quotes a passage from a speech delivered by Mr Lincoln when in Congress, wherein he ridicules himself as a military man.

Arbitrary Arrests in Indiana.—The following notice is being published by the newspapers of Indiana:—

"The committee of the House of Representatives appointed to investigate the subject of arbitrary arrests in Indiana, and report upon the same to the House, has organized, and are now engaged in that work. Any persons having been subject to such wrongs are requested, without further notice, to report to said committee at their rooms, or to

"JASON B. BROWN, Chairman."

This indicates that the Legislature of Indiana is interested in this matter of arbitrary arrests, and it is determined to do what it can to indemnify those who have suffered to the past, and prevent similar occurrences in the future.

NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

The Bankrupt bill was defeated in the House of Representatives, Washington, on Monday last, by a vote of 60 to 58.

A man was recently ejected from a railroad car in Canada because he had nothing but silver coin with which to pay his fare.

The Committee of Ways and Means have under consideration a bill fixing the internal tax on liquor at 60¢ cents per gallon.

The Government authorities have impressed every steamboat upon which they could turn their eyes on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

The Florida not Taken Yet.—The report relative to the capture of the privateer Florida was not confirmed by the latest intelligence from Havana.

Gold is now commanding a premium of sixty per cent. in Philadelphia and New York. In other words, it now takes *one hundred and sixty* dollars in paper to buy $100 in gold!

The House of Representatives has unanimously passed the resolution calling for a copy of the evidence given in the court martial in the trial of Major General Fitz John Porter.

A war widow in Abington, Mass., who supposed her husband to be dead, got married again after a short season of mourning. After five days of conjugal felicity, partner No. 1 turned up safe and sound.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate suspending the salaries of all officers of the army, absent without leave, after thirty days from the passage of the act. It also repeals the law limiting the number of Major and Brigadier Generals.

Rev. Dr. Bellows, in a recent political sermon, uttered the startling enormity that "at this present hour the President of the United States could not leave the District of Columbia without being liable to arrest and imprisonment in a common jail."

Conscription out of the Question.—Mr. Stephens, of Pennsylvania, in his closing speech on the negro bill made a most singular admission. "Conscription," he said, "was entirely out of the question in the loyal states." Therefore he was in favor of using the colored man to end the contest.

A letter from a member of Capt. S. K. Thompson's (Syracuse) company, in the Ironsides Regiment, now en route for New Orleans, says *fifty-three* men deserted from the company before reaching Fortress Monroe! They were to serve only nine months, and had all been paid handsome bounties!

Mrs Douglas has written a letter relative to the reports that she was about to be married again. The following extract is published: "Although I live so quietly, the world seems determined to talk about me. I have been disturbed by rumors that I am engaged. I hope you will think with me that it was not to allow any one ever to say such a thing to you without resentment."

The rebel attack on Fort Donelson was repulsed. The Colonel was surrounded, by a dashing charge, in taking a battery of four guns, but they were retaken. The force attacking the fort consisted of 8,000 or 4,000 men. The loss of the rebels is stated at 125 killed and wounded, and 50 prisoners. Union loss from 40 to 50. The rebel guerrilla chief Forrest is said to have been wounded, and Gen. M'Neill killed.

Indiana papers refer to the recent skirmishes between a squad of cavalry, sent from Indianapolis to arrest deserters, and citizens of Morgan county. They deny that there was any organized resistance, but allege that the cavalry grossly imposed upon innocent and unoffending parties—that they ruthlessly destroyed the property and seized the horses, and insulted the families of peaceable citizens. The facts will be investigated.

Gen. Loan, commanding in central Missouri, has issued an order directing that all bushwhackers, guerrillas, robbers, Confederate recruiting officers or emissaries, assuming to act under rebel authority, shall be executed promptly by the first military officer into whose hands they may fall, as shall all persons knowingly harboring or in any way aiding or abetting them, their houses destroyed, and all their personal property be seized and confiscated for the indemnification of Union citizens.

The large number of contrabands congregated about Fortress Monroe, and especially those who come from way "down South," experience this "Northern" weather considerably harder than those to the "manor born," and the colony at Craney Island shivered considerable and scarcely ventured outside their habitations. There are some 6,000 of these unfortunate wretches living at Craney Island. They are fed, kept and clothed by the government, without costing one dime towards their support.

In describing the last weekly levee held at the President's mansion, the correspondent of a Massachusetts paper (Rep.) writes as follows: "The President looked thin, careworn and anxious. Such a tremendous weight of responsibility as rests upon him is sufficient to wear the human frame to the bone. But notwithstanding this he carries the air of conscious ability and strength, while he gives to all the impression of incorruptible integrity and patriotism. Mrs. Lincoln looks rather pretty, owing in a great measure, doubtless, to the elaborate coat of paint which tinged her features with unnatural beauty.

The Cassenovia *Republican* states that one of the coolest and wickedest cases of deception on record was recently practised upon a young lady of that town. She was engaged to be married to a resident of Syracuse. On the appointed day and at the appointed hour the friends of the lady assembled to witness the ceremony, the clergyman was in attendance, and only the bridegroom was tardy. After waiting several hours for him to appear, the assembly dispersed and the clergyman returned home. The same evening a newspaper was received containing a notice of the marriage of the derelict bridegroom to another lady, at the precise time he had fixed for the marriage at Cassenovia. There are circumstances in this case which are peculiarly aggravating, making a crime such as the law visits with very severe penalties. The *Republican* states that the lady who has been thus cruelly trifled with is most respectably connected, and her friends will no doubt see that such an insult to her does not go unavenged. The names of the parties to this singular affair are not given.

Congressman Diven on McClellan.—In a recent debate on the negro arming bill, some allusion having been made to the propriety of reappointing Gen. McClellan, Mr. Diven, the representative of the Chenango District of New York, a Republican of the deepest dye, and the Colonel of the 107th regiment N. Y. V., said:

"Mr. Diven—Let me say to my friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. Wright) that I am what he says he is not and never was. *I am a friend of General McClellan. I believe in his ability, and I have advocated his generalship.*"

"Mr. Wright—Let me explain. I said that my intercourse with General McClellan had been very limited. I did not say that I was not his friend. I said that I had no special interest in him personally."

"Mr. Diven—That gentleman said, I think, that he had never been an advocate of his policy and had no particular interest in him. *I have been a friend of his. I have advocated his policy. I have believed in him, and I do still.*"

While a bill for organizing a Hospital Corps was under discussion in the House, it was declared that the Contraband Camps at Falmouth and Alexandria were disgraceffully managed, and that the existing evils there demanded immediate reform. Many of the subordinate surgeons were denounced as wholly incompetent. Among others, this story was mentioned. A surgeon went the rounds, and made a certain mark with chalk opposite those patients whose limbs needed amputation; and immediately after one of these marked men had suffered from an operation, the *smart* surgeon came for the purpose of rubbing out the mark of that victim, but arrived *too late*. Another marked man, finding that his remonstrances were unavailing, said that he would shoot the surgeon who should attempt to cut off his foot; the surgeon desisted and the man is now well.—Surely these things ought not to be so.

How the Rebels get Supplies.—A letter from Mr. Kimmey, our Vice Consul at Monterey, contains the following:—

"Mexico, Nov 1, 1862.

"Dear Friend:— * * * Where is Gen. Hamilton? If in New Orleans, tell him the rebels are buying up everything here that can be eaten, worn, or that can be used to kill Union men. It is astonishing to see the enormous quantities of goods that go from here into Texas. Millions of dollars' worth of cotton are sold here monthly; all of which is sent back to the rebels, by their agents here, in the shape of powder, lead, coffee, blankets, shoes, rope, sugar, cotton goods of all kinds, and, in fact, everything that can be used by their army. *An order is here now for 500,000 blankets, all of which can be had, and with a sufficient amount of money to pay for them.*

The Negroes to be Drafted.—The project of drafting the negroes is already suggested by the Cincinnati *Commercial* as follows: "As soon as the policy of calling out our Black Reserve is adopted, there will, of course, be arrangements made to have the negroes up to the mark in full force. In the first place, doubtless, they will be allowed to volunteer, and while the negro phase lasts, all will be registered, preparatory to the process of *drafting*. It will be necessary to draft every third black man, or citizen *with a sable admixture of African blood*, having a habitation in the free and border slave States." This is an interesting prospect for our colored fellow-citizens. They are to be drafted if they decline to volunteer, and if they are captured by the rebels, they will be shot without mercy.

A bill in the Illinois Legislature, reported back from the Judiciary Committee, to amend the habeas corpus act, is exciting much discussion. It provides that the sheriff shall have power to call out all military companies in the county, in case of resistance to the writ, and, in case of neglect to do all in his power to enforce such a writ when issued, the sheriff may be imprisoned and fined not to exceed one thousand dollars. The same penalty attaches to any person obstructing the execution of the writ.

Some idea will be given of the immense labor in the New York Post Office, when the fact is mentioned that on Tuesday, last week, in addition to the usual work, there were received by steamer from Newbern, N. C., 60,000 letters; Port Royal, 16,000; and three mails from *New Orleans* by different steamers bringing about 16,000—making, in all, nearly 100,000 extra letters in one day. On the following morning, by the arrival of the Saxonia with the European mails were received over 30,000 letters.

Each hotel in New York has a marked peculiarity. The *Astor* is the home of politicians, military officers, and merchants with their families. The Metropolitan is the home of families. The *Fifth Avenue Hotel* is the home of the travelling aristocracy. The Brevoort, of the elite, who eat style and do not higgle at the bill. The Gherardon, for the high price of board and the foreign style of its dishes; while the St. Nicholas is a top house for everybody.

A fat girl has just "turned up" in the person of Miss Rosina Delight Richardson, the only daughter of Nathaniel Richardson, of East Alfred, N. H. Miss Rosina is 19 years of age, is five feet three inches in height, measuring five feet three and a quarter inches around the waist, and two feet ten inches in a straight line across the shoulders. Her weight is 428 pounds. For a full rigged dress on a winter's day, she requires 20 yards of 3-4 yard wide cloth.

A Novel Stump Puller.—A writer in the *Rural Register* states that he removed a large stump from near his house in the following manner:—In the fall, with an inch auger, he bored a hole in the centre of the stump, ten inches deep, and into it put about half a pound of vitriol, and corked the hole up tight. In the spring the whole stump, with roots, extending through all their ramifications, were so rotten that they were easily eradicated.

Gen. Fitz John Porter.—A very disgraceful thing has been done in Washington, by the enemies of the gallant Porter. A pamphlet containing only the evidence against him, and none of past in his favor, has been published and widely circulated under the frank of members of Congress.

The Providence *Post* boasts of a subscriber residing in that city who has bored in the water near the head of the cove every morning during the last thirteen years in the winter, cutting a hole through the ice.

"Fight the proclamation with resolutions and the rebellion with bayonets," is the admonition of John J. Crittenden.

Contraband Commissioners.—Reports the Sibley Hospital at Alexandria, Va., has been filled to overflowing with contrabands, some sick and others wounded, who have come in from the rebel lines last week. Three of them were brought in by Lieutenant Wilson, who, with a party of cavalry, made a dash into the rebel lines near Fairfax Court House, and brought away the three men, with their wives and children, and a large number of horses, mules, and wagons. The men had been employed by the rebels in building fortifications, and were pressed into the service. If a slave be worked on the Sunday following his escape, he is considered by the rebels as a free man. It was proved that he had been the slave of a rebel master in Mississippi, but escaped. The Judge Advocate declared him free under the President's Proclamation, and he was sent to jail. The negro is now trying to settle in his own mind whether whipping and actual freedom is not better than incarceration and "freedom on paper."

A daughter of South Carolina writes to the Charleston *Courier* from the Darlington district: "I propose to spin the thread to make the cord to execute the order of our noble president, Davis, when old Butler is caught, and my daughter asks that she may be allowed to adjust it around his neck."

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* says that a young child of F. M. Jordan, Esq., in Auburn, a day or two since tipped a quart of hot fat down its throat, and took, burning it so badly that it died, after lingering in great suffering for twenty-four hours.

A Port Royal correspondent of the *Tribune* says the cultivation of cotton is to be discontinued by order of Gen. Hunter. The Federal management of plantations doesn't pay. Cotton raised by the contrabands at Beaufort costs several dollars per pound.

The committee on Ways and Means at Washington, recommend a large increase on the tax upon whiskey and tobacco. Mr. Chase wants an increase which will make the tax on whiskey $1 per gallon, and upon tobacco $1 per pound.

Over half a million dollars is due to the workmen at the Springfield armory.

THINGS TO LAUGH OVER.

Father Abraham's Game.—His enemies may say what they please of the President, says the Cincinnati Times, he is undoubtedly a great compositor. An incident has just occurred highly illustrative of that quality in the Pre-eminent. Among his duties is that of fixing the gauge of the Pacific Railroad. A difficulty was brought to bear upon him by the railroad companies. The Ohio and Mississippi and the New York and Erie, expecting some day to be connected, urged the broad gauge, so that old fly cars could run on the same track from New York to the Pacific. The narrow gauge men brought a volume of facts to bear against the broad gauge, and urged the President to adopt instead their width of track. The President listened patiently to both parties, and finally consented to compromise. He did not adopt the broad gauge nor the narrow gauge, but the gauge between the two—five feet—and has therefore given the Pacific road a gauge of his own, unlike any in the country! It is a curious compromise, but like the President—odd, very odd.

A Heavy Contract.—Over the line of Canada they are as inquisitive as their Yankee neighbors. Some years since the Receiver General was travelling on a steamboat with considerable funds, and for the sake of safety and privacy he engaged the whole of the ladies' cabin. The passengers were all sure to ascertain the reason of this arrangement, and especially to know the business the great man could have on hand to require so much room and money.

At length one of them more bold than the rest, ventured to introduce the subject, as the Receiver was walking the deck, and approached him, asking if he was engaged on a Government contract.

"Yes."

"A very large one?"

"Yes."

"Well, pray sir, what is it?"

"Why, you see," said the Receiver, "the Queen of England has made a present to the King of Siam of her half of Lake Ontario, and I am engaged to bottle it off."

No more questions asked.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* says an athletic specimen of a man from the Emerald Isle, called into the counting room of one of our River street merchants. He took off his hat to make his best bow:

"The top of the morning to ye, Mister P——, I've been told you're in want of help."

"I've but little to do," replied Mr. P——, with measurable gravity.

"I'm the boy for you. It's but little I care about doing, sure, it's the money I'm after."

The following appeared on a letter from a soldier, addressed to a young lady not many miles from this city: Soldier's letter, not very red. Red ink in place of blood. Postmaster, show this through. I've had a young lady, but seven months ago.—*New Haven Journal.*

Soldiers' Letters.

From a letter in the Brookville Pa. *Republican*, dated "Camp Parole, Alexandria, Va., Oct. 31, 1862," we extract as follows:

"I left Bolivar Hospital, August 8th, and went to Fort Hamilton and stayed until last week, when I was sent here. This camp is close to Alexandria, and there are three thousand paroled prisoners here now. We have plenty to eat and nothing to do. I have not received any pay for eight months. I received your letter some weeks ago, and you perhaps think strange that I do not write oftener; but I have seen hard times for the last four months. I was sick a little while among strangers, and I did little what was going to be done with me. I did not find out where we were at Fort Hamilton; but since we came here it is a little different. There is great dissatisfaction in the army—the soldiers are beginning to find out that they used to think they were fighting for the Union; but it is going to turn out to be something else. If I had found it and knew as much about it as I do now, they might do their own fighting for I would not enlist with it. I now find out that we are fighting to free the nigger, and I don't intend to do any more if I can help it. There are thousands of conscripts laying around doing nothing and being better than the soldiers and having good luck to stay in and the soldiers serve. The soldiers have to do the work that they should and ought to do, which disheartens us very much."

From another soldier's letter published in the same paper we extract the following paragraph:

"I wish soldiers had a chance to vote, we would show the Republican, Abolition, Emancipation, Amalgamation, Nigger Party, that the army as well as the people outside of the army, are dissatisfied with their contemptible emancipation policy, and would be glad to help to hurl them back from that power which they have so much abused. I think one year more will bury the whole party, and something sure will be required to put down this rebellion. Abolitionism can never succeed. Two extremes will never agree on anything like a settlement."

GIFT TO Mrs. McClellan.

The friends of Gen. McClellan—and their name is legion—will be glad to learn that his services to his country have been fully appreciated by a number of his fellow countrymen. An excellent lady has just been presented with a most beautiful and spacious residence, furnished in a superb and costly manner. The house is not only delightfully situated, but it has been provided with all the essentials to comfort and even of fashionable elegance. The *silver dishes* have been most exquisitely combined. While the deep parlors are covered with the rich carpets of Turkey, the capacious cellars are stored with amphoræ of such Falernian wine as Horace would have been pleased to broach. The safes, cupboards and lockers have been crammed with the choicest groceries and delicacies which could delight the most Epicurean tastes and appetites. Around the lofty walls are suspended splendid paintings—the *chef oeuvres* of ancient and modern masters; while glittering chandeliers depend in brilliant beauty from its ceilings. In short, the house was made worthy of the honored parties for whose acceptance it was intended.

This beautiful and singularly appropriate gift was tendered to Mrs. McClellan in a neat little letter, and all that she is now left to do is to assume the ownership and possession of the mansion.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Fun at Home.—Don't be afraid of a little fun at home, good people! Don't shut your house lest the sun should fade your carpets; and your hearts lest a hearty laugh shake down some of the musty old cobwebs there! If you want to ruin your sons, let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be left on the threshold without, when they come at night. When once a home is regarded as only a place to eat, drink and sleep in, the work is begun that ends in gambling houses and reckless degradation. Young people must have fun and relaxation somewhere; if they do not find it at their own hearth-stones it will be sought at other and less profitable places. Therefore let the fire burn brightly at night, and make the homestead delightful with all those little arts that persons so perfectly understand. Don't repress the buoyant spirits of your children; half an hour of merriment round the lamp and fire light of home shots out the remembrance of many a care and annoyance during the day, and the best safeguard they can take with them into the world is the influence of a bright little domestic sanctum.

Three Reasons for Three Cents.—We are informed by a reliable gentleman who recently visited Falmouth, that a number of the federal soldiers, a few days since, took "three contrabands" across the Rappahannock into the rebel lines, and traded them off with the rebel soldiers, for three sheep. The arrangements for the trade had been previously made with the rebel pickets.

The federal soldiers told the rebels that they would bring them more negroes at the same rate—a sheep for a negro.—*Hartford Times.*

Negro Divorces at Port Royal.—We learn that Gen. Saxton, our military commander at Port Royal, S. C., has given authority to the Rev. Mr. French to grant divorces to the negro contrabands under his spiritual charge in that Department.—From this it would appear that with all the blessings of emancipation, and the Gospel, and spelling books and plenty to eat and little to do, the government negroes at Port Royal still fall short of Greeley's free negro millennium. It is only another Fourierite fiasco.

S—T—1860—X.

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They create a healthy appetite.
They are an anti dote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the nerves and cultivate the mind.
They prevent intermittent and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They are Liver Complaint and Nervous Prostration.
They are the best bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are computed nature's great restorer. They are not a drink, but a medicine, made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Druggists, Dealers, Hotels and Saloons. F. B. DRAKE & CO., 308 Broadway, N. Y.

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