

M'Kean County Democrat.

Saturday, May 16, 1863.

GEREADY FOR THE DRAFT.—The Provost Marshals for this State have been appointed whose duty it is to carry out the provisions of the Conscription bill. H. S. CAMPBELL, of Ridgway, has received the appointment of Marshal of this Congressional District. The Philadelphia Dispatch has the following particulars of the manner in which the draft is to be carried out.

Each provost marshal has jurisdiction over a Congressional district. He may appoint two deputies, or more if necessary, at salaries of not more than \$100 per month each, four special officers for detecting and arresting spies and deserters, at from \$40 to \$65 per month, each, depending on their usefulness; enrolling officers, at not exceeding \$3 per day for the time actually employed; and special guards for deserters, at not more than \$1 per day, besides their actual expenses. All the appointments are made subject to the approval of the Provost Marshal General, who is to be guided by the representative in Congress from the district.

Pursuant to a notice given by W. Cowles, late Superintendent of Common Schools for the county of M'Kean, State of Pennsylvania, for the election of a person for County Superintendent for the term of three years, the Directors of the several townships of said county met, this 4th day of May 1863, at the Court House in Smithport, and organized by choosing E. M. Howard President and J. Bean Secretary.

Motion made that the salary of Co. Superintendent be fixed at \$300.—carried.

On motion the Convention proceeded to nominate candidates for Co. Superintendent; when the following gentlemen were duly nominated: J. F. Cone, M. A. Sprague, L. R. Wisner, J. C. Backus, C. Cornforth, W. Chrisman, and Job Miller.

On motion the nominations closed and the convention proceeded to ballot.

On the first ballot the vote stood—J. Cone, 30; M. A. Sprague, 6; L. R. Wisner, 4; C. Cornforth, 20; W. L. Chrisman, 1; J. C. Backus, 2; Job Miller, 1.

Mr. Cornforth was therefore declared elected upon the announcement of which, the convention made a general stampede, with the exception of five who responded to the motion to adjourn.

E. M. HOWARD, Pres't.
J. L. BEAN, Sec't.
Smithport, May 4th, 1863.

Sentiment For the Times.

Under no possible emergency, not even in insurrection, OR AMID THE THROES OF CIVIL WAR, can this Government justify its interference with the Freedom of Speech or of the Press; any more than it can with the freedom of the ballot. The licentiousness of the tongue and of the pen is a minor evil compared with the licentiousness of Arbitrary power.—E. P. Blair, Sen., father of the present Postmaster-General, and the intimate friend of Gen. Jackson.

The Reason Why.

The reason why the government issues no war bulletins, keeping the people correctly informed of the progress of our arms on the Rappahannock, or elsewhere when a great battle is pending is thus stated by the Rochester Union:

If war bulletins should be issued and the loyal public be made aware of the army's progress and operations, then everybody could buy and sell stocks with the same profit as gentlemen inside the administration ring; and that would be very improper.

LATEST NEWS.

From special despatches of the 21st inst., great concern was felt in Washington for the safety of Gen. Grant's army in consequence of news, which was credited, to the effect that while Gen. Grant is advancing on Vicksburg, Gen. Pemberton is receiving heavy reinforcements from Gen. Bragg and from other points.

The next news from Vicksburg will probably be of the gravest importance.

Gov. Curtin is giving every encouragement for the formation of regiments to defend Washington and Pennsylvania.

A Key West letter mentions that forty captured craft are now in that port.

The Government is informed that a heavy trade is going on at Matamoros and other ports on the Rio Grande, for the benefit of the Southern Confederacy. The vessels are cleared at Mexican Custom Houses. Scarcely any interruption to this trade can be effected.

Gen. Grant's official report announcing the capture by him of Jackson, Miss., on May 14, has been received at Washington.

The loss by the recent fire at Oil City, amounts to \$125,000.

Two hundred clerical and about three hundred lay delegates from the Episcopal churches in the diocese of Pennsylvania will meet in Convention on next Tuesday afternoon.

A regiment of rebels crossed the Rappahannock on Saturday night, 15 miles below Falls-mouth, to protect the passage of medical and other supplies from Baltimore for Rebel use.—They accomplished their purpose without interruption, and captured eight prisoners from a scouting party of our cavalry.

A SOURCE OF VEXATION.—Many a good woman has felt mortified when she called her guests to the table to find that her biscuits were like so much lead, wholly unfit to be eaten. The discovery always comes too late to be remedied for that occasion. Housewives who use DeLand & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus, are never subjected to chagrin and disappointment in this way.

THE CONSCRIPTION LAW.

Causes of Exemption—Instructions to the Provost Marshals.

The instructions for Provost Marshals and others under the Conscription Law are about to be issued by the War Department. The following is an extract from the regulations in regard to exemptions:

The following diseases and infirmities are those which disqualify for military service, and for which only, drafted men are to be rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service, viz:

1. Manifest imbecility or insanity.
2. Epilepsy. For this disability the statement of the drafted man is insufficient and the fact must be established by the duly attested affidavit of a physician of good standing who has attended him in a convulsion.
3. Paralysis, general or of one limb, or chorea; their existence to be adequately determined.
4. Acute or chronic diseases of the brain or spinal cord; of the heart or lungs; of the stomach or intestines; of the liver or spleen; of the kidneys or bladder, sufficient to have impaired the general health, or so well marked as to leave no reasonable doubt of the man's incapacity for military service.
5. Confirmed consumption; cancer; aneurism of the large arteries.
6. Incurable and extensive disease of the skin which will necessarily impair his efficiency as a soldier.
7. Decided feebleness of constitution, whether natural or acquired.
8. Scrofula or constitutional syphilis, which has resisted treatment and seriously impaired his general health.
9. Habitual and confirmed intemperance or solitary vice, in a degree sufficient to have materially enfeebled the constitution.
10. Chronic Rheumatism unless manifested by positive change of structure, wasting of the affected limb, or puffiness or distortion of the joints and contraction of the limbs alleged to arise from rheumatism, and in which the nutrition of the limbs is not manifestly impaired, are to be proved by examination while in a state of anesthesia induced by ether only.
11. Pain, whether simulating headache, neuralgia in any of its forms, rheumatism, lumbago or affections of the muscles, bones or joints is a symptom of disease so easily pretended that it is not to be admitted as a cause for exemption unless accompanied with manifest derangement of the general health, wasting of a limb, or other positive signs of disqualifying local disease.
12. Great injuries or diseases of the skull, occasioning impairment of the intellectual faculties, epilepsy, or other manifest nervous or spasmodic symptoms.
13. Total loss of sight; loss of sight of right eye; cataract; loss of crystalline lens of right eye.
14. Other serious diseases of the eye affecting its integrity and use, e.g.: chronic ophthalmia, fistula lachrymalis, ptosis, (if real), entropion, entropion, &c. Myopia unless very decided or depending upon some structural change in the eye, is not a cause for exemption.
15. Loss of nose; deformity of nose so great as seriously to obstruct respiration; organ depending upon carries in progress.
16. Complete deafness. This disability must not be admitted on the mere statement of the drafted man, but must be proved by the existence of positive disease or by other satisfactory evidence. Patent otitis.
17. Curvature of the superior or inferior maxilla of the nasal or palatal bones, if in progress; left palate, (bony) extensive loss of substance of the cheeks, or salivary fistula.
18. Dumbness; permanent loss of voice; not to be admitted without clear and satisfactory proof.
19. Total loss of tongue; mutilation or partial loss of tongue, provided the mutilation be extensive enough to interfere with the necessary use of the organ.
20. Hypertrophy or atrophy of the tongue, sufficient in a degree to impair speech or deglutition; obstinate chronic ulceration of the tongue.
21. Stammering, if excessive and confirmed, to be established by satisfactory evidence, under oath.
22. Loss of a sufficient number of teeth to prevent proper mastication of food and tearing the cartridge.
23. Incurable deformities or loss of part of either jaw, hindering biting on the cartridge or proper mastication, or greatly injuring speech; ankylosis of lower jaw.
24. Tumors of the neck, impeding respiration or deglutition, fistula of larynx or trachea; torticollis; if of long standing and well marked.
25. Deformity of the chest sufficient to impede respiration, or to prevent the carrying of arms and military equipments; curies of the ribs.
26. Deficient amplitude and power of expansion of chest. A man five feet three inches (minimum standard height for the regular army) should not measure less than thirty inches in circumference immediately above the nipples, and have an expansive mobility of not less than two inches.
27. Abdomen grossly protuberant; excessive obesity; hernia, either inguinal or femoral.
28. Artificial anus stricture of the rectum; prolapsus ani. Fistula in ano is not a positive disqualification, but may be so if extensive or complicated with visceral disease.
29. Old and ulcerated internal hemorrhoids, if in degree sufficient to impair the man's efficiency. External hemorrhoids are no cause for exemption.
30. Total loss or nearly total loss of penis; epispadia or hypospadia at the middle or near the root of the penis.
31. Incurable permanent organic stricture of the urethra, in which the urine is passed drop by drop, or which is complicated by disease of the bladder, urinary fistula. Recent or spasmodic stricture of the urethra does not exempt.
32. Incontinence of urine, being a disease frequently feigned and of rare occurrence, is not of itself a cause for exemption. Stone in the bladder, ascertained by the introduction of the metallic catheter, is a positive disqualification.
33. Loss or complete atrophy of both testicles from any cause; permanent retention of one or both testicles within the inguinal canal; but voluntary retraction does not exempt.
34. Confirmed or malignant sarcocele hydrocele, if complicated with organic disease of the testicle. Varicocele and cricocele are not, in themselves, disqualifying.
35. Excessive anterior or posterior curvature of the spine; curies of the spine.
36. Wounds, fractures, tumors, atrophy of a limb or chronic disease of the joints or bones that would impede marching or prevent continuous muscular exertion.
37. Ankylosis or irreducible dislocation of

the shoulder, elbow, wrist, hip, knee, or ankle joint.

38. Muscular or cutaneous contractions from wounds or burns, in degree sufficient to prevent useful motion of a limb.

39. Total loss of a thumb; loss of unequal phalanx of right thumb.

40. Total loss of two fingers of same hand.

41. Total loss of index finger of right hand.

42. Loss of first and second phalanges of the fingers of right hand.

43. Permanent extension or permanent contraction of any finger except the little finger all the fingers adherent or united.

44. Total loss of either great toe; loss of any three toes on the same foot; all the toes joined together.

45. The great toe crossing the other toes with great prominence of the articulation of the metatarsal bone and first phalanx of the great toe.

46. Overriding or superposition of all the toes.

47. Permanent retraction of the last phalanx of one of the toes so that the free border of the nail bears upon the ground; no flexion at the right angle of the first phalanx of a toe upon a second with antichlois of this articulation.

48. Club-foot; play feet, where the arch is so far effaced that the tuberosity of the scaphoid bone touches the ground and the line of station running the whole internal border of the foot, with great prominence of the inner ankle; but ordinary, large, ill-shaped or flat do not exempt.

49. Varicose veins of inferior extremities, if not large and numerous, having clusters of knots, and accompanied with chronic swelling or ulcerations.

50. Chronic ulcers; extensive, deep and adherent cicatrices of lower extremities.

51. No certificate of a physician or surgeon is to be received in support of any point in the claim of drafted men from exemption military service, unless the facts and statement therein set forth are affirmed or sworn to before a civil magistrate competent to administer oaths.

52. The exempted under the first provision of section 2d of the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, etc., will generally be sufficiently well known to the board to obviate the necessity of evidence with regard to them. Should, however, the board consider it necessary in any case, the commission, or certificate of office of any person claiming exemption under the provision mentioned may be required to be shown.

53. To establish exemption under the second, fourth fifth and sixth and provision of section 2 of the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, &c.; the board shall require the affidavits of the persons seeking to be exempt and of two respectable men (heads of families) residing in the district, that the man in question is "the only son liable to military duty of a widow dependent on his labor for support," or the only son of age or infirm parent or parents dependent upon him for support; or otherwise, according to the particular provision of the section under which the exemption is claimed. These affidavits will be made according to the forms hereinafter prescribed, and must in all cases be taken before a civil magistrate duly authorized to administer oaths. These forms of affidavit shall be published by the board of enrollment in the newspapers of the district, for the information of the public, when a draft is ordered.

54. Persons claiming exemption from enrollment must furnish clear proof of their right to such exemption. They will be enrolled where the proof of their exemption is not clear and conclusive.

The Despot which Welcomes Despotism or the Slave which Welcomes Anarchy.

The history of these times will date the downfall of our institutions or it will chronicle serious and useful lessons for the American people. Whether the experience of the past two years are to form only an interregnum of anomalous and instructive oppression, executive weakness and folly, or whether they are to be the beginning of a new order of things, remains to be seen. Whichever way the sequel may prove itself, the heedless and idle usurpations of our rulers which have wantonly stirred up strife and contention among us in an hour of our extremity and trial, cannot but form the subject of much amazement to the future student of our history, as the apathy and servility, the voluntary relinquishment of all traditional rights and usages by a people boastful of their freedom and proud of the achievements of their fathers, may be read with the profoundest wonder and regret.

It is not within the compass of any man's vision to discover and predict, in the midst of these present convulsions, what course our history will take. The season is one of experiment and uncertainty; the trial is being made directly to test the virtue of the people; if that fails great changes in our polity begin. The most rational view of our political condition is that which rests it upon the power not alone of written instruments, not upon the effect of geographical limits and divisions, not upon any physical force to compel obedience to existing law, but upon the spirit of amity, concord and agreement among the people, upon the power behind the exigencies of the past, alive to the exigencies of the present, upon the wise and salutary and constant willingness which must be made to pervade the whole country, to compromise all differences, to adjust conflicting interests, an eager and ever uppermost desire to maintain, in spirit and in truth, the perfect utility of the nation.

So excellent has such a doctrine proven hitherto, that it has been the sole burden of the framers of our written Constitution, so powerful has it appealed to the candid and good sense of a great people that it has brought us successfully through every ordeal of our history, to the beginning of the present era; in almost undisturbed tranquility, through unparalleled progress and prosperity. A rejection of such a doctrine now implies a change at once of many forms and observances of law and order we had been taught to cling to and respect—so complete a revolution in the public mind that from being itself the independent motive power of our whole machinery of national life and government, it must be made to become only the lubricating medium of usurpation and oppression. There is no half-way when changes begin in times like these—the choice lies between a strict observance of all the solemn pledges which have bound the people and their rulers, reciprocal together in the past and maintained the present system of our government, and a sudden and disastrous disruption, a breaking up of laws and usage which, from having stood so firmly heretofore all the trials from poverty to wealth, from war and suffering to peace and plenty, we know may be adequate alike to all the necessities which are upon us now, and a breaking down of that brave and generous spirit among the people which has carried us through every national vicissitude and borne equal to every national emergency—a forced but obedient servility, or an open and desperate resistance which

may plunge us deeper yet into a terrible intestine struggle which it must be the prayer and endeavor of every true patriot to avert.

The wisdom of the present national administration has not taught it to abide by the law and the Constitution which it has sworn to administer and which the people have furnished men and means and are pouring out their blood to defend and maintain. It has chosen to depart from lawful measures to govern and restrain the people from whom it derives existence, to whom it must look always for support. It has exalted itself above the power delegated to it under the charter of the people's liberties. It has forsaken allegiance to the supreme authority of the law; it has forgotten its relations to the people and discarded the moral obligation that it owes public confidence and respect; in a word, has chosen to break the pledges given and received in faith and aims not to maintain the Constitution, the right of freedom scarcely entrusted to its keeping, but to usurp powers not granted in our laws and statutes, overthrow the public liberties and erect the despotism of its own will out of the ruins of a Free Republic, founded alone on the Will of the People.

It is idle to attempt to obscure the design of the desperate coteries of demagogues whom their partisans call the Government; they are avoided, and are already openly put in operation. Seward's boast, "My Lord, I can ring a bell and order the arrest of a citizen in Ohio," has been practically carried out within the last ten days. Halleck's threat against the "sneaking traitors at home"—Halleck's glossary, all who do not agree with and submit to the infamous and besotted bigot of his own and Seward's stripe at Washington—has been initiated in stirring up the angry blood and passions of the soldiers in the field by the forced introduction of politics and partisan points into the army. The three principal statutes passed at the last Congress through the instigation of the administration by a temporary representation of a considerable minority of the people—the Act of Indemnity, the Conscription Act and the Banking Law—each having features in direct violation of the Constitution, and all tending to centralize undue powers in the hands and at the discretion of men who have proven themselves only fit to use it for the proscription and oppression of their own people, are but parts of the fearful drama which we are enacting as a nation, and which carried to its close, must end in actual anarchy, or find its more legitimate catastrophe in the accomplished purpose of steadily encroaching despotism—the final supremacy of Force over the Freedom and Equality, the inalienable rights of the sovereign freemen of the nation. The fanatical divisions which the administration has been mainly instrumental in bringing about among the people—oath-taking leagues, and threats of violence against their neighbors rise in the minds of men banded together under the ex-press patronage and approval of the national authorities, are seeds of discord sown to bear the first fruits of popular convulsion and the projected infamy of a Reign of Terror. Evidences are not wanting on every hand to prove what a merely speculative interest might readily divine in the tendency of the times. To coming danger the eye and ear of him who is in jeopardy are senses sometimes painfully acute. Unless the conservative men of the country are equal to the emergency, the dark hour of our extremity will be upon us before we can avert it. Unless the people arouse themselves to a full sense of the threatened peril which approaches—if they fail to provide against it by recourse in their combined strength to the only refuge which is left them, the ballot-box—we may look to see the memorable prediction verified which we have quoted at the beginning—we shall anticipate the despair which welcomes despotism, or the rage which welcomes anarchy.—Patriot & Union.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S LETTER TO THE VALLANDIGHAM MEETING.—ALBANY May 17.—The following is the letter of Governor Seymour to the Vallandigham meeting last night:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, May 16.

I cannot attend the meeting at the Capitol this evening, but I wish to state my opinion in regard to the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. It is an act which has brought dishonor upon our country. It is full of danger to our persons and our homes. It bears upon its front a conscious violation of law and justice. Acting upon the evidence of detailed informers shrunk from the light of day in the darkness of night, armed men violated the house of an American citizen and furiously bore him away to military trial, conducted without those safeguards known to the proceedings of our judicial tribunals. The transaction involved a series of offenses against our most sacred rights. It interfered with the freedom of speech; it molested our rights to be secure in our homes against unreasonable searches and seizures; it pronounced sentence without trial, save one which was a mockery, which insulted as well as wronged. The perpetrators now seek to impose punishment, not for an offense against law, but for the disregard of an invalid order in the utter disregard of the principles of civil liberty. If this proceeding is approved by the government, and sustained by the people, it is not merely a step toward revolution—it is revolution; it will not only lead to military despotism—it establishes military despotism. In this aspect it must be accepted, or in this aspect rejected. If it is upheld, our liberties are overthrown, the safety of our persons, security of our property will hereafter depend upon the arbitrary will of such military rulers as may be placed over us, while our constitutional guarantees will be broken down.

Even now the Governors and courts of some of the great Western States have sunk into insignificance before the despotic powers claimed and exercised by military men who have been sent into their borders. It is a fearful thing to increase the danger which now overhangs us by treating the law, the judiciary, and the State authorities with contempt. The people of this country now wait with the deepest anxiety the administration upon these acts. Having given it a generous support in the conduct of the war, we pause to see what kind of government it is for which we are asked to pour out our blood and our treasures. The action of the administration will determine in the minds of one-half of the people of the loyal States whether this war is wag

ed to put down rebellion at the South or destroy free institutions at the North. We look for its decision with the most solemn solicitude.

NOTICE.—The resolution adopted point to the devotion shown by the Democrats during two years of civil war, and express a determination to devote their energies to the cause of the Union denounce the assumption of military power in the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham; assert the right of free discussion. They say that in the election of Mr. Seymour the people condemned the system of arbitrary arrests, and call upon the President to restore Mr. Vallandigham to liberty. They direct a copy of the resolutions to be sent to the President, with the assurance of the desire of the meeting to support the government in every constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the rebellion.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening, 19th inst., as the Express train on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, due at Salamanca at 5:50 p. m., was crossing the bridge over the Little Valley creek about forty rods west of the station, the bridge gave way precipitating the baggage and passenger car into the stream, wholly demolishing them. Frank Green, News Boy, was taken from the train dead. Oliver Coney, Baggage Master, has since died of his injuries. The following were the other casualties so far as we have learned: Horace Beck, back broken, not expected to live. E. C. Topf, Mail Agent, leg broken; M. A. Hemmingway, Express Messenger, wounded; E. Jones and J. Fenton, badly injured; — Holden, Conductor, and — Farmer, slightly injured.—*Olson Advertiser.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean County for a charter of Incorporation of the "Smithport Community Society," and if no sufficient reason should be shown to the contrary, a charter will be decreed at the next term of said Court to be held at Smithport, the fourth Monday of June next. JNO. R. CHA DWICK, Prothy. May 23, 1863.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Robert G. White, President Judge, and the Hon. J. Darling and N. Peabody Associate Judges of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of M'Kean have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, the twenty seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Smithport, on Monday, the 22d day of June next, and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute the prisoners that are or shall be in jail of said county of M'Kean, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as will be just.

Patrol at Smithport, this 23d day of May, 1863, and the 58th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JAS. E. BLAIR, Sheriff.

DOWNWARD STEPS TO DESPOTISM.—The New York Herald concludes an article on this subject as follows:

"It is useful to say that a bold hand usurps power; but such is not the truth. Every people has precisely the institutions it deserves, and to judge from the Philadelphia Press and the New York Times, the institutions of Austria are more congenial to many than the liberty which has been our fond boast. That in the heat of debate a man should sometimes say or do a foolish thing, must be expected, and may be excused; but that a newspaper, edited by a man of position and ability, and circulated among intelligent men, should view not only without horror, but with satisfaction, the arrest and deportation of a man for an expression of opinion at a public meeting, is the strongest evidence of the decay of that public virtue and that spirit of liberty without which Democracy is a dream."

POLITICAL CHANGES.—A recent speaker thus illustrates the mutability of party "platforms":—"If they change their platform a few times more, their candidates won't know to whom they belong. They will be like the negro boy who was on the 'Mississippi' steamboat. A gentleman said to him, 'Come here my lad; would you not be my boy?' 'Yes, mas'r.' 'Who is your master now?' 'Well, I dun no mas'r. I did belong to mas'r Smith this morning, but he is down in the cabin playing poker, and so I dun no whose nigger I is.'"

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THE DISEASES OF ERROR.

(See *Maladies d'Erreur.*)

I, John B. Ogden, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for personal. The proper study of mankind is Man. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of the suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Melancholy, insanity, Wasting Decay, Impotency, &c., &c.—giving safe, speedy, and effectual prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge.

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