

able; that when he makes a bond he lives up to it, but when the time is up he calls for his own. To Mr. Breckinridge, Mr. Douglas, slave States and all, he says: "I have given you all the rope that was allowed me to give you, now you must go."

This, my young friends, for I see many such around me, brings me to a point where I can give you one instruction which, if you practice as long as you live, may make at least some of you great men, honorable men, useful men. Remember that all questions have two sides; one is the right side, and the other is the wrong side; one is the side of justice; the other that of injustice; one the side of human nature, the other of crime. If you take the right side, the just side, ultimately men, however much they may oppose you and revile you, will come to your support; earth with all its powers will work with you and for you, and Heaven is pledged to conduct you to complete success. If you take the other side, there is no power in earth or heaven that can lead you through successfully, because it is appointed in the councils of heaven that justice, truth and reason alone can prevail. This instruction would be incomplete if I were not to add one other, that, indifference between right and wrong is nothing else than taking the wrong side. The policy of a great leader of the Democratic party in the North is indifference; it is nothing to him whether slavery is voted up or voted down in the Territories. Thus it makes no difference to that distinguished statesman whether slavery is voted up or voted down in the new States; whether they all become slave States or free States.

Let us see how this would have worked in the revolution. If Jefferson had been indifferent as to whether Congress voted up the Declaration of Independence or voted it down, what kind of a time would they have had with it? Patrick Henry would have been after him with a vigilance committee, and he would have no monument over his remains. The British Government would have liked nothing better than a lot of such indifferent men for leaders of the American people, and George the Third and his dynasty might have had rule over this continent for a thousand years to come.

I have thus removed the preliminary objection always interposed on these occasions against the indulgence of the eternal negro question. What is the just and right National policy with regard to slavery in the Territories and in the new States of the Federal Union? and your decision of that subject, will involve the consideration of what you consider to be the National constituents of a State.

I suppose I may infer from your choosing this beautiful land on the western bank of the Mississippi that you all want to make Iowa a great and good State, a flourishing and prosperous State. You consider the development of the latent resources with which nature has supplied the region on which you build a State, as one of the material things to be considered in building up a great State; that is to say, you will have the forests subjected and make them contribute the timber and lumber for the house, for the city, for the wharf, for the steamer, for the ship of war, and for all the purposes of civilized society. Then I think you will consider that if the land has concealed within it, deposits of iron, or lead, or coal, you will think of getting this out as rapidly as you can, so as to increase the public wealth. Then I think that you will have the same idea about States everywhere else that you have about Iowa; and that your first idea about the way to make a State corresponds with my idea to make a great nation. And when you would subdue the forests, would develop the lead, iron and coal in your region; as you would improve the fields, putting ten oxen to a plow to turn up the prairie, and then plant it with wheat and corn; as you would encourage manufactures; and try, by making railways and telegraphs, to facilitate interchange of products; it is exactly this I propose to do for every new State like Iowa, that is to be admitted into the Federal Union. To be sure we shall leave the Slave States, which are all to the Union, as they are; our responsibilities are limited to the States which are yet to come into the Union, and we will apply our system to them. The first question then, in making a State, is to favor the industry of the people; and industry is favored in every land exactly as it is free and uncrippled.

We are a great nation; we have illimitable forests in the far East and on the banks of the upper waters of the Mississippi, around the lakes and on the Pacific coast. No human arithmetic could compute the amount of materials of the forest that have gone into the aggregate of the wealth which this nation possesses. At this day there is not one foot of timber, not one foot of deal-boards, not a lath, not a shingle, entering into the commerce of the United States that is fabricated by a slave.

You all have an idea, or had in the land from which you came here, of the value and importance of the fisheries, of making the ocean surrender its treasures to increase the national wealth. The fisherman is seen in the winter time fishing for ice in the ponds and lakes of Massachusetts; and if you go to Palestine or to Grand Cairo or to the farthest Indies, you will find yourself regaled with ice fished out of the lakes and ponds of Massachusetts. But ice is not a product that goes far to the support of human life; but can you tell me what portions of the earth are lighted on their way by night, at home in their cities, by the produce of

their fisheries? Have you any idea of how much the great machinery of the country engaged in fabrication of goods, and in navigation is indebted to the fisheries? Those of the United States are a great source of national wealth; and a nursery of seamen for the commercial marine and naval service of the United States, indispensable for the development of the resources of a great people. There is not now and there never was on a lake or river, sea or bay, over the whole world, from the Arctic to the Antarctic pole, a negro slave fisherman.

[Concluded next week.]

The Potter Journal.

COUDERSPORT, PA.,
Thursday Morning, Oct. 11, 1860.

T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Republican Ticket—1860.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
OF MAINE.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

JAMES POLLOCK,
Senatorial, THOMAS M. HOWE,
Representative.

DIST. 1. Edward C. Knight. 14. Ulysses Mercur.
2. Robert P. King. 15. George Dressler.
3. Henry Bunn. 16. A. B. Sharp.
4. Robert M. Foust. 17. Daniel O. Gahr.
5. Nathan Hills. 18. Samuel Galvin.
6. John M. Broomall. 19. Edgar Cowan.
7. James W. Fuller. 20. Wm. McKennan.
8. Levi B. Smith. 21. Jm. Kirkpatrick.
9. Francis W. Christ. 22. James Kerr.
10. David Mumma, Jr. 23. Rich'd P. Roberts.
11. David Taggart. 24. Henry Souther.
12. Thomas R. Hull. 25. John Grier.
13. F. B. Pennington.

20,000 FOR CURTIN!

Pennsylvania Redeemed!

Slavery and Shamocracy Routed!

Ohio and Indiana Wheel into the Line of Freedom.

LITTLE POTTER ERECT!

She Gives 500 Majority for Curtin and Hale!

GOOD FOR 1,000 FOR LINCOLN!

The result of Tuesday's election is glorious enough for the Republican cause. Everywhere victory perches upon its banner. Pennsylvania has nobly replied to the pro-slavery taunt of her persecutors, and her voice is echoed in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and doubtless Minnesota. A telegraphic dispatch to the Hon. D. S. Dickinson, of Binghampton, passed over the wires of the N. Y. & E. R. R. line yesterday saying, "We (the democrats) are whipped 20,000 in Pennsylvania, ditto in Ohio, and 10,000 to 15,000 in Indiana." This settles the matter for November—Lincoln and Hamlin are to be our next President and Vice President. But "Little Potter" has covered herself with imperishable glory and honor. She has not only maintained her reputation but has nearly doubled the jewels in her diadem. Republicans of Potter! we greet you as entitled to the Banner of the State—look at the majorities and receive your honors:

Curtin, for Governor,	515
Hale, for Congress,	867
Olmsted, for Prothonotary,	776
Burtis, for Treasurer,	483
Briggs, for Commissioner,	655
Baker, for Register & Recorder,	655

The above figures are nearly correct, with West Branch and Sylvania to hear from, in which the vote for Curtin and Hale will probably be increased a little and that for Treasurer will be a little reduced. But in these figures there is glory enough for one day. Republicans of Potter, we pledge you to give Lincoln and Hamlin 1000 majority in November—will you not redeem the pledge? We will give the official figures in our next.

P. S.—The latest news from Pennsylvania indicates the election of Curtin by 30,000 majority. The news are getting better with every arrival.

The National Wide Awake parade in New York city on the evening of the 3d inst., was the grandest affair of the kind ever witnessed in any place. Some 20,000 Wide Awakes were in the line bearing torches, while half a million spectators looked on and admired the chivalrous and truly Republican display. The banners and transparencies were peculiarly adapted to the occasion and expressive of the of the aim and position of the Republican party. One was carried by the Garibaldi Wide Awake Club, bearing the following inscription: "Garibaldi, Liberator of Italy—Lincoln, Liberator of Slavery! Free Labor." Another club carried this: "No interference with Slavery in the States; no interference with Freedom in the Territories." Another said—"Free Soil for free men."—"The Union must be preserved."—"Jackson; 'The Territories must be free."—"The People."

The Republicans of the United States may well refer with pride to that display, while those who participated in it have a lasting life-scene to refer to in evidence of their fidelity to the great principles of Freedom and Truth. New York is a city of wondrous displays; but this was the wonder of them all.

Desperation.

The desperation of some candidates for office in electioneering is beautifully illustrated by the following *verbatim* copies of a couple of circulars got out by the independent candidate for Treasurer, and printed at Wellsville. The statements contained in the following are in the main utter falsehoods, and where any attempt is made to give facts they are audaciously garbled and interspersed with false inferences. On our own behalf, and on behalf of Messrs. Burtis, Baker, Lyman, Benson and Ostrander, we pronounce them such, and only publish them now to show the desperation of their author—who is no doubt well satisfied now that Mr. Burtis was the choice of the people. The circulars were distributed in the Northern part of the county:

BOLTING OF THE JOURNAL.

Look at the inconsistency of it, they have put forward Lewis Mann for Assembly, in opposition to their own Nomination in the District. Also, the County Committee have compelled Lyman Nelson to withdraw I understand, against his wish. Voters you can see they have taken the authority away from the Convention.

NOW, Because, D. W. SPENCER is opposed to the Coudersport Clique, and is an Independent Candidate for Treasurer, he must be scandalized in every way, shape and manner, and called a renegade to the Democratic Party. The Democratic Party have not nominated him for Treasurer, and the Editor of the Journal, knows it to be an utter falsehood. I ask the voters of Potter County, to rebuke those falsehoods by casting their votes for DELOSS W. SPENCER, for Treasurer, October 9th.

DELOSS W. SPENCER.

ORIGINAL EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL.
He, Mr. Burtis, refused to make any Personal Pledges, and referred inquiries as to his position to the Delegate from Harrison, with the express understanding that he, and they, were to abide by the decision of the Convention, which is false, as he did directly from the room, and would give no answer; so says Julius Baker a Republican, who proposed the plan. You say, also, that the large towns nominated Mr. Burtis, which is an untruth. Ulysses did not vote for him at all. Hector did not, and only a part of Bingham agreed—the instructions of their town. A prominent Republican from Oswayo, Mr. Elezer Lyman, says he was not the wish of their town.

Will the Journal please to inform us how Mr. Burtis got the Delegates of his own town.
I have it from a reliable source, that Mr. Burtis took a few men and went to the polls and made his delegates, when most all of his town was at a funeral, and when the people went to elect Delegates, he would not let the polls be opened, so in fact, he did not get the wish of the people of Harrison, as they say that he could not get the Delegates of Harrison.
Wolsey Burtis went to Isaac Benson and said, your men in Coudersport—meaning the clique—can give me a nomination, and I want it. These are the words told to M. Ostrander, a Republican, by I. Benson. I would ask the people of the County, if four or six men of Coudersport, can make the Nomination, what is the use of conventions.

Gov. Seward's Triumphant Tour.

True statesmanship and talent always command the popular respect and admiration, though opportunity is not always afforded for the expression of it. But when those qualities are combined with the most refined social and moral characteristics, the popular enthusiasm becomes unbounded, yet generous and mild in its expression wherever the opportunity occurs for its gratification. The Western tour of Gov. Seward, which closed by his return home last Saturday, has been a grand illustration of this idea. His journey has been one continued demonstration of the high esteem in which he is held by the Free People of the North, whose clamour and exponent he is. Beginning at Detroit with a most excellent exposition of Republicanism, Mr. Seward passed along through the great and small cities of the Great West, speaking to eager and admiring crowds at Milwaukee, Madison, Dubuque, St. Louis, and finally to the noble people of Kansas, at Lawrence. This speech was a glorious tribute of the statesman and leader to the fidelity of his followers and the exemplifiers of the principles of his political faith—it was a greeting from the chief to the clansmen, which ennobled and gave new determination to the lives and purposes of both—the renewal of faith and fellowship in a great and good cause. The compliments bestowed by him on the people were no less deserved than was the respectful, solemn and heart-felt admiration and attention manifested by the People for the "words of wisdom and counsel of faith" that fell from the lips

of the speaker. It was an occasion pleasing alike to them and him—the gratification of a desire and expectation which both had long entertained. It was the first, as perhaps it will be the last, foreign effort of America's greatest mind, and Freedom's most prudent and earnest champion, on the final and victorious battlefield of Liberty's "irrepressible conflict" with tyranny and Slavery. It will live and enliven the memory of its author in the hearts of the People of Kansas for ages and generations to come.

We have already given our readers Mr. Seward's speech at Madison, Wis., and this week we present them with the first and largest half of his speech at Dubuque, Iowa, and will conclude it in our next paper. We have selected this speech to publish now because it is a reply to the whining, canting platitudes of the Democracy in regard to "one-ideaism." We hope our democratic readers in particular will give it their especial attention.

Mr. Seward and his party on their return from Kansas, stopped at one or two places in Missouri, where the Gov. made brief speeches; and at Springfield he made a ten minute speech, spent about five minutes in introducing his friends to the next President, Mr. Lincoln, and then started for Chicago, where he made a grand speech, in front of the Wigwam, to some 20,000 people. He returned home, at Auburn, last Saturday, much gratified and revived by his tour.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 5, 1860.—A private dispatch from St. Paul, Minnesota, says that Gov. Willard of Indiana died last night of consumption.

SHALL SLAVERY AGITATION CEASE?

—Then put an extinguisher on the Democratic Party. It created the Texan war—it filibusters for Cuba—it violated the Missouri Compromise—it created the Sumner, Helper and all other personal quarrels. It lives on agitating the Slavery Extension issue. Kill it, and we shall have more peace and better times.

SECTIONAL.—The Convention which nominated Lincoln, represented much more of the whole nation than that of Douglas, Breckinridge, Bell or Smith. In fact, Lincoln's was the most "National" of all the Conventions. Were the Rights of Men allowed under a Slave despotism, every State would have been fully represented. It was only FORCE, and not choice, that made any seats vacant at Chicago.

DOUGLASSISM DEFINED.—A Douglas speaker at Syracuse was asked to define Mr. Douglas's position upon the slavery question. Said he: "Mr. Douglas believes that if slavery ain't a mind to go where she is, if she doesn't want to; subject to the decision of the Supreme Court, and of the people of the territories when they is agree on that point." It was taken as satisfactory by his audience.

HON. D. S. DICKINSON accounts for the tremendous popularity of Douglas, in the following felicitous manner: "Some flatmen descending the Mississippi in rather a jolly mood, passed a house on the shore where they were fiddling and dancing on the piazza; the boat fell into an eddy, and once in each half hour passed the house again, and the boatmen swore they were fiddling and dancing in every house for a hundred miles on the shore of the river, while they had been revolving in an eddy, and had seen but one! The Douglas strength is estimated in the same way."

"I WILL TELL YOU," said Mr. Lincoln, speaking particularly to a number of Kentuckians who were present at a meeting in Cincinnati which he addressed "I will tell you, so far as I am authorized to speak for the Opposition, what we mean to do with you. We mean to treat you, as near as we possibly can, as Washington, Jefferson, and Madison treated you. We mean to leave you alone, and in no way interfere with your institution; to abide by every compromise of the Constitution; and, in a word, come back to the original proposition, to treat you, as far as degenerated men (if he have degenerated) may, according to the examples of those noble fathers—Washington, Jefferson, and Madison." We mean to remember that you are as good as we are, that there is no difference between us other than the difference of circumstances. We mean to recognize and bear in mind all yours that you have as good hearts in your bosoms as other people, or as we claim to have, and to treat you accordingly."

WOULDN'T YOU.—A correspondent at Anderson, Indiana, writes the following to the N. Y. Tribune.
"The veteran Joshua R. Giddings was in town the other night on his way from one appointment to another, and agreeably to a general request of citizens of all parties he addressed a very large audience in the Court-House. The Douglas leaders were on hand, of course, to catch up any word which might be used to swell the stale cry, 'Abolition.' When Mr. Giddings concluded, he avowed his readiness to answer any questions which might be asked. Instantly popped the leading spirit of the hosts of Douglas in our town and county Mr. S. B. Mattox, with the question, 'Did you not say, while in Congress, that were you a slave you would obtain your freedom if

you had to walk over the dead bodies of slaveholders all the way from Mississippi to Malden?' 'Yes, Sir, I said it,' was the old man's instant reply—the countenance of the querist rose—'yes, Sir, and I say it now; I would do it—and would I say you?' Down went the face of the Douglassite, for here was an entertainment to which he had not thought of being invited. His answer was, 'I don't want an argument with you, Mr. Giddings.' 'But you have capacity to answer a plain question,' said Mr. G., 'if you have not enough for an argument.' He still hesitated. 'Come,' thundered the old man, his eyes flashing fire, 'out with it, yes or no!' 'Yes, Sir, I would,' was the answer of this Douglas leader. As you would suppose, we hear no more of Giddings and insurrection from these men."

For the Potter Journal.

Another Democrat changes to Republican.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce that the name of C. C. Lyman, as an Independent Candidate for the office of County Treasurer, is this day withdrawn; and is also withdrawn from the so-called Democratic party, and for a time to come will take sides with the Republican Party. Before going further, I wish to be understood that I cherish and love the genuine principles of the Democracy as taught by our fore-fathers, but I dislike the interpretation given by its leaders at the present day, and therefore bid them adieu. Those of said party that have been friendly to me, both in a social and political point of view, have my heartfelt thanks. I am of the opinion that it is the duty of every honest man to obey the laws of God; in preference to any laws of man; and if such be the case, what can be of greater moment than to conform ourselves to those laws as fast as we become conscious of their correctness, and convinced of our former errors? In taking a retrospective view of democracy as practiced since 1852, I am satisfied that moves have been and are still being made for the extension of slavery—both on dry land and on the high seas. This I believe to be wrong; and in as much as I wish to maintain the favor of my Heavenly Father, I shall do nothing whereby I should expect to meet his disapproval.

C. C. LYMAN.

ULYSSES, Oct. 4, 1860.

HANDSOME WOMEN.

TO THE LADIES.

HUNT'S "BLOOM OF ROSES." A rich and elegant color for the cheeks or lips. IT WILL NOT WASH OR RUB OFF, and when once applied, remains durable for years. The tint is so rich and natural, that the closest scrutiny fails to detect its use. Can be removed by lemon juice and will not injure the skin. This is a new preparation, used by the celebrated Court Beauties of London and Paris. Mailed free, in bottles, with directions for use, for \$1.00.

HUNT'S "COURT TOILET POWDER," imparts a dazzling whiteness to the complexion, and is unlike anything else used for this purpose. Mailed free for 50 Cents.

HUNT'S "BRITISH BALM," removes tan, freckles, sunburn and all eruptions of the skin. Mailed free for 50 Cents.

HUNT'S "IMPERIAL POMADE" for the hair, strengthens and improves its growth, keeps it from falling off, and is warranted to make the hair curl. Mailed free for \$1.00.

HUNT'S "PEARL BEAUTIFIER," for the teeth and gums, cleanses and whitens the teeth, hardens the gums, purifies the breath effectually, preserves the teeth and prevents toothache. Mailed free for \$1.00.

HUNT'S "BRIDAL WREATH PERFUME," a double extract of orange blossoms and cologne. Mailed free for \$1.00. This exquisite perfume was first used by the Princess Royal of England, on her marriage. Messrs. Hunt & Co., presented the Princess with an elegant case of Perfumery, (in which all of the above articles were included) in handsome cut glass jars of which appeared in the public prints.

All the above articles sent Free, by express, for \$5.00. Cash can either accompany the order, or be paid to the express agent on delivery of goods.

HUNT & CO., Perfumers to the Queen, Regent St. London, and 77 Sanson St. N.Y. U.S.A.

For Sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

E. N. STEBBINS & BRO., Coudersport, Pa. Have the above articles for sale.

Great Curiosity.

We have one of the greatest curiosities and most valuable inventions in the known world, for which we want agents everywhere. Full particulars sent free.

3w3 SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

MEAT! MEAT!!

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully announce to the citizens of Coudersport and vicinity that he will continue to supply them with all kinds of FRESH MEAT during the

FALL and WINTER,

at prices fully as low as they can purchase from Farmers and others. I will keep a constant supply, at my stand opposite the court door of the Court House.

WM. BEEVER,

Coudersport, Oct. 3, 1860.

POTTER COUNTY RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

A Legislature of Pennsylvania, for a supplement to the Charter of the "Potter County Railroad Company" for an act "to build and construct their Road from any point on the line of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, in Clinton County, to any point on the West Branch of Pine Creek."

CHAS. BUSHOR, Pres.

Germania, Sept. 21, 1860.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Coudersport, Oct. 1st, 1860.

Avery, Addison (Hultender, H.)

Andrews, Dr. O.—2 (Luff, H.)

Allen, Miss A. M. (Leib, Joseph E.—2)

Benson, Isaac (Macaw, Mary)

Churchill, Mrs. P. (Nicholson, Irene)

Coates, Ambrose (Patriot,—2)

Danling, Miss Victoria (Shovey, V.)

Earl, Geo. (Tyler, T. B.)

Ellis, G. W. (Vanhorn, Miss Lattie)

Fleming, Geo. R.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised

SAMUEL HAYES, P. M.

PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected every Wednesday by E. N. STEBBINS & BRO. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries and Provisions, opposite D. F. Glassmire's Hotel, Coudersport, Pa.

Apples, green, bush,	\$ 3.75 to 6.25
do dried, bush,	1 00 2 00
Bannas,	1 00 1 50
Beeswax, lb,	20 25
Beef,	4 5
Berries, dried, quart	6 12
Buckwheat, bush,	40 50
Butter, lb,	15 16
Cheese,	8 72
Corn, bush,	75 88
Corn Meal, per cwt,	1 50 2 00
Eggs, doz,	6 50 7 00
Flour, extra, bbl,	5 50 6 00
do superfine "	12 15
Hams, lb,	6 50 6 00
Hay, ton,	10 12
Honey, per lb,	10 12
Lard,	10 12
Maple Sugar, per lb,	8 12
Oats, bush,	30 40
Onions,	75 1 00
Pork, lb bbl,	23 50 24 50
do lb,	11 13
do in whole hog, lb,	8 9
Potatoes, per bush,	25 37 1/2
Peaches, dried, lb,	14 20
Poultry, lb,	5 7
Rye, per bush,	63 76
Salt, bbl,	2 25 2 50
do sack,	20
Trout, per lb bbl,	6 00 7 00
Wheat, bush,	1 00 1 25
White Fish, lb bbl,	6 50 7 00

Special Notices.

Teacher's Examinations.

The undersigned will meet Directors and Teachers for the purpose of examining teachers at the following times and places:

- Oct. 29th, at the residence of Jeremiah Baker—Jackson.
- Oct. 30th, at the school house, near J. M. Kibbourn's—Pike.
- Oct. 31st, at the school house at Germania—Nov. 1st, at the school house at Oleona.
- Nov. 3d, at the school house near Stephen Horton's—Wharton.
- Nov. 5th, at the school house, near Wm. Burleson's—Sylvania.
- Nov. 6th, at the school house on Ayres Hill.
- Nov. 7th, at the school house, near Johnson Chase's—Sweden.
- Nov. 8th, at the school house, at Coudersport.
- Nov. 9th, at the school house, near Harris Lyman's—Route 1.
- Nov. 10th, at the school house, near Geo. Weimer's—P. Valley.
- Nov. 24th, at the school house at Lewisville.
- Nov. 26th, at the school house at Harrison Valley.
- Nov. 27th, at the school house at Bingham Centre.
- Nov. 28th, at the school house at Colerburg.
- Nov. 29th, at the school house, near J. H. Greenman's—Hebron.
- Nov. 30th, at the school house at Ellsburg.
- Dec. 1st, at the school house near the Toll Gate—Oswayo.
- Dec. 3rd, at the school house at Sharon Centre.

The examinations will, in every case, commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. A large attendance is desired.

N. B.—Let teachers provide themselves with pen, ink and paper.

S. LEWIS, Co. Supt. Lewisville, Oct. 10th, 1860.

Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON

Williamsburg, Va.

[3-17-] Kings County, New York.

PERSONS afflicted with the Fever and Ague should not spare either time, trouble or expense, to procure DR. HOSSETT'S CELEBRATED BITTERS, whose beneficial effects upon the system has been clearly proved to those who have been stricken down in a short space of time by this dreadful curse, whose cheeks are wan and meagre, and whose nights are sleepless and restless, and whose eyes are dim and sunken, with death staring them in the face, this compound must prove a blessing; snatching them as it were from the mouth of the grave. None can know its true value until they have tested it. When all others have failed, these Bitters have rested the sufferers to pristine health. Their popularity in all the Western and Southern parts should introduce them to all families.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

See advertisement in another column.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS.

How strange and wonderful it often seems to us that a medicine composed of simple mountain herbs and roots, should so certainly search out and cure disease. Now surprising that the Indians should know and preserve so long and well a secret that has escaped the search of the greatest physicians the world has ever seen. True, the ancient inhabitants of Mexico were a strange race, found by the Spaniards living in large cities, and allowing for their strange customs and religion as well-civilized as their conquerors. In the words of a writer of some celebrity, "They have perished from the earth, their cities are gigantic piles of ruins their Kings and Princes so mighty in their life, are forgotten; their ruins and their medicine are left."

United testimony of all intelligent persons is that Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are the most successful medicine in the world in curing disease. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

A CARD TO YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—The subscriber will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the Recipe and directions for making a simple Vegetable Balm that will, in from two to eight days, remove Pimples, Blisters, Tan, Freckles, Sallowness, and all impurities and roughness of the Skin, leaving the same as Nature intended it should be—soft, clear, smooth and beautiful. Those desiring the Recipe, with full instructions, directions, and advice, will please call on or address (with return postage.)

JAS. T. MARSHALL,

Practical Chemist.

48-131 No. 32 City Buildings, N. York.