

NEWS ITEMS.

From Rebel sources we learn that the Union forces in North Carolina went up the Chowan River from Edenton, with seven gunboats, drove the enemy from their position at Winton, then landed and burned the town. It is stated that C. H. Foster, who recently claimed a seat in Congress, was killed, but we can place no reliance on the word of the Rebel papers.

It is not yet reported that the blockade of the Potomac is at an end. The strategic reasons for which it was at first allowed, appear to be still in operation.

St. Louis, Feb. 24, 1862.—A special dispatch from Cairo, to The Democrat, says that the latest intelligence from the Cumberland, is that Gen. Buell's forces occupy Nashville. Gov. Harris has called in all the Tennessee troops, and a strong reaction has occurred among the people. The Rebels, before evacuating Clarksville, fired a railroad bridge crossing the Cumberland at that point.

Mr. Morrill's Tax and Tariff bill will be reported in about three days. It will be so framed as to make the importation of foreign goods and the excise and internal duties yield most of the revenue.

The probabilities are that Senator Jim Lane will soon resume his seat in the Senate. So say letters from Leavenworth.

Cairo, Feb. 25, 1862.—Nashville was yesterday occupied by 10,000 troops under Gen. Buell. The Union flag is now flying over the State House.

The Tennessee Legislature adjourned on Saturday week, and met again at Memphis.

It is reported that Commissioners have been appointed to confer with the Federal authorities at Washington to arrange terms for the transfer of allegiance, and that Gov. Harris offered to turn the Rebel forces over to the Union.

A gentleman who escaped from Columbus, arriving here last night, represents a general Union sentiment in Tennessee, and thinks the Legislature will acquiesce in the recommendation of Gov. Harris, because fearful of a rising Union sentiment. When he left Columbus there were 30,000 Rebel troops there.

The bill to add to the articles of war one forbidding the officers of the army and navy to assist in the capture and return of fugitive slaves, passed the House of Representatives after a debate of considerable length and some warmth.

We are well assured that a proposition from the Rebel leaders for a new compromise has been submitted to our Government, and that either the programme or its substance is in the hands of a leading Democrat of our City. The object of the Rebels in transmitting it to him we presume to be the manufacture of public sentiment in its behalf. The gist of the proposition we understand to run thus:

- 1. An armistice for a specified term, with a view to a peaceful adjustment of all differences.
2. A Convention of the States, with a view to such a revision of the Federal Constitution as will induce the slaveholding Rebels to condescend to govern us in the future on terms nearly as favorable as in the past.

St. Louis, Feb. 27, 1862.—Gen. Curtis has taken possession of Fayetteville, Arkansas, capturing a number of prisoners, stores, baggage, &c. The enemy burned a part of the town before leaving. They have crossed Boston Mountains in great confusion. We are now in possession of all their strongholds.

Col. Wood's Cavalry has driven the enemy out of Dent, Texas, and Howell Counties, Missouri, and taken sixty Rebel prisoners.

Our army is waiting for supplies, and will not be likely to move for ten or twelve days. Gens. Price and McCulloch are beyond the Boston Mountains.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 27, 1862.—Gens. Buckner and Tilghman passed here this morning en route for Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, under the charge of Col. Coates.

Gen. Frederick W. Lander, whose recent brilliant and successful charge at the head of his troops at Paw Paw, Western Virginia, electrified the country, died in his camp last Saturday afternoon, from congestion of the brain, superinduced, undoubtedly, by the debilitating effects of the wound he received near Edward's Ferry, in his reconnaissance the day after the fall of Col. Baker. The country loses, in the death of Gen. Lander, one of its bravest and most energetic officers, and one who had given the highest promise of valuable service in this its time of greatest need.

Columbus is evacuated. An official dispatch from Commodore Foote, dated Cairo, March 1, leaves no doubt that the Rebels are fleeing from their Western Serostopol. Lieut. Commanding Phelps, who was sent on Saturday with a flag of truce to Columbus, returned reporting that he saw the Rebels burning their Winter quarters, and removing their heavy guns on the bluffs. But the guns in the water batteries remained intact. He also saw a large force of cavalry drawn up ostentatiously on the bluffs, but no infantry was to be seen, as heretofore. The encampment seen in the armed reconnaissance a few days since had been removed. Large fires were visible in the town of Columbus and upon the river banks below, indicating the destruction

of the town, military stores, and equipments. It was believed that our forces would yesterday occupy the place.

"INERADICABLE ANTAGONISM."—The Richmond Dispatch, in the course of comments upon the rebel disaster at Fort Donelson, admits that there are some classes at the South which would acquiesce in "Yankee domination," but proceeds to say: "The great majority of the Southern people, however, are devotedly attached to their country, to its habits and modes of life, and they have an innate and ineradicable antagonism to the political and social system of the invading race, to their character and habits, and their very modes of speech, which the present cruel war has intensified into such passionate and profound detestation, that sooner than acknowledge the Yankees as masters, they would rather see the whole Southern country sink to the bottom of the ocean. As a whole, the South is proud, sensitive to the last degree to a stain upon her honor, and holding death as an inferior evil to degradation. Such men may be overrun, may be exterminated, but they cannot be subjugated. They will resist as long as resistance is possible, and, if conquered, they will not stay conquered. When the spirits of a people are indomitable, they can never be enslaved, and so long as the South is true to herself she will maintain her freedom and independence."

BRIGHT'S SUCCESSOR.—Gov. Morton, of Indiana, has appointed Hon. Joseph A. Wright to fill the vacancy of Bright's place in the United States Senate. Gov. Wright's loyalty is not to be doubted. He belongs to the Democratic school of politicians, and was elected to Congress, although his district had a Whig majority, and was subsequently elected Governor by a large majority. His last public office was that of ambassador to Prussia.

THE EFFECTS OF A GOOD CHASTISEMENT.—Until recently, the Richmond Dispatch has considered one rebel as equal to five "Yankees" in battle. Roanoke and Fort Henry have knocked off two-fifths of the estimate. It now says: "The truth we believe to be that one Southern man, fighting for his own fireside, is a match for any three invaders; and that, besides, the South is a more military people in its instincts and aptitudes than the Yankees, or any other band, except, perhaps, the French and Spanish. But to deny all courage and stamina to the entire Yankee race, is as impolitic as it is unjust—just to our own soldiers, whose victories, if gained over a race of cowards, are not worth boasting of."

Three more victories will reduce the rebel estimate to an equality with the Yankees, and an additional one sink him considerably below par.

In her recent speech at the opening of Parliament, Queen Victoria said: A question of great importance, and which might have led to very serious consequences, arose between Her Majesty and the Government of the United States of North America, owing to the seizure and forcible removal of four passengers from on board a British mail packet by the Commander of a ship-of-war of the United States. That question has been satisfactorily settled by the restoration of the passengers to British protection, and by the disavowal by the United States Government of the act of violence committed by their naval officer. The friendly relations between Her Majesty and the United States are therefore unimpaired. Her Majesty willingly appreciates the loyalty and patriotism which have been manifested on this occasion by Her Majesty's North American subjects."

GEN. BURNSIDE FOREVER.—There are some things, little in themselves, which so completely bespeak the true man, as to afford infallible signs. Gen. Burnside, whose operations at Roanoke Island and elsewhere have been so gratifying to the patient people, is an example in point. A single sentence in his report gives a clue to his manly and generous qualities. He says: "I will be excused for saying in reference to the action, that I love everything to Gens. Foster, Reno, and Parks." Such an acknowledgment, in such unqualified, simple and straightforward terms, shows him to be just as generous, manly and noble as he certainly is brave and enterprising. Gen. Burnside must certainly take front rank among our commanding officers.

GEN. GRANT.—Brig. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, who commanded the Federal land forces at Fort Donelson, and whose nomination as Major-General of Volunteers has been confirmed by the Senate, was formerly stationed in this city. While at the Detroit Barracks he was a Lieut. in the 4th U. S. Infantry. He afterwards dissolved his connection with the army, and on his return from the Pacific, where he had been stationed, removed to Illinois, in which State he resided until the breaking out of the war. Immediately following the attack upon Fort Sumter, he transmitted a short sketch of his military career to President Lincoln, asking if there was any position in which he could be useful. The result of the application was, that he was received into the Government service; was soon after appointed Col. of a Reg., and finally received his commission as a Brig.-Gen. Many of our citizens can recall the Lieut. to mind by remembering "Grant's pony," which formerly whisked through our streets at a rapid rate with the lieutenant handling the ribbons.

Torpedoes.

A great deal has been said about the torpedoes sunk in the Western rivers to destroy our boats. Eight of these engines of intended destruction were found and taken up by Lieutenant Phelps, in reconnoitering before the capture of Fort Henry. They are thus described by a correspondent of the New York Tribune: "One of them was taken apart this evening. It consists of a stout sheet iron cylinder, pointed at both ends, about five and a half feet long and one foot in diameter. In the interior is a canvas bag, containing seventy pounds of powder. Connected with the upper end is an iron lever, three and a half feet long, armed with prongs, designed to catch in the bottom of the boat to be demolished. The motion of the boat is expected to work this lever sufficiently to move an iron rod on the inside of the cylinder, acting upon the trigger of a lock, which is to explode a percussion cap and fire the powder. The machine is anchored, presenting the prongs on the upper end of the lever in such a way that boats going down stream will slide over them, but those coming up will catch the points and work the lever. Lieut. Phelps dragged for them, and drew them up by ropes, at such a distance as to be out of danger, which proved a useless precaution, as not a single one exploded, and the powder in those he opened was completely soaked and worthless. They were designed to have the prongs come up within a few inches of the surface, but as the freshet has raised the river 25 feet above low water, they were far below. Those taken out were found in the west channel, (the river, three miles below the fort, is divided midway by Panther Island,) but we learn they are also planted in the east channel, and shall drag that for them when the water falls. As they are rendered buoyant by an air chamber in the upper end, they stand at an angle of about 45 degrees the tops pointing down stream, and are held in place by two ropes, attached to anchors in the bed of the river."

The existence of these torpedoes was discovered, curiously enough, in consequence of the too free use of ber tongue, by a woman who was thoroughly secessionist. Being met by a scouting party and told that the gunboats would destroy Fort Henry on the next day, she exclaimed, woman-like, "Not a bit of it; they will be all blown up before they get past the island." On that hint our officers acted.

THE TRENT AFFAIR.—UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA.—The letter from Prince Gortschakoff to Mr. de Stœckl, relative to the Trent affair, is illustrative of the high regard in which our nation is held by the Russian Government. While expressing the high satisfaction entertained by his Imperial Majesty in the determination taken by the Federal Government, it is stated, "although it has not yet come to our knowledge, except through the channel of the newspapers, our august master has been unwilling to delay transmitting to the President the sentiments with which His Imperial Majesty has appreciated this proof of moderation and equity, so much the more meritorious because it was rendered the more difficult by national impulses." Gortschakoff adds, that by this nation remaining faithful to the political principles which she has always maintained, even when those principles were turned against her, and by abstaining from invoking, in her turn, the benefit of doctrines which she has always repudiated, the American nation has given a proof of political integrity which confers incontestable titles to the esteem and gratitude of all Governments interested in seeing the peace of the seas maintained, and the principles of right prevailing over those of force in international relations, for the repose of the world, the progress of civilization, and the welfare of humanity.

The letter of Secretary Seward, which has also been transmitted to Congress by the President, is expressive generally of the friendship existing between our country "a great Republic in the West," and Russia, "a great monarchy in the East." Mr. Seward's reply contains the assurance that the war will end in the perfect restoration of the Union on the old and well-tried Constitution.

REMOVAL OF SOUTH CAROLINA SLAVES.—By an order of the Governor and Executive Council of South Carolina, the owners of slaves removed from the seaboard to the interior of the State are required to place them under the control of some white person residing in the neighborhood to which the slaves may be removed. Any violation of this order subjects the party infringing it to a penalty of ten dollars per head per month on each slave so left without proper control.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—For the recent Union triumphs which have thrilled every loyal heart throughout the land the slightest possible credit is due to the regular army. Not a regiment, not a company of regulars, participated in any one of the engagements. McCook and Reno; Grant, Smith and McClernand; Mitchell and Lander; Curtis and Sigel; are all volunteers. They are of the people, and expect soon to return to the ranks of ordinary citizenship. They are in earnest to put down the war; and are not concerned in the conspiracy which exists among the larger portion of the regular army officers to control the course of events so as to spare the rebels.

The Illinois regiments that exhibited such unsurpassed valor at Fort Donelson were raw recruits, fresh from the re-deposits. Whether soldiers will fight well or bad depends on who has the ordering of them. Grant has no difficulty, on the Cumberland, in successfully engaging the strong-holds of the rebels. His officers and men are patriots. On the Potomac McClellan has had his troops for six months under discipline, and yet gives them nothing to do. If some more of his officers were sent to keep Gen. Stone's company, probably the grand army would not encounter another Bull Run or Ball Bluff disaster.

The federal government begins to be in earnest. It has hung a man, Gordon, the New England Slave trader, met his fate, last Friday, in the Tombs at New York. He is the first negro stealer against whom the penalty of death has been enforced in this country. So long as the South predominated in the government the law was a nullity.

Now that the government has its hand in let it measure out justice to some of the prominent traitors it has in its power. Let Stone and Buckner, for instance, be brought to trial.

Flag Officer Foote is beloved by all his men. "The night after he captured Fort Henry a gentleman said to him that he was getting nervous, and must have some sleep. 'I never slept better in my life than I did the night before the battle, and I never prayed more fervently than on that morning; but I couldn't sleep last night for thinking of those poor fellows on board the Essex,' was his reply—a reply which at once reveals his whole character; for he is not only a moral man, but humane, self-sacrificing; one who openly recognizes the claims of Christianity, and lives up to his profession."

When Mulligan's men surrendered to Price at Lexington, they had no ammunition left, but the rebels did not know it. The first thing the latter did was to demand the cartridges from each soldier. On this demand being made to an Irishman, he said to the officer: Upon my honor, sir, I've never a cartridge left; you had them all before we surrendered; had there been any more you'd surely have got 'em from us, my dear."

Recently in the United States Senate, it was well put, when Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, said that Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, was shocked at the idea of arming the slave against his rebel master, while he saw nothing to shrink from when he sanctioned the act of the Government arming brother to fight brother, and son against father. It is a striking commentary on the hold that slavery has upon its advocates and defenders.

The official report of Gen. Burnside of the battle at Roanoke Island has been received at the War Department. The federal losses were 50 killed and 222 wounded. The rebel loss was 13 killed and 39 wounded.

The enemy were protected by their entrenchments, and poured a destructive fire upon our advancing columns, so that our loss is the heavier.

Hon. John J. Crittenden is deeply affected by the news from Kentucky, and has not been in the House since the report of the battle at Somerset was received. Although he has two sons in the Union army, the presence of one in the rebel army, the oldest, overwhelms him with grief.

A mistake has been discovered in the census returns, by which Illinois is to have fourteen members of Congress, instead of thirteen, which the Legislature at its last session gave it. She will gain five members under the new apportionment.

The President has given his official approval to the bill for the seizure of railroads and telegraph lines, whenever a military necessity exists for such action.

John L. Delp, of New Britain, Bucks county, has a cow whose bag measures five feet four inches in circumference and two feet six inches in depth, exclusive of the teats. After calving, recently, she gave five gallons and one quart of milk at a single milking.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY.—The people of Danville, Va., are making a vigorous effort to have the New National Foundry located there.

All Venezuela is again involved in civil war, and the whole male population has been called to arms.

Gen. C. F. Smith, who at Fort Donelson, "led the charge on the lower end of the works, and was first inside of the fortifications," is a native of Pennsylvania.

TROUBLE AMONG THE ALLIES.—The news from Europe shows the Mexican intervention project is not working half so well as anticipated. It has turned out to be a game of cross purposes. Spain wants to relinquish her old provinces and reannex them to the Spanish crown; France, it is now more than suspected, wants a large slice of the territory, or, failing in that, is intriguing to place the Archduke Maximilian on the throne of the American "sick man." This prince is brother to the Emperor of Austria, and the Monteur admits that the future of Venetia is somewhat mixed up with this project. It is either to be given to France or Italy. Meanwhile, England is uneasy, as it is evident some game is afoot in which she is to gain no advantage. The London journals show undoubted signs of discontent. There may be an explosion soon, of which, doubtless, our government will be prepared to take advantage. Should the South be compelled to return to its allegiance before the allies effect their purpose, whatever it is, a decided policy, on the part of our government, even to the extent of an armed intervention to preserve Mexico, would do much to reconquer the people of that section to their fate. Keenly as the North has felt at the allies' design to conquer Mexico, it has maddened the people of the South, who have long looked on that country as being their own. Instead of helping them, as they fondly hoped, England and France made all haste to help themselves, and for this they will never be forgiven by the South.—World, 19th ult.

TRIAL OF SPEED BETWEEN A HORSE AND A DOG.—The Honesdale Herald gives an account of a race which took place in that vicinity between a horse and a dog. The ground was from Waymart to Seelyville, a distance of eight miles. The dog drew a small cutter, with a ten year old boy as passenger. The race was well contested as far as Prompton, six miles. There the horse, owing to a hill, got the advantage, which the dog was unable to regain. The time was 28 minutes for the horse and 31 for the dog. The conditions of the race required the dog to be within forty rods of the horse on reaching the judges' stand. The dog lost by a few seconds. The dog's weight was only 64 pounds. The affair created great interest, and was witnessed by some two thousand people.

At Norfolk, recently, all Union men were told that on reporting themselves to the Rebel authorities they would be sent North via Fortress Monroe. A large number accordingly presented themselves, but instead of being sent to the Fortress, they were shipped to Richmond for safe keeping.

The Bloomsburg Republican says Col. Tate is a candidate for Surveyor General. Isn't it a little curious that locofoco editors discover so much unconstitutionality in the measures of our national administration for the suppression of the slaveholders' rebellion that they cannot see the least irregularity in the proceedings of their "Southern brethren"?

Mobocracy is dominant in Richmond; and for the want of oil and gas the city is sure to be doomed, after sunset, to darkness visible; when it is apprehended the doings there will outrival those of Pandemonium itself.

The anniversary of the secession of Louisiana was celebrated at New Orleans on the 27th ult. There was a military turnout and review on the occasion, and among the troops were one thousand free colored soldiers.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune believes that the rebel loss at Fort Donelson must have been eight hundred killed and fifteen or sixteen hundred wounded.

Artemus Ward, in his humorous lecture, speaks of the peace party of the North as a pitiful set of white-livered wretches, fit for nothing but to carry peppermint drops to Gen. Price.

The Democratic county commissioners of Northampton County have refused to extend relief to the families of volunteers. The Honesdale papers announce that the small pox has disappeared from that Borough.

Gen. Simon Cameron, has been on a visit to his parents' graves, and his only remaining brother's home, in Lewisburg, enjoying the scenery of the West Br. river, (familiar to his boyhood's memory) previous to his contemplated Mission to the proudest Monarchy of the Old World. His health seems to be very good, and he enjoys his release from crushing cares, vexations, and responsibilities.

"Sust thou a man diligent in business? he shall stand before Kings." This passage was illustrated when the printer Franklin was chosen, in the dark days of the Revolution, to obtain the aid of France. It is again brought to mind in the selection of Pridler Cameron, in its present troubles, to represent our new Great Nation at the Court of Russia. Both self made men, of few early advantages, but with enlarged practical common sense, and experience—may the latter return, as honored and successful as the former!—Lewisburg Chronicle.

After the battle of Mill Spring, Ky., when our regimental bands played "Hail Columbia," the "Star Spangled Banner," and other National airs, tears started to the eyes of many of the rebel prisoners at the well-remembered strains, and they declared, with choking utterances, that though they were, many of them, compelled to fight against the Union, they loved the old flag still, and were proud of its past glories and associations.

The Bugle Calls! The War has Begun! A War of Extermination against Bad Teeth, Bad Breath, Diseased Gums, Toothache, Earache, and Neuralgia. OUR ATTILITY IS Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's DENTAL TREASURY: A complete set of Remedies for PRESERVING THE TEETH, PURIFYING THE BREATH AND MOUTH, and CURING TOOTHACHE AND NEURALGIA.

CONTESTS: Dr. Hurd's celebrated MOUTH WASH, bottle. Dr. Hurd's unequalled TOOTH POWDER, box. Dr. Hurd's emagic TOOTHACHE DROPS, box. Dr. Hurd's UNRIVALLED NEURALGIA PLEASTER.

Dr. Hurd's MANUAL on the Best Means of Preserving the Teeth, including Directions for the Proper Treatment of Children's Teeth, FLOSS SILK for cleaning between the Teeth, TOOTH PICKS, etc., etc.

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The Treatise on Preserving Teeth, sent post-paid, on receipt of Twelve Cents, or four stamps. The Neuralgia Pleaster, for Neuralgia in the Face, Nervous Headache, and Earache, sent post-paid, on receipt of Eighteen cents, or six stamps. The Neuralgia and Rheumatism Pleaster (large size), for pains in the Chest, Shoulders, Back, or any part of the body, sent post-paid, on receipt of Thirty-Seven cents.

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ARE DR. HURD'S PREPARATIONS GOOD? The best evidence that they are is, that their firmest friends and best patrons are those who have used them longest. Dr. WILLIAM B. HURD is an eminent Dentist of Brooklyn, President of the New York State Dentists' Association, and these preparations have been used in his private practice for years, and no leading citizen of Brooklyn or Williamsburgh questions their excellence, while eminent Dentists of New York recommend them as the best known to the profession. Without the aid of advertising, dealers have sold them by the gross.

The Editor of the Brooklyn Daily Times says: "We are happy to know that our friend, Dr. Hurd, is succeeding beyond all expectations with his Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder. The great secret of his success rests with the fact that his articles are precisely what they are represented to be, as we can testify from their long use."

The well-known P. T. Barnum writes: "I found your Tooth Powder so good that my family have used it all up. We find it the best Powder for the teeth that we ever used. I shall feel obliged if you will send me another supply at the Museum at your convenience, with the bill."

But their cost is so small that every one may test the matter for himself. Beware of the ordinary Tooth Powders. Dr. Hurd's Tooth Powder contains no acid, nor alkali, nor charcoal, and polishes without wearing the enamel. Use no other.

WHAT DOES DR. HURD'S REMEDIES EFFECT? Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will give young ladies that finest charm in woman—a sweet breath and pearly teeth. Try them, ladies.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder will cleanse the mouth from all foul exhalations, and if used in the morning, will make the breakfast taste sweeter and the day begin more pleasantly. Hundreds of persons can testify to this. Try them, gentlemen.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder are the best preparations in the world for curing BAD BREATH and giving firmness and health to the gums. Hundreds of cases of Diseased, Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, Canker, etc., have been cured by Dr. Hurd's astringent wash.

Dr. Hurd's Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder give an additional charm to courtship, and make husbands more agreeable to their wives and wives to their husbands. They should be used by every person having ARTIFICIAL TEETH, which are liable to impart a taint to the mouth.

Dr. Hurd's Toothache Drops cure Toothache arising from exposed nerves, and are the best friends that parents can have in the house to save their children from torture and suffering from loss of sleep and sympathetic distress. Farmers and Mechanics, if you cannot afford to neglect your teeth. For a trifling sum, you can now get preservatives, than which Rotchild or Astor can get nothing better. Remember that Dyspepsia and Consumption of the Lungs often originate in Neglect of Teeth. Send for the Treatise on Teeth, and read Dr. Fitch's observation on this subject. If too late to arrest decay in your own teeth, save your children's teeth.

Neuralgia Plasters. Dr. Hurd's Neuralgia Non-adhesive Plasters are the most pleasant and successful remedies ever prescribed for this painful disease. The patient applies one, soon becomes drowsy, falls asleep, and awakes free from pain, and no blister or other unpleasant or injurious consequences ensue. For Earache and Nervous Headache, apply according to directions, and relief will surely follow. Nothing can be obtained equal to Dr. Hurd's Compound for Neuralgia. Try them. They are entirely a novel, curious, and original preparation, and wonderfully successful. They are of two sizes, one small, for the face, price 15 cents, and the other large, for application to the body, price 37 cents. Will be mailed on receipt of price and one stamp.

WHAT ARE THE PEOPLE DOING? The American people are intelligent enough to appreciate preparations that contribute so much to the happiness of those using them, and they want them. Every mail brings us letters, some ordering the TRUSTEES ON TEETH, some the NEURALGIA PLASTERS, and not a few enclosing 37 cents for the MOUTH WASH, to be sent by mail; but to those we are compelled to reply that it is impossible to send a half-pint bottle by mail. The people want these Remedies. Who will supply them? Now is the

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