

The Republican.

J. E. SAYERS, Editor and Publisher.



WAYNESBURG:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1867.

THE FIRST GUN!

NEW HAMPSHIRE IS OURS!

We have carried the State handsomely. 3000 majority for Governor; majorities averaging 1000 each for three Congressmen and a majority of 75 in the lower House of the Legislature.

There is nothing in this to afford comfort or encouragement to the Democratic party. The President is again repudiated and Congress sustained. The election of a Republican Mayor in Cairo is a token that the darkness has passed from Egypt. The election in Portland, Bangor, Gardiner, Lewiston, &c., in Maine, have all gone one way. Newport, Kentucky, has also added its item to the aggregate of Republican victories. Here and there a Democrat is slipped into office on the strength of his personal popularity. It is simply an example of success in spite of objectionable politics. Nor is there any hope for the party unless it goes through a system of purgation and purification. It is saturated with the spirit of treason. The Democracy of the North must disavow all sympathy with secessionists, or the party will dwindle to nothingness.

THE MILITARY COMMANDERS.

The District commanders selected by the President under the Military Bill for the government of the South, are all right. To the First District, consisting of Virginia, General Schofield; to the Second District including North Carolina and South Carolina, General Sickles; to the Third District, including Georgia, Florida and Alabama, General Thomas; to the Fourth District, including Arkansas and Mississippi, General Ord; and to the Fifth District, including Louisiana and Texas, General Sheridan.

Though tardy in making these selections, he should have the credit of having made good ones. General Grant has issued the necessary orders and the officers named have by this time entered on the practical administration of the Reconstruction Law.

THE "GREAT REPUBLIC."—The Steamer of the foregoing name left the port of Pittsburgh on Saturday last for the southern trade, her future field of service. She is described as the handsomest model, the largest and most complete in all her appointments of any vessel that ever floated on the Western waters. The dimensions are: Length on deck, 330 feet; width of beam, 51 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; deck 3 inches thick. The boat draws but four and a half feet water light, and has capacity for two thousand five hundred tons. Her chimneys are seven feet in diameter, and thirty-three feet high above hurricane deck.

The Great Eastern of the West, the pride of Pittsburgh manufacturers and the glory of her boatmen she goes forth on her mission of usefulness accompanied by the best wishes of Western Pennsylvania.

THE LOCAL COLUMNS of our Pittsburgh contemporaries teem with accounts of highway robberies, burglaries, and, in short, every species of crime where greed of "filthy lucre" is the incentive, affording a sad commentary on the times upon which we have fallen. The pictures daily presented to the public of the nefarious operations of these outlaws, through the industry of nearly a score of energetic reporters, is truly frightful, but it would seem that crimes without number are almost nightly committed which the public are none the wiser of.

FENIANS.

Perhaps, without the possibility of success, the Fenians have inaugurated rebellion in Ireland. They have powerful would-be auxiliaries in the reformers of England and their brethren on this continent. A movement to fit out privateers to prey an English commerce is whispered of.

"Vengeance is mine saith the Lord!" We have no desire to see "Merric England" drenched in fraternal blood, but we should like to hear of an Irish navy afloat that would scourge the commerce of her nabobs from the seas.

The President, too, "accepts the situation," and declares the Military Bill to be a law of the land; advises his friends of the South to adopt it as the best they can get. It is received with favor by men of the South who at first were its bitterest opponents. Many of the states have initiated the movement of reconstruction under its provisions. Policy.

The Legislature has moved to adjourn on the 3rd prox. They have accomplished little the past week. The Connellsville Bill has been defeated and the bogus Free Railroad Bill passed. The Governor has not acted upon it, a veto is expected, yes, demanded. The people have spoken and they who heed not their voice do it at their peril.

A Riot.—On the 15th inst., a riot occurred between soldiers and citizens at Carlisle, Pa., in which one citizen was killed and several wounded. The cause and which party were the aggressors is not stated.

CAPT. R. R. ABRAHAM, of the steamer "Chickadee," Peoples Line, publishes a letter in the Pittsburgh Commercial, refuting certain false accusations made by the Chronicle of that city concerning the Line with which he is identified. Showing conclusively that the Old Line was guilty of numerous aggressions, unworthy of honorable contestants, he offers the following which will be subscribed to by every unprejudiced person acquainted with past travel on the Monongahela river: It would be taking up too much of your space and time, Mr. Editor, to go back to the origin of this trouble, but allow me to state that in 1865 in consequence of the poor accommodations of the Old Line, their exorbitant prices, the unaccommodating spirit, the gross injustice to those that had lost freight and received damages, the favoritism shown to a few to the detriment and exclusion of the rights of the many; compelled the inhabitants of this growing and rich valley to seek self-protection by establishing a line of steamers of which they had some control, this was the cause of the advent of the People's Line; owned and governed by the farmers, the mechanics and manufacturers of the most important trade that pours its riches into the lap of the great city of Pittsburgh. That it has a great interest in the final success of the People's Line, I hope it requires no further argument on my part to establish. The line is organized and conducted on democratic and equitable principles, but like all great reforms, it has a mountain of difficulties to overcome: the indifference, the peevishness and timidity of many that are really deeply interested, the penny saved and pound foolish policy of others, and the persistent misrepresentation and corrupt practices of the Old Line, not only makes our progress slow, but it is most doubtful. It is only by the many efforts of the citizens of the valley in sustaining the line, and justice from the editors of your city, that we can hope to succeed. That the traveling public of the Monongahela valley is not now cursed with dirty boats, high fare, shabby beds and a mean table, is simply owing to the presence of the People's Line; they are well acquainted with this fact, and if they see proper to bestow their patronage on the worst monopoly that ever oppressed a community, all they have to do is to travel on the old line.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The committee of correspondence appointed by the late Democratic State Convention, held in Louisville, Kentucky, have issued a call for a national gathering of the party to meet in that city on the 7th of May next. The purpose of this, truthfully remarks the Pittsburgh Dispatch, is to devise means for resurrecting the Democracy, which the call humorously styles the only hope of the country. But if we are to believe report, there is no more probability of the coming Convention being serviceable to the Democracy than was the Chicago gathering which nominated General McClellan for the Presidency. The united Democracy there resolved the war for the life of the nation's future; from the coming convention of bailed traitors and their sympathizers, we will hear a different cry—one for magnanimity towards a gallant but fallen foe.

We cannot divine the purpose of the Democratic leaders in Kentucky, in calling the Convention in question. They seem entirely desperate in their spasmodic efforts to put their party on a road likely to lead them to power. But this is a hopeless undertaking, even in Kentucky, which gave McClellan some forty thousand majority. There the party is hopelessly divided, and instead of its leaders calling a National Convention to revive the party throughout the Union they ought to look nearer home and endeavor to unite themselves for the approaching August election. That they require union is evident from the following paragraph which recently appeared in the Louisville Democrat. Altruistically repudiating the late Democratic gathering, that paper said:

There is already a third party. It exists naturally. It is the only right party. Shall it not have a ticket for which it can vote with a good conscience and a consistent record? As we have said, there are many thousands of voters in this State who will not vote for either of these tickets that are provided for them. Let us have a ticket we can support. We ought to get a majority in Kentucky, and we shall get it; for neither of these present parties can live. They will have a short future. They carry the seeds of dissolution in their organizations. This looks fatal to the success of the Louisville Convention which was, it seems, but the forerunner of the national gathering, called for the coming May. Looking at the proceedings of these people in the most dispassionate manner possible, we are sometimes bewildered at their audacity and stupidity. They appear to be more wicked and foolish than when they attempted to destroy our Government. Instead of penitence for their misdeeds, they give us defiance and insolence; and instead of crawling on their knees asking for pardon, they stand erect, and with a swagger desire to dictate terms to the triumphant power which saved the life of the nation. We speak, of course, of the inexcusable leaders of the late rebellion, and not of their innocent and deluded victims, who are indeed most pitiful objects of commiseration. These poor people were opposed to secession, as their votes proved, until forced into it by aspiring demagogues; their fault was, like Caesar's ambition, most grievous, and grievously have they answered it. But they should not forget, in their present misery, that the men who indicted upon them are the same who now

want a National Democratic Convention in Louisville, the tone and temper of which can be easily anticipated, as being unrelenting against the Government, whose offense consists in its successful efforts to save itself from ruin. If by such a course these desperate men expect to attain power, they are blind in deed. The present Democratic organization is as dead as ever the old Federal party was, and more so. Nullification and secession received the condemnation of General Jackson thirty-five years ago, and it would be extraordinary, indeed, if those heresies could be successful now, because of being advocated in the name of the party to which he gave vitality and power. No it is not possible; the Republican organization may commit errors of a most grievous nature, for which it may deserve defeat, but the infamy entailed upon the present Democratic party, by those having control of it, who openly sympathized with the rebellion against the Government, will forever keep them from obtaining the confidence of the people.

Communicated.

EACH THINKS FOR HIMSELF.
Due attention given to all who communicate for this column.

WHY I AM A REPUBLICAN.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to give in a series of articles, some of the reasons why I belong to the Republican party, and not to the Democratic party.

In reviewing the histories of these two parties, it is unnecessary to go back beyond the first election of the beloved Lincoln. Then there came a change so great, so radical, that parties, as well as individuals, were turned about, and principles that were never before thought of occupied the attention of men, and drew about them their supporters. So that he who would go back of this is but searching in vain amid the mouldering records of the dead past. Now for my reasons.

1st. The Republican party during the war was the loyal party, and the Democratic party was the disloyal party.

True, when the guns of treason sent their iron hail deafening against the walls of Sumpter, and the flag of freedom was trailed in the dust by traitor hands, men of all parties felt their hearts beat wildly at the call of patriotism, and rushed as one party to save the country. Democrats led our armies on to victory, and in the legislative halls stood up manfully for the cause. But when the time came, when the Proclamation sounded forth to the oppressed millions "ye shall be free," then the drama separated from the gold and Democrats either went back to the mammon and flesh pots of slavery, or entered the ranks of Republicanism and battled on for loyalty. The line was raised, "this is a nigger war," and "not another dollar and not another man to the war" became the rallying cry of Democracy. Then the lines were fairly drawn, and from that time to the close the Republican party ceased not to advocate the war, furnish men and money, give encouragement to the soldiers in the field; while the Democratic (now copperhead) party as vigorously resisted the draft, discouraged the raising of money, encouraged and harbored deserters, declared the "war to be a failure," and by every means in its power strove to hurt our liberties forever into the whirling vortex of secession. And when the conflict was ended, and the shouts of victory went up from the brave soldiers in the field, Republicans joined in the loud, long, transporting anthem, and came out to welcome home the "boys in blue." Then Democracy gathered her mantle about her and in the spirit of prophecy foretold ruin to the country when so many soldiers would be turned loose, and with the frenzy of despair struck her last blow at the heart of the nation and took from us our noble chief.

These are facts too well known to be controverted. They are stamped upon the history of the last six years in characters so plain that all can see and understand. I speak not of individuals, but of parties. The Democratic party encouraged, harbored and defended treason, and the Republican party discouraged, fought and conquered it. Is not this alone sufficient reason why I, and you, and all other loyal citizens of this land should be Republicans?

With your permission, I will continue my reasons in your next issue. J.

ADVICE TO PHRASEMONGERS.—We clip the following from an exchange: Be short and lively. Load up before you enter the sacred desk; announce your text, when the time comes, with distinctness, and dash right into discussion. Fire at point blank range. Keep your eye on that drowsy hearer until he becomes wide awake. Hold the children and those restless young folks under your command. "Give a portion" to the aged ones, who try so hard to catch every syllable you utter, and, under some of the modern pulpit orators, lose about half. Stir up all the people! "Shake off dull sloth" in manner and tone. Be in earnest—tremendously in earnest! Time is passing; eternity is near; judgement is at the door! Make an impression, if you can, inside of thirty minutes; if not, ask God to give his blessing, and—close.

In the Fayette County Court Henry Smith was fined \$75 and costs for publishing a libel on Rev. John Boyd.

PITTSBURGH M. E. CONFERENCE ON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

During the recent session of the Pittsburgh Methodist Episcopal Conference, at Massillon, the Committee on the State of the Country presented the following report, which was adopted:

The state of the country is at the present time peculiar and anomalous. The war for the preservation of the Government and the Union has closed, but the conflict has not terminated; it has only been transferred from the field to the forum; from the camp to the council. Ideas, not armies, are the forces which now confront each other, and the real issue is whether treason shall recover what it lost in the field or whether the sublime truths expressed in the Declaration of Independence shall have a distinct and emphatic recognition and application in the reconstruction of the Government and its future administration. Your committee therefore offer for your adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1st. That we heartily and emphatically indorse the action of the Thirty-ninth Congress on the question of reconstruction, and approve the measures adopted for the final settlement of that question.

Resolved, 2d. That believing Christianity to be the basis and bulwark of civil liberty, we hail with joy among the auspicious signs of the times the Congressional temperance and prayer meetings.

Resolved, 3d. That as righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people, we will not cease to pray for our rulers, and will give our influence and suffrages to elevate to offices of profit and trust men of unbending moral integrity.

[Signed] R. L. Miller, Chairman; J. N. McAbbe, J. McCarty, W. Brown, J. Mansell, M. W. Dallas, W. Darby, M. McK Garrett, A. W. Batts.

AMENDMENT TO THE SCHOOL LAW.

House bill No. 293, which passed some time since, went through the Senate Educational Committee, and will soon be in open Senate. Its title is "A further supplement to an act for the regulation of and continuance of a system of education of common schools, approved the eighth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four." This supplement provides that when the Board of Directors on Controller of any school district cannot by agreement with the owner procure a suitable site for a school, they may take possession of any suitable lot not exceeding an acre, and build thereon, the damages to be determined by impartial viewers, and the whole matter to be settled by the County Court of Common Pleas. The County Superintendent is required once a year to call upon and invite the teachers of the common schools and other institutions of learning in his county, to assemble and organize a teachers' institute, which shall hold a five days session, and be presided over by the County Superintendent or some one delegated by him. The County Treasurers shall allow teachers at the rate of one dollar for every three days attendance upon such institute, such money to be expended by the County Superintendent in procuring the services of lecturers and instructors for the institute, and in providing the necessary books and apparatus for carrying on its work. A report of the proceedings of the several county institutes is to be furnished to the State Superintendent. A very important section of this supplemental act is the one in relation to text-books. Which provides that the school directors of any county, at any triennial convention held for the purpose of electing a County Superintendent, to appoint seven of their number, possessing the necessary qualifications, whose duty it shall be to agree upon and select a series of text-books. They shall be presented for adoption by the several boards of directors, such action to be of no binding effect, however, unless confirmed at the annual meeting of directors and teachers; held as now provided by the 23d section of the Act of May 8th, 1851, and when so confirmed the books shall not be changed until after the next triennial convention.

SUPPLEMENTAL RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The Reconstruction bill passed by the Senate is that printed, with the following corrections, insert in lieu of the oath in the first section, the following: "I do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of —, that I have resided in said State for — months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of —, or parish of —, in said State, as the case may be; that I am twenty-one years of age; that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States; nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will to the best of my ability encourage others so to do, so help me God." Which oath or affirmation may be administered by any registering officer.

Insert as section three the following: That at said election the registered voters of each State shall vote for or against a convention to form a constitution therefor under this act; those voting in favor of such a convention shall have written or printed on such ballots the words "Against a Convention." The persons appointed to superintend such

elections and make return of the votes given shall be as herein provided, shall count and make return of the votes given for and against a convention, and the commanding General to whom the same shall have been returned, shall ascertain and declare the total vote in such State for and against a convention. If a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a Convention, then such a convention shall be held as hereinafter provided, but if a majority of said votes shall be against a convention, then no such convention shall be held under this act; provided, that such Convention shall not be held unless a majority of all such registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such Convention.

THE FLOOD.

APPALLING SUFFERING AT CHATTANOOGA.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—The Gazette's Nashville special says the reports of suffering at Chattanooga and other places along the Tennessee river are appalling. At Chattanooga on the 12th the water was from twelve to twenty feet deep in the city. Many houses were toppling over, and others floating away. The Mayor, with a posse of citizens and soldiers, was foraging among the loaded cars for food. The agents of the road protested, but the Mayor said the people were starving. Twenty-five dead bodies were seen floating down the river at Bridgeport, Ala., on the 12th. The loss of property is estimated at a million dollars. General Canine, at Nashville, is making efforts to send rations through to Chattanooga.

CAIRO, ILL., March 14.—The officers of the steamer Rockport, just from the Arkansas river, report the country overflowed, and great loss of property and suffering of the inhabitants. Twenty-seven lives were lost at Helena by the flood, mostly freedmen.

THE FLOOD IN THE WEST.

As yet, says the Pitts Dispatch, we have suffered little or no loss from freshets this spring, although it was reasonably supposed by many that the vast accumulations of snow on our mountain slopes and in our valleys would go off with a destructive flood. The late rains have caused a rise at the headwaters of the Monongahela, but at Oil City the Allegheny is low and receding. The people of the West and North are not faring so well. At Marietta there was twenty, and at Parkersburg eighteen feet of water on Wednesday night. At Chattanooga it was seven inches higher than during the recent freshet. At Cincinnati was three feet below the high water of last week, and rising at the rate of half an inch per hour, with fifty-one feet in the channel. There is twenty-five feet over the falls—sufficient to float the Great Eastern, while the Lower Ohio is one vast ocean of water from Evansville to Cairo, inundating nearly all the river towns. There is sixty feet in the Cumberland at Nashville, and twenty-eight feet on Harpeth Shoals. The Lower Mississippi is over its banks from Cairo to New Orleans, while Arkansas, Ouachita and Red Rivers are at flood height, and overflowing all plantations bordering on those streams. The destruction to property is deplorable. At Memphis, on Tuesday night, the Mississippi only lacked one inch of being as high as the flood of 1862.

PAISLEY ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday afternoon, the 19th ultimo, about four o'clock, as Miss Rachel McCracken, of Marshall Co., W. Va., was going from her residence, near Big Wheeling Creek, to West Union, her horse became frightened, near the residence of Mr. Shale, and threw her, fracturing both bones of the left leg about six inches above the ankle. Her calls brought assistance, when she was carried to the residence of Mr. Shale and kindly cared for until surgical aid could be obtained, which was not until after dark Wednesday evening, when Dr. Little, of West Alexander, Pa., who had been sent for, arrived, reduced the fracture, and dressed the broken limb. On Thursday morning following she was removed to her own residence, and is now in a fair way for recovery.—Review and Examiner.

PRETTY GOOD FOR A PIRATE.

The Memphis Bulletin, edited by Admiral Semmes, late of the rebel privateer Alabama, in dealing with the veto of the Military Government bill, says: "Unfortunately for President Johnson, however, he has been guilty of so many palpable violations of the Constitution himself that no one can give him credit for sincerity when he undertakes to defend that instrument. No one can write better peace proclamations and veto messages, or make better speeches in defence of constitutional liberty than President Johnson; but then every reader of these productions has constantly presented to his mind the painful contrast between what he says and what he does."

The Bar of Pittsburgh met on Saturday last and formally nominated Hon. W. Williams, of the District Court of Allegheny, as a candidate for the Supreme Judgeship of Pennsylvania, vice Chief Justice Woodward whose time expires soon. From all accounts he is highly qualified to fill the position and with distinction.

The Supreme Court of the United States has at length decided the constitutionality and validity of the prohibitory liquor laws. The decision was read by Chief Justice Chase, recently, and covers not only the liquor laws but the laws against lotteries.

ELECTION SUSPENDED.—Rich. Va., March 17.—Gen. Schofield has suspended the municipal election at Fredericksburg. It is probable that he will do the same all over the State, and that the old officers will hold on until a new election.

Fifty persons from Fayette county, passed through Pittsburgh, a few days since, on their way to Tennessee, where they intend to settle.

Artemus Ward has directed in his will that his property, after the death of his mother, shall go towards the erection of an asylum for printers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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