

# The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

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#### United States Senator.

Notwithstanding the confident predictions of the Republican press to the contrary, we are enabled this week to announce to our readers, what we feel cenfident will give every true Democrat a thrill of pleasure, the election of Hon. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, of this district, to the Senate of the United States. All the plotting, intriguing and corrupt appliances of the Abolitionists, under the lead of their "chief" Simon Cameron, failed to thwart the stern will of the people in the choice of their representative, to what should be, and will be, when pruned of its corrupt and fanatical members-the most exalted, deliberative body in the world.

With all the extravagant praise so lately bestowed upon proviso David, at the expense of his conservative colleague, Cowan; the claims of that wheasing, old Abolition tyrant from Bradford, were quietly ignored; and the 6lippery Simon, with the Middletwon Bank at his back, was placed upon the track. Simen has but just returned from St. Petersburg, at an expense of something over \$15,000 to the Government, and had, no doubt, forgotten all about the depreciation of Middletown Bank notes, which are now, compared with money, worth about fifty-two cents on the dollar .-With this depreciation they have lost their potent charms; and their owner his wizard powers to control the votes of the representatives of the people. Alas! poor Simon. He'll have to wig-wag back to Russia again. And David, king of the Abolitionists, will, in a month or two-if not cared for by Father Abraham-return to his own foul nest of traitors, a rejected, despised, broken-down political demagogue.

In the election of CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, the Keystone of the once unbroken arch has secured one of the ablest and purest men of the country. A man worthy to occupy the place dignified by the presence of the Websters, Calhouns, Clays, and Bentons of the past age. The deluge of puritanical fanaticism so threatening to this country, has reached its highest point. The election of BUCKA-LEW of Penasylvania, of RICHARDSON of Illinois, of Wall of New Jersey to the Senate of the United States, and of HORATIO SEY-Mour to the Governorship of New York, are as so many separate olive branches sent into the ark. Hope for their country, will soon revive in the breasts of the people. The cormorants that have been feeding uponits vitals and sucking its very life blood, will be driven from its mutilated, quivering, exhausted body, into the eternal shades of infamy and disgrace which they so richly deserve; and there to dwell as objects for the execrations of an outraged people, and of generations vet unborn.

## Gov. Seymour's Message.

On our first page will be found an extract from the very able message of Governor Sevmour of New York, to the Legislature of that State.

We regret our inability, on account of space, to give the whole of it that relates to our national affairs. Many of our readers, doubtless, have read it. But it is a document that will stand the test of re-reading In short it is one of the ablest expositions of the affairs of our country and of the fallacies of the President and those who control its destinies, that has been given to the country since the commencement of our difficulties. Every man who values constitutional liberty, who looks to the supremacy law, order, truth and justice, will find in Governor Seymour, one of their ablest advocates and most uncompromising friends.

To him belongs the distinguished honor of being the first man, in an official capacity, where his influence could be felt, that has raised his voice in defence of the sacred rights of the citizen, and the sovereignty of State against the tyranny and oppression heaped on the one, and the unjustifible violation of the other, by the reckless fanatics now in power. He declares in language that cannot be mistaken even by the blindest and most infatuated revolutionist, that the laws and constitution shall be obeyed. This is not a mere brutum fulmen-an idle threat. It is the matured expression of the inflexible will of the masses who are now wrenching from the grasp of the tyrants, the iron sceptre with which they have ruled and ruined a once free prosperous and happy people. The Administration have anticipated the rising whirlwind of the pent up popular will, which was so soon to sweep them from power, and have released the objects of their tyranny from imprisonment. Forts Lafayette and Warren yielded up the victims of Abolition tyranny, even before Governor Seymour thundered at their iron gates.

## Another.

The Hon. J. W. Wall has been elected United States Senator by the Legislature of New Jersey. This will be another ghost from the Abolition bastile to confront the usurper at Washington.

A bill offered in Congress to reduce the duty on foreign paper, a few days since was smothered by the committee to whom it was referred. The duty being 35 per cent, with the present high rates of exchange, operates as an absolute prohibition on its importation. It is charged that this strange action of the Congressional Committee is owing entirely to certain influences brought to bear on them, by the principal paper makers who lately held a secret meeting in New York. These manufacturers are making for- vated to the Presidency of the United States tunes out of the hard working printers; and in the memorable year 1860. Abraham Lincertain Congressmen of the Simmons stripe coln stands this day, in the estimation of the James A. Pearce, of Md, was announced. the people. If there ever was a more corrupt States, and before the world, as the justly bills and resolutions were introduced. nest of plunderers and fanatics gathered togeth detested author of the ruin of his country,

While thousands of our soldiers have suffered everything but death, (and many of them have not escaped that) for want of their hard earned wages for the past halfvear, the contractors hangers on, and horseleaches in and around Washington, have lived in clover, made their fortunes and our President, his Cabinet and Congre-s have been sadly brooding over the unfortunate condition of the " Americans of African descent." alias niggers in the south, who havn't yet heard of the proclamation. Those who have heard the glad tidings and come to the bosom of their father Abraham, live in the en joyment of ease with dignity and are sumptuously fed and clothed at the expense of the fathers, mothers and brothers of the starving, half-clothed, unpaid soldiers. Oh !

#### Our Losses in Battle.

The Philadelphia Evening Journal has an article approving the energetic and powerful action of Governor CURTIN, of that State who by his "determined and almost mutiious action," s cured the removal of the wounded soldiers of the Pennsylvania regiments to their own State, and to their homes, where adequate medical skill replaced the imperfect and ill organized systems of the Federal hospitals; and urges that other Governors shall pursue a course which has resuited in saving the lives of thousands.

It claims what may be regarded as " the best authority" for saving that "about six thousand Pennsylvanians were killed, wounded and missing from the fatal onset of Fredericksburg." This is two-thirds of all the reported casualties; and yet who believes that Pennsyivania's share was even one third? over 20 000. We do not doubt it was.

There has been a systematic and organized undesvaluation of our losses in battle. It began with the record of Buil Run! It was considered adroit and politic to represent us food or drink, drove the enemy for miles and exhausting losses.

troops were compelled to retreat, has injured ands do? our reputation as a military nation. It was persevered in throughout We were told that the seven days' fight of the Peninsula. Antietam and South Mountain, and the affair at Fredericksburg, and later still, the five days battle of Murfreesboro, and the seige of Vicksburg, were attended with comparatively little loss, on our part. It is folly to seek to spread such an idea.

The fact stated by Governor SEYMOUR, in his message, is significant in this connection. "Since the beginning of the present was the State of New York has sent to the field 222,-836. The number from this State now in the field is estimated at 125,000, showing a quire certain definite action, for which the total waste since the beginning of the war of Constitution itself makes ample legal and

the sacrifices of our brave armies? Who peace and ha mony, the Legislature of Penn- the English debt. but those who turn up their noses over the sylvania do now enact a Constitutional call wholesale massacre and carnage, and call it a "10se water" war !- N. Y. Argus.

REPUBLICAN LOGIC. - The Boston Post thus disposes of the Republican doctrine that slavery was the cause of the war:

"If there were no negro slavery, they say, there certainly would have been no war, and therefore slavery was the cause. Let us apply this logic. If there were no dwelling houses, there would be no burglary ; ergo, the dwelling house is the cause of theft .-Had there not been two haystacks, the bothered jackass would not have died of hunger : ergo, the haystacks were the cause of the jackass's death. If Whitney had not invented the cotton gin, cotton raising would not have been profitable and slavery powerful, and without power there had been no rebellion; ergo, Whitney was the cause of the re-

FACTS .- If the President can legally abolish slavery in Georgia, he can legally es ablish it in Rhode Island. If Congress can divide Virginia without the consent of the Virginia Legislature, as provided in the Constitution, so it can consolidate the New England States, and make only one of the present six. If the President can go outside of the Constitution so far as to change the institution of the several States, under the war so he can authorize loans or the issue of demand notes, or do anything else which the Constitution does not prohibit, but leaves in the hands of Congress .- Providence Post .

#### Letcher on Lincoln.

A New York paper of the 12th inst., contains a portion of the Message of Gov. Letcher, recently delivered to the Virginia Legislature. The concluding part is as follows:

"Nothing but a pure love of freedom could have induced officers and men, women and which have characterized this unnatural war, and notes, for the prompt payment of the arbrought upon us by one whom accident ele-

#### Colored Troops.

Be it enacted, &c., That the President is authorized and required to raise, equip, and land. erganize a hundred and fifty thousand persons of color, of African descent, to serve five years as artillery, infantry, and cavalry, to tee of Ways and Means. receive five dollars per month, and the nonwith rations, etc. One half to be set aside for the use of their families, and in case they port of the Government. have no families, the money retained for them until the expiration of their term of service; as them in the regular army. Company officers may be either white or black. Recruiting stations may be established either in ask from their man, Mr. Lincoln? the North or South.

Mr. Cox (Dem.) moved to lay the bill on the table. Not agreed to, yeas 56, nays 83. On motion of Mr. Stephens, the further consideration of the subject was postponed will flee away from fear of them. until Wednesday week.

#### Soldiers' Families Starving.

The Orleans American, a Republican paper, says that the wife of one of five brothers, now If the losses of that State numbered 6,000, in the army, was recently in Albion begging then the full loss of our army must have been | food for her children, and was willing to carry potatoes ten miles to save them from starvation. The editor of the American com-

" Good God! has it come to this, that those as having lost but inconsiderable numbers of who leave wife, children, and home, to peril imately or by swindling the Government, contests, and the exigencies under which our when he hears such a tale as this, as thou ture.

The following is the form of a peti tion which, we learn, is being largely circuthe week of Pope's retreat, the battles of lated over this State for signatures, and which will doubtless meet the approbation of men of all parties.

Representatives of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met;

The Petition of the undersigned, Citizens

County, of

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:which, in the opinion of patriotic men repeaceful provisions, Therefore we earnestly for the holding of a National Convention of the people of the United States, to consider and effect such measures of pacification and means for accomplishing a purpose so much | 22d inst. desired by us-and would doubtless meet

How THEY SAVE THE UNION .- An Aboliour form of the Government:

with a WORLD WIDE APPROVAL. And

as in duty bound we will ever pray.

" Rather than see that institution re-appear in our National Congress, I would rejoice in seeing not one stone left upon another of this proud fabric, which was reared, like Dahommey's throne, on buman skulls."

This is the spirit which has broken up the Confederacy and reduced us to our present

WHY ARE THE "GREENBACKS" LIKE THE JEWS ?- They are the issue of Abraham, and know not their Redeemer.

#### Doings in Congress.

In the Senate on Monday, a resolution was which have delayed the execution of the Con-

The House then resumed the consideration of the Finance bill, reported by the Commit-

The balance of the week was consumed in biil to provide ways and means for the sup-

THE WAR NOW OVER !- The Abolitioncommissioned officers to have the same pay ista now realize their full theoretical programme, that for which Lloyd Garrison started thirty years ago. What next can they

The theory of the Abolitionists, now, is 1st. That the slaves will rise and free themselves from their masters.

2d. That if they do not rise, their masters

We run no more risk, now, in preannouncing, than we did then, that the Abolitionists will not realize one of their theores, and that priety of sending our sick and wounded men they but aggravate and prolong the war, instead of hastening it to any favorable end .-The Pronunciamento of their President, if persisted in, will cost us, now-

200,000 Lives, . . . . Treasure, . . 1,000,000,000 Debt and Taxation, . 200 years

the week several of the State Legislatures abled soldiers. He also recommends proper killed and wounded in that affair. But what their lives for their country, must also leave have elected United States Senators. In provisions for securing the lands appropria was the effect of this false depreciation? It them to starve or beg! Where, in beaven's Pennsylvania, Hon. Charles R. Buckslew, ated to each State by the General Governgave the world to believe that the Great Ar- name, has the seven hundred millions, more Dem., was elected in place of Hon. David ment for agricultural colleges, and that Conmy of the Union was struck with panic, and or less, that this war has cost, gove, that the Wilmot. In Illinois, Hon. Win. A. Rich- gress be asked to allow the proceeds to go to fiel before the foe, before its losses could be common soldiers can get nothing to pay for ardson, Dem., was elected; in Delaware, the asylum above proposed. He calls the atnumbered by thousands! It imputed cow bread for their children? It is not enough to Hon. James A. Bayard, Dem; in New Jer-tention of the Leislature to the practice of ardice to the brave regiments that, fighting say that appropriation or funds are exhausted. sey, James W. Wall, Dem; in Indianna, paving the wages of labor in store orders, through a long day, in summer's heat, with- Let contractors who are making fortunes legi- Hon. T. H. Hendricks, Dem. and David Tar- with a view of having them correct it. He and yielded at last only to superior numbers wait for their pay, and use what funds there Maine, Hon. Lot Morrill, Rep., has been re- to give soldiers the right of voting when out may be to the army. What feeling can a elected. Minnesota elects Hon. Alexander This persistency in understating the lesses, man who perhaps may have lost an arm or a Ramsey, Rep. An election for United States and thus diminishing the magnitude of the leg, or oth rwise is crippled for life, have Senator is pending in the California Legisla-

Spaulding, Republican, of this State, in a speech on Monday, in the House of Repre sentatives, in effect admitted that the cost of the war had already bankrupted the country. To the Honorable the Senate and House of He shows that, before the expiration of the present month, a sum of one hundred and tifty millions is needed for the immediate been unpaid for many months. Till the 1st of July-a period of six months-over \$2.-That Whereas, the unhappy condition of 500,000 will be required every day, Sundays the country at this time, is due to causes included. Till July, 1864-a period of eighteen months-over eleven hundred millions (1,117,000,000) must be provided for in addition to the proceeds of customs and taxes. He estimates the debt as reaching, at an ear-Who is it that is interested in behittleing desire and request that in the interest of ly day, two thousand millions-equal to half

PEACE PROPOSITION IN THE NEW JERSEY

LEGISLATURE.

The New Jersey legislature met on the reunion as may arrest the discord and heal 12th. After organizing, Mr. Holsman, of the political wounds which now divide and Bergen, offered a series of resolutions, proare rapidly ruining our country-a country posing an armistice for six months, and that favored by God beyond all others, and des- on the second Monday in the third month tined, unless destroyed by its own crimes, to after the commencement of the armistice the live throughout all time the beacon star of people of each Congressional district are to hope to all nations and the heaven-commis elect one delegate to a National Convention, sioned regenerator of mankind. And to this to meet at Lexington Kv., on the Second end your petioners pray that your honorable Monday of the ensuing month, to arrange body will take the lead in this great move terms of amicable adjustment of all difficulment, inviting all of the other States to unite ties. On Mr. Holsman's motion the resoluwith Pennsylvania in this only remaining tions were made the special order for the

## A "Duteous Daughter."

The following beautifu! simile was used by the late Dr. Peabody, of Springfield, in speaking of his only daughter, whose death followtion writer in the Boston Commonwealth thus ed close on that of her mother. " "For myalludes to the perpetuity of the Union and of self, I was like the wanderer, who, when falling on the mountain side, grasped a small plant for his support, and thus brought to light the rich mines of Peru. I was in constant wonder at the treasures of feeling which unfolded themselves in her love for me; it was watchful, patient, selfdenying and tender."

Some feelings are to mortals given, With less of earth in them than heaven, And if there be a human tear From passion's dross refined and clear, A ear so limpid and so meek, It would not stain an angel's check. 'Tis that which pious fathers shed. Upon a duteous daughter's head!

#### Synopsis of Gov. Curtin's Message.

Gov. Curtin's annual message, which was adopted requesting the Committee on the sent to the Legislature on Wednesday last Conduct of the War to inquire into the causes is a brief document. It indulges in no labored essay upon the war, or flourishes, on fiscation act, especially in the District of Co- the rebellion. It leaves the niggers out lumbia. A bill was passed authorizing the in the cold and goes at once to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue two hun- business of the State and keeps steadily hold children, to make the unparalleled sacrifices dred millions of dollars additional, in bonds of it. The receipts from ordinary sources of revenue for the year 1862 exceed those of rearages due to soldiers, marines, and sailors. 1861 by \$1,038,166. This condition of the The bill passed the House on Thursday, and finiance of the State is considered favorable to is now a law. On Tuesday the death of Hon. revision of the revenue laws for the purpose of lessening taxes. The public debt on the are getting rich by taxing the knowledge of people who constituted a part of the United On Wednesday and Thursday a variety of first of December last amounted to \$44,213. The sinking fund \$10,781,000. It is expected In the House, on Monday, a resolution was that there will be a million and a half of er, since the creation, than the present con- and is answerable for the blood that has been adopted instructing the Secretary of the collars this year to devote to the payment of gress, we have failed to find uny record of it shed and the lives that have been lost upon Treasury to inform the House what amount the public debt. The U. S. direct tax for the fields of battle. He and those who ele- of money had been expended for the mainte- 1862 was paid partly in cash and partly by vated him to power, inaugurated this revolu- nance of the slaves taken from distoyal own- claims upon the National Government tion, and upon him and them will rest the ers; and to what extent their services had About \$300,000 remain due to Pennsylvania curses of the present and of coming genera | compensated for the expense. A joint resolutialter this settlement. Three of the five tions. As he has sown so let him reap. On tion approving, ratifying and confirming the millions of bonds deposited which the State his retirement from the Presidency, a doom emancipation proclamation was referred to by the act of May 7, 1861, have been handed more fearful than that of Devergoll awaits the Judiciary Committee. A resolution was over to the Philadelphia and Eric railroad, adopted instructing the Committee on Milita- and sixty two unles of the road have been ry Affairs to inquire into the expediency of built with the proceeds making a total of 199 granting a bounty land warrant of one hun miles, leaving 89 miles unfinished, which are Mr. Stevens (Rep.) introduced a bill set- dred and sixty acres to every soldier who is ready for the iron. The interest on the State ting torth that, as the terms of enlistment of now or who may hereafter enlist in any of debt was paid in August last, in specie or its sold ers will soon expire, and as it is expedi- the old regiments in the field-the warrants equivalent, at a cost to the State of \$146,631 ent to have soldiers whose constitutions pe- to be located upon confiscated land, after the for the difference between specie and paper. cultarly fit them for the Southern campaign; war shall have ended. A bill was intro- The Governor thinks there are incorporated duced appropriating ten millions of dollars banks enough in the State, and recommends towards the abolishment of slavery in Mary- that no more shall be incorporated. He also recommends the Legislature to legalize the acts of the various municipalities in appropriating money to encourage enlistment, and such legislation as will equalize the burden of this patriotic effort. He pays a deserved commissioned officers ten dollars, together debate, in Committee of the Whole, on the tribute to the promptitude and patriotism of the volunteer militia who 'served at Hagerstown, and says that measures have been taken to pay them in full. A large portion of the amount has been paid. Pennsylvania has furnished more than 200,000 men for the war including the militia. A statement follows of the amount of ordnance

arms and amunition. He intends to present a special message in relation to the election of officers of the Reserve Corps and the recruitment of the regiments of the corps and the volunteers .- It is his intention to take measeres to sell the powder magazine in Philadelphia, and recommends another site for it. He has urged upon the War Department the prointo the State for nursing. The Governor expresses his opinion that League Island is a much better site for the Navy Yard than the present location, or that at New London, A report on the defence of the Delaware will be laid before Congress. The \$50,000 dopated in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for bounties, and not accepted, the Governor seems disposed to accept, and have appropri-New United States Senators .- During ated by the Legislature as an asylum for dis-

THE PROCLAMATION AS A WAR MEASURE - Senator by the Legislature of that State, The absurdity of the Proclamation of Eman- the place of Trumbull, Abolitionist. cipation as a "War measure," is evident upon Pennsylvania has chosen in the place of the its face. It urges the freed negroes to commit renegade, negro-worshipping Wilmot, one THE TERRIBLE COST OF THE WAR .-- Mr. no violence, unless assailed and to work for her best men, Hon. C. R. Buckalew, who a reasonable wages. In what sense, then is grapple successfully with the ablest of it the Message a War measure if its sole scope Abolitionist. is to change the status of three millions of la borers in the South? The Abolitionists used to insist that the negroes would work better for wages, than upon compulsion; and be more attached to their communities. If so: necessities of the army. The troops have President Lincoln has increased the productive power of the South, and gives it a more satisfied population. The Paesident himself does not believe in

this Abolition scheme as a War measure-The National Intelligencer says; The freedom that shall accrue to the slave

under this proclamation will result from the law of force, and not at all from the declatory portion of the President's decree. And in this view, which is self-evident to every mind we are not at all surprised to learn, as we do. that the President, in his own private opinion, anticipates little if any utility from the causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. proclamation of freedom, considered as a war measure."-Ex.

HOW AN AMERICAN MOTHER TALKS .-- An American mother thus writes re specting the late slaughter at Fredericksburg :

" If I could feel that the death of my young friend had been in the service of the country instead of being one of a hecatomb of murders, I could grieve less. It seems to me if I had lost a son at that blundering battle, I should have needed-have needed heavenly grace to keep from the spirit of Charlotte Corday. Can Lincoln sleep? Does Halleck hear that the groans of the wounded night and day? Does Stanton feel the agonizing screams of mothers, wives and children which are caused by him? The curses of a nation will fall heavily on the heads of those who cause our present misery, whether Abolitionists or Cabinet officers."

General Butler left New Orleans followed by the imprecations of every man, woman and child in that city, except contractors, whose plunder he had shared. The following acrostic gives a fair idea of the estimation in which he is held in the Crescent City:

Brutal and vulgar, a coward and knave-Famed for no action noble or brave. Beastly by instinct, a tyrant and sot. Ugly and venomous-on mankind a blot-Thief, liar and scoundrel, in highest degree. Let Yankeedom boast of such heroes as thee! Ev'ry woman and child will for ages to come, Remember thee, monster--the vilets of scum.

## Tommunication.

Letter from the 57th.

The following letter, handed us for public cation, written by a member of the 57th Rec Pa. Vols., (whosename we withhold, for app. ent reasons) expresses what seems to be a most the universal sentiment of the not and file of our army, on the war, as it is no conducted .- En.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., DEAR PARENTS:

I write to inform ye that I am well. It is sometime since the battle of Fredericksburg, in which our Reg. ment was engaged losing over half its no bers in killed, wounded and missing. 0 company lost three killed-none of who you are acquainted—and several missing; C. Decker and Peter Kishpangh, being you know of them. We were on inspection this morning and all we could raise in the regiment was 190, teamsters and all. 6. Stoneman reported us unfit for duty, being so small. There is talk of our being consol dated with the 99th, P. V. When we wen into the service we had 800 men; and han been in eight pitched battles, (one lasting for two days.) and several skirmishes. The 90s has not been in but one. If we re console dated, I don't think I shall do much m duty; and if not, I am done doing do if I can help it, since they have turned the war into a nigger war. I did not come her

We have orders to march in 12 hours' notice The weather has been very pleasant for ale days, but it looks like rain to-day. I spemy Christmas and New Years very loneson thinking, if at home I could have somethin to eat besides salt pork and "hard tack which I am getting very tired of living on we have none too much of that. Butter worth from 50 to 75cts. per pound her cheese the same, and other things according ly. I have not received any pay yet. Or Regiment has over 6 morths' pay coming w don't know when they will get any. Ift soldiers don't get paid before long, they w make a fuss, for they have been humbuga long enough by the black-hearted Aboli

to fight for niggers and don't expect to ga

Our Division will go back on the Peninsul

any honor in fighting for them.

I don't think this war will close until elect a different President, or manage thing differently. It will never end by fighting for we have done enough to convince me, ta we can never whip them into subjection, they are going to fight for their property long as their is one of them left, they say and I believe them. We have fought t hard enough to whip any nation, and it make no impression on them.

The wind blows so that I can hardly ho my paper. So good bye.

From your affectionate Son.

## Redemption Begun.

The redemption of the U. S. Senate has be begun, and the commencement is cheering

the Constitution and the rights of the Sus and all white men, has been elected U.

Let the good work, thus happily begun, on, and the country may yet be saved.

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## CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a caution to you Early Decay, and their kindred ailments-sup the means of self-enre. By one who cured after being a victim of misplaced confidence in me cal humbug and quackery. By enclosing a pos directed envelope, single copies may be had uthor, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Amounty, Name Voltage County, New York.

## TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS OF BOTE

A REVEREND GENTLEMAN HAVING BEE estered to health in a few days, after undergoing the usual routine and irregular expensive me treatment without success, considers ty to communicate to his afflicted fellow ere the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of an dressed envelope, he will send (free) a prescription used. Direct to Dr John M. Dasable 186 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York. v2n24lys

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