



# The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1863.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.—No. 37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK, & 6 STATE ST. BOSTON, are our Agents for the N. B. Democrat, in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our lowest Rates.

### Peace.

Governor Parker of New Jersey, in his inaugural address delivered a few days since says:

"There is not a good citizen in the whole country who does not in his heart desire peace. There is not a Christian family in the land who, when the shades of evening close around, do not in their devotions at the family altar, pray for peace, and the safe and speedy return of the long absent one. There is not a soldier in the Northern or Southern armies who, as he paces at night his weary round, or lays his head upon the rude camp pillow, does not his imagination visit the fire-side at home, and sigh for peace. We should not be afraid of peace—an honorable and permanent peace, whether it come by the exercise of power or by the exercise of conciliation. It should be a peace on the basis of 'the Union as it was,' not a union of states where part are held in subjugation as conquered provinces, adding nothing to the material interests and prosperity of the nation, and only furnishing a theatre of action for swarms of military officials—but a Union of all the States, with their 'equality and rights unimpaired.' It should be a peace founded on the submission of all to the rightful authority of the government, and the guarantee to all of their constitutional rights by the government. It should be a peace bringing with it such unity as will have the Constitution for its foundation and obedience to law its corner stone."

T. C. Callicott, renegade Democrat, has been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of New York, and that body is now organized after a contest of several weeks. His honors nor his pay will not compensate him for the loss of confidence reposed in him by his constituency, whose will he has disregarded and whose interests he has betrayed. His is the doom of a traitor.

The army of the Potomac is yet in camp. Gen. Burnside has resigned its command, and Gen. Joseph Hooker of Mass., appointed in his place. Gens. Franklin and Sumner it is rumored have been relieved of their commands. Their successors are not named.

To this administration, which has trampled under foot the rights of States and of citizens; which has obliterated State lines and erected new Commonwealths in defiance of the Constitution; which has nullified the decisions of the Supreme Court, recklessly squandered the money and lives of our people, bankrupted the treasury, annihilated one grand army and is rapidly destroying another—to this corrupt, faithless, arbitrary and imbecile administration, which has tarnished the honor and threatens the very life of the nation, no lover of his country can adhere.

### Bribery Defended.

The abolition press has shown its true colors in its mendacious championship of the most monstrous schemes of bribery and corruption ever practiced in a christian country. Let the honest men of Pennsylvania remember that the abolition press calls the defeat of bribery a blot upon our State. They talk about the recent attempt to purchase with money a majority in the Pennsylvania Legislature, as though it was an inestimable right of theirs in the exercise of which they should not be disturbed!! Is it not most monstrous? And to put the climax to their audacity, they even censure and slander honest men for laboring to defeat this most shameful scheme of bribery and fraud!

Honest men of whatever party: Could you have believed that men, whose souls are blackened with the ruin and plunder of your country, would have gained such boldness as to claim the right to bribe your representatives and to denounce as "bloodstains" and "shoulder-biters" "with beared eyes" and "villainous countenances" those, who by their voices and their presence demanded honesty and integrity on the part of those who represent you? Yet, such is the action of the Harrisburg Telegraph, Sunbury Gazette and other abolition sheets. We direct our readers to the statement of a member in another column, and trust that all honest men, putting their trust in God and the integrity of the toiling masses, will unite to overthrow and forever crush this monstrous audacity from the honored soil of our native State.

Freemen of Pennsylvania! Shall bribery and fraud, after having fattened to giant proportions upon the plunder of a treasury replenished by your sweat and toil, lift its hydry head and brow beat virtue and honor from your presence? We put the question to you and ask you to answer it at the ballot box in October, next.—Sunbury Democrat.

Gold is now quoted at \$1,521 in New York.

Address of Judge Elwell to the Grand Jury of Wyoming County, of January Term, 1863.

TUNKHANNOCK, Jan. 20, 1863.

Hon. Wm. Elwell: The undersigned would respectfully request a copy of your charge to the Grand Jury of this County, delivered yesterday, for publication.

Respectfully &c. yours,  
R. R. Little Wm. M. Platt,  
Harvey Sickler P. M. Osterhout,  
C. D. Foster Geo. S. Tutton,  
Elihanan Smith A. K. Peckham,  
J. DeWitt F. C. Ross,  
R. P. Ross.

TUNKHANNOCK, Jan. 20, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request I herewith hand you a copy of my charge delivered to the Grand Jury yesterday. It was designed to be merely an epitome of the duties of a Judge. You are at liberty to cause it to be published if you think proper.

Very Respectfully, yours &c.  
W. ELWELL.

Messrs. R. R. LITTLE and others.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY:—

Your duties as the Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, inquiring for the County of Wyoming, are of a grave and responsible character. Through your action alone, can an offender against the laws be placed upon trial for his crimes; by your careful examination, the innocent accused may be saved the vexation, mortification and expense of a public trial.

By virtue of the recent suffrages of a confiding people, and the consequent commission of the Executive of the State, it becomes my duty, as the Presiding Magistrate of this Court, to instruct you in, at least, the details of your duties; but, as these have been so frequently pointed out by my learned predecessors as to make almost every person familiar with them, it is only necessary for me to bring them briefly in review before you.

Fortunately for the administration of justice, a change of judges produces no change in the law. The incumbent is but the constitutional medium through whom the judgement of the law is pronounced. We have, therefore, no new views upon legal science—no new rules of civil conduct—no new construction of power or duties, either of the court or jury, to advance. Content with the legal landmarks set up by experienced jurists, and considering them as safe guides in the discharge of official duties, we shall endeavor strictly to adhere to and follow them.

In order to rightly esteem the responsibilities of the citizen both morally and legally, it is right and proper to consider and regard the obligations which the Government has assumed in his behalf. By reference to the Declaration of rights contained in the Constitution of this Commonwealth, we find a pledge on the part of the Government:

"That all Courts shall be open, and every man for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation shall have remedy by the course of law, and right and justice shall be administered without sale, denial, or delay. That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions from unreasonable searches and seizures; and that no warrant to search any place, or seize any person or things, shall issue without describing as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation."

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and in prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage."

All persons shall be bailable by sufficient securities, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident or presumption great."

And the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it."

These provisions of the fundamental law strongly guarantee to the citizen personal liberty, personal security and the rights of private property, and the power of the State is pledged to protect him in their enjoyment. On the other hand, in return for the care and beneficent protection bestowed upon him, the citizen owes fealty to the government and is bound by every consideration which ought to control human actions to yield a hearty obedience to all its constitutional requirements—all its common law and statutory obligations and to refrain from doing those things which are by law prohibited.

Unfortunately, however, there are those who will not regard social duty, nor be restrained from the commission of crimes and misdemeanors. For the punishment of such, penalties have been provided according to the grade of the offences, which are to be inflicted through indictments preferred by the Grand Jury.

As conservators of the public peace you are therefore to inquire diligently, and true presentments make of all such violations of law within the County, as are punishable here and are properly brought to your note &c.

The crimes and misdemeanors cognizable by you are chiefly embraced under the general heads of offences against public justice—public peace—public morals and decency—public policy—economy and health—against the persons of individuals—against personal property—against real property—against the coin—and the offences of forgery and malicious mischief.

In considering the cases which come before you, you will remember that the only safety of society, is in the certain and prompt punishment of all persons guilty of crime. The certainty of punishment more than its severity is a preventive to the commission of crime.

Offences which corrupt the morals of the youth of the land, are more dangerous, because more insidious as well as more enduring in their consequences, than others more openly and publicly committed. Vicious habits formed in youth but too often destroy the usefulness of their victim as a citizen, haunt him for many, if not all the years of

his life, or bring him to an untimely, if not ignominious grave. The deep interest which society has for the young, has induced the Legislature to pass stringent laws for the protection of their habits and morals. Whenever the wickedness or cupidity of any man leads him to violate such laws knowingly, his case should receive the special notice of your body.

But we have not the time nor the inclination to enumerate all the offences which demand your attention. The District Attorney will, if necessary, explain to you the law of each case as it comes before you; and the Court will give you special instructions whenever requested.

All bills of indictment will be signed by the District Attorney, and your chief business will be to inquire of such offences as may be brought before you. Without an indictment first laid before you, you have the right, and it is your duty to act upon and present such offences as are of public notoriety, and within your knowledge, or such as are given you in charge by the court. Such as general public nuisances, affecting the public health and comfort, multiplied and flagrant vices, tending to debase the public morals, culpable omissions of officers in the discharge of public duties, or flagrant abuses of power and public trusts. In such cases your presentation is against the subject or thing and not against individuals.

You may also present, of your own knowledge, any offence committed by any person within the county, in which case the court will direct an indictment to be prepared, and witnesses summoned for the purpose of furnishing all the evidence upon the subject without power. In making such presentation, however, the knowledge which induces it should be possessed by twelve of your number.

But in reference to this mode of proceeding, as it denies the accused the benefit of a preliminary hearing, prevents him from demanding the endorsement of the name of the prosecutor on the indictment before he pleads, and takes away all remedies for malicious prosecution, no matter how unfounded the accusation on final hearing may prove to be, we are of opinion that it should be resorted to only when public justice cannot be attained in any other way.

A previous binding over by a magistrate, is the ordinary mode of procedure; its equal exact justice to accused and accused renders it of almost universal application in criminal courts and makes it unwise to depart from it, except under special circumstances of pressing emergency.

Examinations of cases laid before you are to be ex parte. You will examine only the witnesses adduced on behalf of the commonwealth whose names will be endorsed upon the back of the indictment, and you will examine all of these before you ignore the bill.

You are not to determine the merits of the case, but it is your duty to satisfy your mind by diligent inquiry that these are probable grounds for accusation, before you give it your authority and call upon the defendant for a public defence.

In the discharge of this duty, fear, favor and affection, envy, hatred and ill will, should be entirely banished from your heart, and truth and justice alone control your actions.

It is necessary that at least twelve of your number should agree to the finding of a true bill,—when found the foreman will endorse it "as true bill," and sign it as foreman.—Should you determine against finding it a true bill, it will be endorsed "no bill" or Ignoramus and signed by the foreman.

In cases where the offence is charged in the indictment to have been feloniously done, you have nothing to say in regard to costs; but in all other cases returned "ignoramus" it is your duty to determine, whether the County, or the prosecutor shall pay the cost. And if put upon the prosecutor you will name him in your finding.

The injunction contained in the oath which you have taken, to keep secret the Commonwealth's counsel, your fellows and your own includes all that passes before your body, as well as the accusations made as the names of the witnesses and the testimony which they may give. The object of this concealment is to guard against the excitement which a disclosure might produce, and to prevent the exposure of witnesses to being tampered with or menaced by the party accused. But if the purpose of public justice requires that such testimony be disclosed, it is then justifiable to do so. If a witness in his testimony upon the trial varies from that which he gave before the Grand Jury, public justice demands the exposure by members of that body. In no other respect is there a qualification to the oath of secrecy.

### Court Proceedings.

The January term of Court in this county commenced on Monday last. Hon. Wm. Elwell Presiding with Samuel Roberts, Nathan Wells associates.

The Grand Jury were called and sworn; and the very able charge published elsewhere was given them.

### QUARTER SESSIONS.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. White. Indictment Assault and Battery with intent to Ravish Lucy—Myrtle Prosecutor—Bill Ignored and county to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Jesse Darrick. Indictment—Larceny. Wm. Blacknan Prosecutor—True Bill. The prisoner having broke jail and escaped, was not tried.

Com. vs. A. J. Gardner and A. Colvin, supervisors of Clinton. Indictment—not repairing Bridge. Proof made that the Bridge complained of, had been repaired and was now in good condition. Nolle prosequere entered by leave of court upon payment of costs by the Defendants.

Com. vs. Henry Ellsworth. Indictment—Nuisance in obstructing road. This case was tried and a verdict of not Guilty, rendered—County to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Henry Myrtle. Charge—Paying Wm. White, Pros. Case adjourned on ac-

count of absence of witnesses. The prisoner was surrendered by his bail and failing to get other bail was lodged in jail.

B. S. Fair was appointed by the Court without opposition as constable of Forkston, there being a tie vote for that office at the late election.

### COMMON PLEAS.

T. M. Robinson vs. the Tunkhanock Steam Boat association. Action—Debt for labor done, and materials furnished in painting Steam Boat. Case tried. Verdict for the Plaintiff for \$169.33.

Henry Evans vs. Cyrus Lord. Action—Ejectment. Verdict for Plaintiff for land claimed.

John Brungess vs. John and Samuel Stony. Action—Ejectment for slip of land along the line between their respective farms. Case tried. Verdict for Plaintiff.

C. D. Foster of Wilkesbarre, and Alfred Hand of Montrose were admitted to practice law in the several courts of this county.

One or two causes were put over for want of time to try them.

Court adjourned on Saturday afternoon.

## Abolition Patriotism.

### HONEST MEN READ!

\$20,000 in the Market !!

ATTEMPT TO BRIBE A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE.

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS.

GEN. CAMERON'S OPERATIONS TO EFFECT HIS ELECTION TO THE U. S. SENATE.

STATEMENT OF T. JEFFERSON BOYER, MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FROM CLEARFIELD COUNTY!

### From the Patriot & Union.

As many rumors are afloat in regard to certain transactions which took place between General Cameron and myself on several occasions previous to the late election of United States senator, I think it my duty to make a plain unvarnished statement of the facts, so that there may be hereafter no misunderstanding or misrepresentation. Believing that there would be attempts to bribe members in order to defeat the election of a Democrat, I conceived the project of putting myself in the way of the operators and trying how far they were disposed to go in the matter. Once conceived, I determined to act upon it, and communicated my intention to several friends. The first opportunity that offered I embraced, and here is the result:

I had been to Philadelphia, and on my return, perhaps a week or more before the election, I met Mr. Brobst, of Lewisburg, with whom I was acquainted, at the Pennsylvania House, in Harrisburg for the first time this winter, and noticed some unusual nervousness on his part, and from his conduct was soon led to suspect that his business at Harrisburg was not of a very public character. In the afternoon he came to me and asked to see me privately, and we proceeded at once to my room, when he very soon commenced disparaging the several prominent Democratic candidates for United States senator, and concluded by expressing his decided preference for General Simon Cameron. This, of course left me no room to doubt the object of his visit to the state capital and to me, and I at once asked him whether that was the object of his visit. He said it was. In reply to my question, whether General Cameron authorized him to come to me in this way, he said he was authorized by Cameron to see any Democrat of the House or Senate, and enter into the preliminary arrangements to secure a vote for Cameron. I then asked him in what manner they expected to secure the election of Cameron. He answered "By getting three Democrats to absent themselves on the day of the election." I then asked him what they would pay. He said he was authorized by Cameron to offer \$5,000. I told him the figures were too low, and desired him to tell me who the other members were. This he refused to do at the time but would try and get permission of his principal to do so. He then left, and returned in a short time, and said that General Cameron wanted to see me personally, at his residence out of the city, that evening. I told him I could not make the engagement, but would answer him in one hour, and if I could get clear of another engagement I had made I would go with him. In the meantime I consulted with Dr. Early, of the House of Representatives, my colleague, to whom I related the foregoing facts. I then saw Brobst again and told him I would go. He then told me he would have a carriage ready in front of Herr's Hotel at 7 o'clock; that he was authorized by Cameron to get a carriage at any time. When the time arrived Dr. Early and myself walked down to Herr's and saw the carriage and Brobst there. I then made some excuse to Brobst, and told him it would be best not to go. (I deemed it prudent at this state of the proceedings not to manifest too much eagerness, lest I might defeat the object in view.) The next day he (Brobst) called and said Cameron wanted to see me at the State Capital Bank. I called, and was ushered into a back room of the bank, and found Cameron there alone. He addressed me as follows: "Boyer, do you think you could have courage enough to vote for me?" I answered that it was a very business-like question, and that it would depend very much on circumstances. He then said: "Suppose the circumstances are all right?" I asked him how he meant "all right." He answered, "the financial consideration, in short, the dollars and cents." I answered him, "certainly." He then asked me what I would take. I told him I had not been in this bu-

business what I thought of \$10,000—"right asked after the work was done." I then asked him whether he wanted a vote or an absentee. He answered, "a vote," and that it would be very troublesome, to get the men away, and besides he only regarded the money paid as the first installment, and that he felt in duty bound to take care of the person that made him senator afterward, and, if he had so many to take care of, it would embarrass him, but if he had but one he could do it well and profitably as long as we lived; and said besides, there would be no more danger in voting directly for him than in being absent, for they would make every provision for the protection of the man that would vote for him. This ended the interview, and we agreed to meet again to fix the compensation. The next day he sent Brobst for me. I declined going to see him, but agreed to see him at my room, No 15 Pennsylvania House. Mr. Brobst, who was still, up to this time, figuring for Simon, went after him, and in less than twenty minutes returned with him. Cameron then said, "well, let's come to an understanding." I said, "What for?"— "Business long, and did not know exactly how to answer, but wished him to name the sum." He answered, "In reference to the senatorial question." I then said, "I must have \$15,000." He said, "I will give it," and wanted to know who I would prefer to arrange further interviews and do the financing of the business. I told him my limited knowledge of his friends did not enable me to name that person. He then proposed Jim Burns. I said he would do. He then left, stating that he was going to Philadelphia, to arrange another matter which he had in view, and would return on Saturday evening. This was on Wednesday.

On Thursday I met John J. Patterson. He desired to see me, and asked me to call at his room at Herr's Hotel. When I met him I asked him where Burns was. He told me he was sick. He then said, "Boyer, the money will be all right." I asked him, "What money?" He then said, "Oh, I know all about it; I saw Cameron," (I must not forget to state here that, prior to my meeting Patterson, Brobst told me Patterson wanted to see me on that business,) and, by Cameron's arrangement, he would go down in the cars on the Lebanon Valley road on Friday at 2 o'clock, and that we would go together and settle the entire affair.

We met according to arrangement, and, in the baggage apartment of the New York car, concluded the bargain for \$20,000 for a vote for General Simon Cameron for the office of United States Senator, with the agreement that no other member should be bought, and that this should end the matter—provided Cameron would agree to the terms, and deposit the money in the hands of Patterson, to be paid immediately after the election was over, and that the two members (with whom Patterson said Cameron was also in treaty) who were in the cars on their way to Philadelphia should return on Saturday. We considered the fact that if they were sent off the House would not go into an election, and our agreement would not be consummated. This statement seemed to determine his mind in favor of the arrangement. Patterson went immediately to Cameron, was in the car, and returned in a few minutes, stating that although Cameron regarded the price big, he would pay it in order to save further trouble, and would, therefore, not say anything to the members then on their way to Philadelphia, and that they might return, and thus prevent any disarrangement of the plan that might arise from their absence. Saturday evening was then agreed upon as the time for the next interview. I stopped at Reading; so did Patterson, who returned that same evening to Harrisburg. Cameron went to Philadelphia. I came up on Saturday evening and found Cameron on the train, as well as at least one of the men who went to Philadelphia the day before, and I think both. At the depot at Harrisburg I met Patterson, who said the interview would be at Don Cameron's. Accordingly Patterson and myself went direct to the house, and found the general there ahead of us. He invited us upstairs, and, by a dim light, we agreed upon the price, viz: Cameron assented to the bargain between Patterson and myself by agreeing to pay the \$20,000—\$5,000 of which was to be paid in hand—and would deposit it in Patterson's hands in my presence at some future interview, subject to my inspection. A little incident which occurred here it would be a pity to lose to the world. After the bargain was concluded Simon straightened up in his chair, rubbing his legs with his hands, saying, "Well, this ends it. I will be senator and you shall never regret it" (addressing himself to me)—"I will be the most powerful man in that Senate; the entire state of affairs of this government will be changed; nothing is more certain than that the South will gain her independence (this sounded like treason), and then we will hold control of the government, and I will be able to serve my friends; and so we parted again, to dream of southern confederacies and Winnebagoes for senator. Patterson and I then agreed to meet on Monday.

We met at five o'clock, in Patterson's room at Herr's on Monday afternoon. Here Patterson told me he had the \$5,000 hand money locked up in the safe down stairs, but wanted me to see Simon again before paying it over to me. I insisted on the hand money. This I deemed necessary to keep up the delusion. We then parted to meet at the same place early the next morning. Immediately after breakfast on Tuesday (the day of the election,) I met Patterson, according to agreement, at his room, Simon being present, lying on the bed, complaining of a disease of the bowels. It was then desired that I should see some Republican member of the Senate or House, who would be sent to me, and inform him of my willingness to vote for Cameron in case he was nominated. To this I made some pretended objection and demanded to know the necessity for it. Simon said it was this: that unless I did this they might

think he just wanted their d—d nomination for effect, which was not true. He declared he would not have their nomination and a defeat for the whole Legislature. So, of course I consented, and the voting price was voluntarily raised \$5,000. Patterson said the gentleman who would wait on me there was Dr. Fuller, of the Senate, who would be present as soon as I was ready to receive him. I said that all was right, but must now be convinced that the money was all right too. Patterson then hurriedly showed me a large bundle of notes, which he represented as being the final payment. He assured me the day before I should have the hand money, and again on Tuesday morning said I could have it. I told him I deemed it better, on reflection, not to have it about me inasmuch as there might be a row after the election, and I said I would trust it to them, (Patterson and Cameron,) knowing them to be honest. Patterson again assured me the hand money was down in the safe, and, together with the residue, should be forthcoming as soon as the election was over. (I may here state it did not come.) Cameron then said his carriage would be at the State Capital Bank after the election, and I should come right down and go over to his house and remain there a while. This, of course, I agreed to, (but I did not.)

Now, then, all things being arranged, Dr. Fuller was ushered in by Patterson. The introduction completed, I said: "Doctor, I presume I understand the object of this interview." He then said: "I am chairman of a committee appointed by the Republican caucus to wait on you to see whether you would vote for Cameron." I said: "Yes; I assure you that if you nominate General Cameron (pointing to the old Winnebago lying on the bed,) it will be all right." He said: "You give me that assurance?" I said: "Yes." Then Dr. F. said, "You need have no fears of personal danger, or anything of that sort. We have made every provision to meet all danger." Thus the last scene in this strange farce ended. Simon assured me that he would be ever grateful, and I hope he will.

It is proper here to say that, during this entire adventure with Simon and his agents, my colleague, Dr. Early, W. A. Wallace, the senator from Clearfield, and Robert Vaughn, the proprietor of the Pennsylvania House, in this city, were in the secret, and Dr. Early, especially, knew constantly what was going on.

In one of my interviews with Patterson on the cars going to Reading, he said in case there should be any investigation grow out of transaction he would be the only witness that knew anything about it, and he would swear falsely and put it through.

In regard to the dates given in the above statement, as I made no memoranda at the time, I cannot be certain that they are correct, but I believe they are.

T. JEFFERSON BOYER.

The following brief letter from the army, though not originally intended for publication, was sent us by the friends of the writer, some time since, but through an oversight of ours, has been deferred until the present.

CAMP NEAR BELL'S PLAINS VA., Dec. 23rd 1863.

DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER BROTHER AND SISTER:

I write you these few lines to inform you of my safety, hoping they may find you all well. I am ashamed that I have not written you before. I haven't written any one but Jane. We have been in a hard fight. Our loss was very heavy. The loss of the Rebels is unknown. The balls and shells flew all around me. I think I ought to be thankful to and do thank God that came out safe, while so many poor fellows lost their lives, leaving friends to mourn the hard fate. I hope this war will be settled without any more fighting. I think it never end but fighting.

The weather just now, is pleasant, but has been very cold for us, lying on the ground. I suppose you think we must suffer this weather, but you can't have no idea of what we endure without a trial. I have had good health since we have been here. I wish you to write as soon as you get this and how you you all get along. Good bye to you all.

Your Affectionate Son and Brother,

ELIAS HINKLEY.

## New Advertisements.

### THE MAGIC TIME OBSERVER.

The Perfection of Mechanism. BEING A HINTING AND OPEN FACE, OR LADY OR GENTLEMAN'S WATCH COMBINED. One of the prettiest, most convenient, and desirable of the best and cheapest timepieces for general use, reliable use, ever offered. It is within its range of neatness its machinery, its own winding mechanism, rendering a key entirely unnecessary. The case of this Watch are composed of two metals, the outer one being fine 16 carat gold. It has a proven ruby action lever movement, and is warranted an accurate timepiece. Price, superbly engraved per case of a half dozen, \$24.00. Samples of watches in neat morocco boxes, for those proposing to buy wholesale, \$35, sent by express, with bill payable on delivery. Soldiers must remit payment in advance as we cannot collect from those in the Army or Navy.

HUBBARD BROS & Co., Sole Importers, Cor. Nassau & John Sts., New-York.

### THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCES OF A NERVOUS INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a caution to the men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility the usual routine and irregular expensive treatment without success, considers it his duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of the enclosed envelope, he will send (free of cost) a prescription used. Direct to Dr. JOHN M. WATSON, 168 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New-York.

### TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS OF BOTH SEXES.

A REVEREND GENTLEMAN HAVING been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing the usual routine and irregular expensive treatment without success, considers it his duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of the enclosed envelope, he will send (free of cost) a prescription used. Direct to Dr. JOHN M. WATSON, 168 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New-York.