

ing the country from impending anarchy and ultimate ruin, is by uniting with the Democratic party—the only party now left that is truly national in its character and conservative in its aims; the only party in the country that has ever been able to govern it, for any length of time, to the satisfaction of the people at large.

This party has now presented for the Presidency, and the Vice Presidency, two men of the most unspotted lives and unblemished reputations—every way unassailable and unassailable, except by the corrupt and mercenary creatures in the pay and promise of the existing Administration.

In regard to GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, we shall not pause here to write his history.—That is already engraved on the hearts and consciences of a grateful people. We feel confident, also, that his admitted ability, integrity, and independence, the manly firmness he has always exhibited, and especially, and above all, his heroic devotion in the darkest hours to the true principles of the Constitution, will draw around him now, the nation's confidence. This confidence, reposed in such hands, would never be betrayed.

He stands at the present, as he has always stood, wholly aloof from intrigue. He is allied with no ties of contract with mercenary adventurers in political life. He seeks not the office for which he has been named; but has all along held "the noiseless tenor of his way," free from the embarrassments which trammel the active and ambitious candidate for office. Even defeat should fall to his lot in this contest, (which we cannot believe,) he will be consoled with the consciousness of having implored no man's aid, pledged in advance, no places that would be in his gift, if elected; and that those who had espoused his cause even from the beginning, acted from sympathy with a brave, persecuted, and patriotic man; acted from principle and love of country, seeking no reward for future favors. No one who has been named for the Presidency desires it less; no one, certain, has courted it less, and this is an additional reason, why he should be, and will be, preferred by the thoughtful and the upright.

The vanished reports of rivals in command; the suppressed and distorted facts of a partisan committee of Congress; the constant jealousy and malignant opposition at every step of those who feared his success and dreaded his popularity, have all failed in blasting his military reputation. Intelligent men every where, in every land, have read the labels upon this accomplished soldier, only with a sickening sense of their injustice and venality. In this country, they have penetrated the hearts of our soldiery and the people at large, only to kindle there a broader and brighter flame of devotion to their intended victim; and the world, ere long, will witness with approbation the reward which they will mete out to a national benefactor.

The eminent statesman who has been nominated for the second place on our ticket, has long been conspicuous in the legislative branch of the Government. Remembering his years, few men in our country have ever reached a higher position in the respect confidence of the people. No man in the present Congress possesses to a greater extent those gifts of oratory and accomplishments of statesmanship, that amply justify the wide popularity and esteem with which he is everywhere regarded in the section of the Union that gave him birth. He, like our Presidential candidate, emphatically belongs to the young men of this country. These nominations are essentially their nominations.—The fact of youth should give a deeper interest, if possible, to this class, in the struggle now at hand. The whole of active life is before them, with all its pursuits, hopes and enjoyments. Let them weigh well, recent and passing events, and mark the receding of despotic power; let them resolutely see to it, that the wise and beneficent institutions of the pure men of former times become their own sure heritage, and that of their children.

Finally, fellow citizens of Pennsylvania, of all classes and conditions, it is in your power to dissolve the clouds which now threaten to overwhelm all our brightest hopes, and bring upon our country a long night of storm and darkness. Against the usurpations and evils, which we are conscious of having but too imperfectly depleted, let us array ourselves in combined strength. The election of our Congressional, Legislative and County tickets in October is of the highest importance, if we would succeed in the Presidential contest in November. Success here will inspire the Conservative men of other States. Defeat will alarm and dishearten it. It is the duty of the Pennsylvania Democracy, and those who unite with us, to carry this election, if we would not bring on prematurely, that which is sure to follow in the end, if finally we fail in November—"the despair which welcomes despotism, or the rage which welcomes anarchy."

Let our watchwords be WAR (if we must have it) for the true, legitimate objects of such a war, and NONE OTHER; for PEACE the first moment that peace can restore to us the common heritage of a united country; for the imperishable glory of the old Union and the Constitution unimpaired; with sympathy for our soldiers in the field under their trials and dangers—ready ever to aid and to honor them—which cannot possibly be better done, than in giving our best efforts in endeavoring to so modify the grounds of the struggle they are maintaining as that it shall appear purely just before men, and in the sight of God!

We implore, then, all who love peace and order; all who wish to see industry successful and property secure; all who are willing to support wise legislation, public virtue, and constitutional liberty; all who wish to lead prosperous lives themselves and enjoy in quiet the fruits of their own industry; all who wish to transmit their property and the blessings of free institutions to their children, we implore all these to unite with us. We go for the country—the whole country—for UNION, LIBERTY and LAW. If a majority of the people will thus be true to themselves we may hope soon to see our country resuming with renewed vigor her glorious career—FREE, PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY—the pride of her own citizens, and the admiration of the world!

By order of the Democratic State Central Committee:  
C. L. WARD, Chairman.  
B. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.



# The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.  
TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1864.  
Election October 11, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
GEN. GEO. B. McCLELLAN,  
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON,  
OF OHIO.

FOR CONGRESS,  
VICTOR E. PIOLETTE,  
OF BRADFORD.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,  
JOHN JACKSON,  
OF WYOMING, AND  
E. E. GUILD,  
OF SUSQUEHANNA.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,  
DR. JOHN V. SMITH,  
OF TUNKHANNOCK.

FOR COMMISSIONER,  
HIRAM BOOLE,  
OF EATON.

FOR TREASURER,  
SAMUEL JENKINS,  
OF MESHOPPEN.

FOR AUDITOR,  
MARTIN SICKLER,  
OF OVERFIELD.

FOR COMMISSIONER,  
HIRAM BOOLE,  
OF EATON.

FOR TREASURER,  
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FOR TREASURER,  
SAMUEL JENKINS,  
OF MESHOPPEN.

FOR AUDITOR,  
MARTIN SICKLER,  
OF OVERFIELD.

### THE SITUATION.

Among the three hundred and fifty four names of conscripts, from this County, will be found that of HARVEY SICKLER. There are times, when to see one's "name in print," is rather gratifying than otherwise. But under the circumstances in which we now find our's, we would gladly forego any pleasure it may be supposed to afford us. The title—"Conscript," attached thereto, never sounded pleasant to our ears. It is peculiarly offensive now. We should not, perhaps, ignore the fact that, to see us thus situated, gives great pleasure to very many of our political enemies, who have always favored conscription laws, but who have managed, through frauds, knavery, political favoritism or good luck to escape their rigors.

We have been, as most of our readers are aware, utterly, totally, absolutely opposed to the policy of all conscription laws. We are as much against them, now, as ever. We have thought, and still think, that in the making any enforcement of them, the servants of the people become the despotic rulers of the people. We have thought and still think, that laws which place the lives and fortunes of men at the will of one man—even a President—are totally at variance with free government and entirely consistent with despotism. We have thought, and still think, that in a war for legitimate and proper objects, conscriptions would never be necessary. While these have been, and still are our opinions—we have always observed the laws of our country and intend to do so still. We shall attempt no dishonorable evasion of their severities. We hope however, that the day is not far distant, when such of them as are oppressive, discriminating, unjust and cruel—as we believe this conscription law to be, shall be wiped from the statute Books of the Nation forever.

Our readers will excuse us for again adverting to "self, a subject upon which," it has been said, "all are fluent, but none agreeable."

Fifteen years ago we left our Father's roof a poor, penniless, uneducated boy. Five of these years were spent at school and in efforts to maintain us there. The remaining ten, has been with us a constant struggle to secure an honest livelihood—to aid and educate, as far as in our power, younger orphan brothers and sisters—one of whom was a cripple from birth—and to, secure for ourself our wife and children a home and shelter. This home we have now secured, though not without incurring some debts, which we still owe. The duties of support and protection which we owe to our wife and children forbid that we should turn them out into the storms for the sake of securing our exemption, by the purchase of a substitute—which we would have to do, at the prices now asked for them. In short, we are too poor to hire a substitute and retain a home for our family. We have no delicacy in making this statement (Though often taunted with our poverty, we never denied it, because it was true and because we never thought it a disgrace.) We are too proud to run away. We shall therefore, if deemed fit for military duty, (though we think we are not,) be "unable to resist the pressure," and be obliged to go into the service—*This is our situation.*

We ask those who are indebted to us on newspaper subscription, or otherwise, to pay up immediately, that we may be enabled as far as possible to pay our own debts; and insure our family against the more pressing wants.

We hope no man will think that what he may owe us, will be of no account in the matter, because it may be a small sum. All that is due us in these small sums, and taken in the aggregate, will be of very great account to us.

Fremen, if you would rescue your liberties from the insane clutch of a Despot, do TO THE POLLS ON TUESDAY next—be there early—remain all day—see that no Democrat is left at home. Do your duty; and you will give abolitionism such a blow as will send it reeling to the infernal pits, from whence it sprang. Remember that "Vigilance is the price of Liberty."

### Let Tax-Payers Remember.

The Bradford Argus, a Republican paper, speaking of the late robbery of the treasury by the members of the Legislature voting themselves \$300, each for 17 days service, says:

Let every Tax Payer when he goes to the Polls on the 2nd Tuesday of October, remember that Joseph H. Marsh took \$249 more than honestly belonged to him!

Let them remember that he was entitled to only \$3 per day and that he took \$17 08 per day!

Let them remember that while this is true this same patriotic and honest Legislator voted to the unfortunate people of Chambersburg, who had been literally "wiped out" by the rebels in the destruction of the town, the enormous and liberal sum of \$16 each!

Let them remember, when they vote, to forget to cast a ballot for the men who perpetrated so disgraceful an outrage upon honesty and humanity!

Let the tax payers and voters of Wyoming County remember that the Abolition Candidate for re-election in this County—Weiss, perpetrated the same "disgraceful outrage upon honesty and humanity."

Let them vote for JACKSON and GUILD, if they do not want to be robbed again.

VOTERS, choose ye between them:

Gen. McClellan, in his letter accepting the Chicago nomination, says: "The Union is the one condition of peace and we ask no more."

Abraham Lincoln, in his letter to the rebel commissioners, July 8, 1864, declared: "The abandonment of slavery" as a condition precedent to a restoration of peace and Union. Let the voters who desire peace and Union, decide which of these men they will vote for.

### Republican Hopefulness.

For the twentieth time since this civil war commenced, Republican politicians are flattering the people with the idea, that the rebellion is nearly ready to collapse. Gen. Grant is made to say that the South have "robbed the cradle and the grave" to fill their armies, and that we need only 100,000 more to give the finishing blow. And then, too, we are told that the rebel soldiers are deserting by scores and hundreds, and that the army itself is becoming demoralized.

We have heard these and similar stories quite too often to feel the slightest elation, when now just on the eve of another election, they are brought forward as political capital to sustain a sinking cause. No campaign of the war has been conducted so vigorously on the part of the Confederates as the present Gen. Grant will be hardly willing to admit that the army which confronted and baffled him in all his bloody march from the Rapidan to the James, was composed of old men and boys. Should we flatter ourselves, that we are now in the last struggle of the war if the present policy is continued, we are simply preparing ourselves for another bitter disappointment. It is the part of wisdom to look the difficulties of our situation full in the face.

But conceding that the rebellion is on the decline, and that its present army is the last it can raise, which we do not believe, we hold that it is none the less important that we have a change of Administration. If the military power of the confederacy shall be broken down, that by no means restores the Union, even, or brings to us peace. Mr. Lincoln as a condition of peace, demands not only the disbanding of the rebel armies, but also the abandonment of slavery. Should he be re-elected, it would be the declaration of the people of the North that we will not accept peace on any terms save those prescribed by Mr. Lincoln in his "to whom it may concern" letter. Does any one believe that the South will ever see for peace on those terms? Can Mr. Lincoln, with half the people of the northern States against him, carry on this war a year longer for the destruction of slavery alone? Suppose six months hence he should call for "300,000 more" men, we have no doubt he must, if he would prosecute the war "vigorously," on the present policy, what would be the response of the people?

In any possible event of the present campaign, a change of Administration is necessary if we would have peace with the Union.—Such a change, with the adoption of a conciliatory policy, would at once revive Union feeling at the South, now utterly crushed by the exasperating measures of Mr. Lincoln. As a result we should then have a war for the Union, where also it ought to be waged at the ballot boxes in the Southern States.—*Er.*

### Words of Clay.

In reviewing the utterances of our statesmen of the last generation, we are struck with admiration at the wonderful sagacity, almost approaching inspiration, which enabled them to predict the events which have actually transpired in our day. The following from a speech of Henry Clay is a remarkable instance. There are words of wisdom in the extract which every citizen would do well to ponder:—

"If the abolitionists succeed in their present effort to unite the inhabitants of the free states against the inhabitants of the slave states—union on the one side will beget union on the other—and this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions, and implacable animosities which ever degraded or deformed human nature. A virtual dissolution of the Union will have taken place, whilst the forms of its existence remain. The most valuable element of Union, mutual kindness, feelings of sympathy, and the fraternal bonds which formerly united you, will have been extinguished forever.—One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinion will be quickly followed by the clash of arms."

"I will not attempt to describe scenes which now happily lie concealed from your view. Even the abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man."

"Union on the one side will beget Union on the other."

"The most valuable element of Union, mutual kindness, feelings of sympathy, and the fraternal bonds which formerly united you will have been extinguished forever."

This is a common sense view of human nature, quite beyond the comprehension of the leaders of the Republican party.

### THE IDOL OF THE ARMY.

While in command of the army of the Potomac, McClellan devoted himself to the care and discipline of his soldiers. Hence it was that beyond all of our other generals, he held the heart of the army. His spirit inspired every man, and all were ready to follow wherever he might lead.

Gen. McClellan would never have allowed 35,000 brave boys to languish for weary months in rebel prisons, where they perish at the rate of 100 a day, merely because a few slaves who had been made soldiers, and were reclaimed by their masters, could not be exchanged.

He was removed from his command, simply because he was not a negro worshipper.—The people call him back to a higher position.

McClellan Clubs.—The Union Democracy should immediately organize McClellan Clubs, and make arrangements for the dissemination of correct information among the people in every town and neighborhood.—The work should now commence in earnest.

### THE LIST OF PERSONS DRAFTED FOR WYO. CO., SEPT. 29, 1864.

BRAINTRIM—Quota 22.  
John D. Edwards  
J. A. Brough  
Jon Fox  
Jas B. Sturdevant  
A. J. Sloan  
Jas J. Dexter  
Samuel H. Gubura  
Leon Smith  
Geo E. Taylor  
Wm Taylor  
Benj E. Wakeman

EATON—Quota 28.  
Wm Benedict  
Wm Hunter  
Alfred W. Shieght  
A. E. Harding  
Jacob Koon  
G. D. Smith  
Geo K. Hudsall  
Wm W. Brungess  
Wilmington Lee  
Jacob Canfield  
Jacob H. Snyder  
Daniel Herman  
Geo W. Brass  
Wm M. Aunkick

EXETER—Quota 8.  
Franklin Gay  
George Stanton  
Earl Sickler  
Myron Brown

FALLS—Quota 28.  
Patrik Burke  
H. Stage  
Samuel Evans  
Hoscoe W. Finn  
Jacob Sweet  
Henry Townsend  
Jacob Kresky  
Ezekiel Dailey  
Whitney Leonard  
Jas Anderson  
Andrew J. Vantyle  
John A. Ross  
Rufus Rosengrant  
Jas N. How

FORKSTON—Quota 10.  
Allen J. Lott  
Henry Krawson  
Irwin Amos  
Geo Robinson  
Irwin Hook

LEMONT—Quota 14.  
Philander Shaw  
Phizaro Carey  
Chas Clifford  
Thos Barry  
H. P. Loomis  
Geo W. Stark  
Henry C. Mott

MONROE—Quota 18.  
Geo W. Frantz  
O. C. Newberry  
Adam Bellas  
Utah Ferguson  
Geo P. Howell  
Francis Weaver  
Dewitt Smith  
Mark D. Newman  
Freeman Evans

MESHOPPEN—Quota 36.  
Warren Brewster  
Andrew Leonard  
Reford Capwell  
Benj F. Baker  
J. L. Legg  
Nicholas O. Cole  
Albert Bunnell  
Jacob Place  
Chas M. Prouman  
Thos Compton  
F. P. Wheeler  
Jacob F. Rebenbury  
George B. Winans  
Moses B. Wain  
Homer Allan  
Arthur Crown  
Deaj Jacoby  
Morris Labarre

NICHOLSON—Quota 50.  
Daniel Clark  
Wm Capwell  
Nathan Wells  
E. L. Blakeslee

NORTHMORELAND—Quota 32.  
Geo Hatfield  
John Story  
Phillander Race  
Philo Story  
Gibson Story  
Wm Thompson  
Harrison Brungess  
M. rtm Brungess  
Chester Ellsworth  
Jesse Coshington  
Moses Taylor  
Avert Smith  
E. V. Pool  
James Shotwell  
James Sumner  
James Lapp  
Frederick Springer  
Thomas Conroy  
Wm Foot  
Emanuel Stephens  
Chas Eiker

NORTH BRANCH—Quota 8.  
S. Z. Harburt  
John H. Champion  
Henry Comstock  
Harrison Harburt

OVERFIELD—Quota 12.  
Jas B. Milligan  
Edward Philo  
Henry W. Chase  
Thos Hough  
Elias T. Masters  
Simon Armstrong

TUNKHANNOCK BORO—Quota 22.  
E. D. Clark  
James Young  
Theodore Ross  
Isaac W. Weil  
O. S. Mills  
E. W. Powellton  
Wm Miller  
Wm A. Thompson  
Harvey Sickler  
Nicholas Stephens  
Geo D. White

TUNKHANNOCK TOWNSHIP—Quota 44.  
Charles Caird  
Thos Hoadley  
John Graham  
Geo W. Sutton  
Caleb J. Bates  
Andrew Shapp  
D. J. Barlow  
E. G. Sampson  
Joseph Summers  
Asor Stimples  
Cordiant Carpenter  
Edward Hunter  
John Corish  
Joseph Winters  
Joseph Duffey  
James Shupp  
James Wagner  
Z. E. White  
Justus Newman  
John H. Degraw  
Joseph Graham

WINDHAM—Quota 22.  
Lynan Garey  
Patrick Conroy  
Jesse Imman  
Lorenzo Whitney  
Jas M. Dewey  
James Shupp  
Thomas Coyne  
J. D. Fisk  
A. J. Grow  
Luther R. Comstock  
Henry Taylor

NOTE.—No drafts were made for the township of Clinton, Mechoypan and Washington, their respective quotas having been filled by volunteer enlistments.

By late order from the Provost Marshal, those who have paid three hundred dollars, commutation on previous drafts, will not be notified nor re-drafted to respect.

### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Drafted Men.—Attempts will be made by sneaking drafted abolitionists, in your midst, to deceive and wheedle you out of your votes, by promises of favor to you from the Board of Examination. Listen to no such false and delusive promises. You know how little they availed your drafted neighbors, to whom they were made, last fall: The Examining Board is composed of men of various shades of political opinion. It should and will not be influenced for or against you by political considerations.—Your fitness, or unfitness for military duty; is the only point upon which they will examine you; and the only one upon which they will decide.

DRAFTED MEN vote the whole Democratic ticket vote against the men and the party, who, by their schemes of negro Emancipation, have made drafts necessary.

Dr. Wilhelm Walcher and Ayer's pills are said to be the highest specimens of American art, each of their kind; one in mechanics and the other in medicine. With a Watchman watch in one pocket and a box of Ayer's Pills in the other, you should be at your work in season with the health to pursue it. [Advertiser, Norway, Me.]

### WANTED!!!

100 BUSHELS OF CHESTNUTS for which the highest market cash price will be paid.  
A. G. STARK.  
Tunkhanneck Pa.

### AUDITOR'S NOTICE

In mat. of the estate of L. K. Whitcomb, late of Windham township, Wyoming County, deceased.

THE undersigned, having been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Wyoming County, an Auditor to make a general distribution of the fund in the hands of the administrator of said L. K. Whitcomb, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his said appointment at his office, in the borough of Tunkhanneck, Pa., on Saturday, October 15th, 1864, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place all persons having any claims upon said fund, are hereby notified to present the same, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

F. C. ROSS, Auditor.  
Tunkhanneck Sept. 12th 1864.

### AUCTIONEER.

L. C. Conklin, of Tunkhanneck Borough, Wyoming County Pa. hereby gives notice, that he has taken a license as Auctioneer, and tenders his services to the public in that capacity on reasonable terms.  
L. C. CONKLIN.  
October 1st, 1864.

### Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FI FA to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Tunkhanneck on the 29th day of October A. D. 1864, at one o'clock P. M. all that certain title of Deed, containing a full and complete description of a piece of parcel of land, situated in Monroe Township, Wyoming County and State of Penn'a bounded and described as follows: to wit: Beginning on the East line of Wm A. Grouets on the North side of the Lake road and running thence North one and a half degrees East fifty-four and eight tenth perches, South 84 degrees East 37 Perches, South 36 degrees East 16 Perches to Lake road by the School House, hence by and with said road South 49 and one fourth degrees East 21 and three tenth perches to the place of beginning, containing 9 acres, and 30 Perches, more or less. Excepting and reserving one half acre for School House purposes, and also excepting and reserving about one fourth of an acre on the North end which is reserved to Carpenter for a purpose of conducting water. About 6 acres thereof improved with Framed Dwelling used and occupied as Dwelling and Store House. Framed Barn and Hog Pen with some fruit trees thereon with the improvements thereon.

ALSO, one other piece of parcel of land situated in Northmoreland Township, Wyoming County Pa. Bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the North by lands of Augustus Weaver, East by lands of Augustus Weaver and land late of James Clayton containing 26 acres, all improved with one public Hotel, one building called "Old Fellows' Hall," one Barn and other outbuildings, and some fruit trees thereon.

ALSO, one other lot piece or parcel of land situate in said Township of Braintrim and bounded on the South by lands of Benj. Edwards and Samuel Gregory, on the East by the lands of Benj. Edwards, on the West by land of Thomas Sheridan, and the Little Tascavara creek, and on the North by land of Benj. Edwards and a tannery, containing about eleven acres all improved, with some fruit trees thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of S. J. Labar Dec'd, of Mary A. Labar, Executors of I. J. Labar Dec'd.

Sheriff's Office, }  
Tunk Oct. 31 '64. }  
A. H. GAY, Sheriff.

### Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FI FA to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House in Tunkhanneck Borough, on the 29th day of Oct. A. D. 1864, at one o'clock P. M. all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in Laceyville, Braintrim Township, and bounded on the South by the Toga Road, on the East by Old Fellows' lot, and B. Wakeman, on the North by land of Wakeman A. G. West by land of N. Lacey, containing about one acre, all improved with one public Hotel, one building called "Old Fellows' Hall," one Barn and other outbuildings, and some fruit trees thereon.

ALSO, one other lot piece or parcel of land situate in said Township of Braintrim and bounded on the South by lands of Benj. Edwards and Samuel Gregory, on the East by the lands of Benj. Edwards, on the West by land of Thomas Sheridan, and the Little Tascavara creek, and on the North by land of Benj. Edwards and a tannery, containing about eleven acres all improved, with some fruit trees thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of S. J. Labar Dec'd, of Mary A. Labar, Executors of I. J. Labar Dec'd.

Sheriff's Office, }  
Tunk Oct. 31 '64. }  
A. H. GAY, Sheriff.

### Ayer's Pills

Are you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and deranges its natural functions. These, if not relieved react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and derangement. While in this condition, they will restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feelings of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint it is also true and in many of the deep seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness, Constipation, Heartburn, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms and Suppression, when taken in large doses.

They are Sugar Coated, so that the most sensitive can take them easily, and they are surely the best purgative medicine yet discovered.

Ayer's Agents Cure of Intermittent Fever, or Chills and Fever, Remittent Fever, Chills, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers; indeed, for the whole class of diseases originating in bilious derangement, caused by the malarial influence of the countries.

This remedy has rarely failed to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever, and it is selected as the standard over other Ager medicines, that it subdues the complaint without injury to the patient. It contains no quinine or other deleterious substance, nor does it produce quinine or any injurious effects whatever. Shaking brothers of these assertions, write, try and believe. It is sold by all druggists.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Samuel Stark Tunkhanneck, and all other druggists everywhere.