

The Democrat.



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, July 10, 1867.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
GEORGE SHARSWOOD,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Celebration of the 4th of July.

The Celebration and Corner Stone laying at this place, on the 4th inst, was pronounced by those present as the day of all the days in Tunkhannock. The following was the order of exercises:

The Masonic Fraternity with Dr. J. V. Smith acting W. G. M., formed in procession with F. C. Bunnell as Grand Marshal, and preceded by the Brass Band, led by R. P. Ross Esq., marched to the music of a lively tune to the site of church. After reading of the Scriptures, and Prayer by the Pastor, the Rev. C. R. Lane, followed by music, the contents of the box about to be deposited, was announced, and the box sealed and deposited beneath the cornerstone. The acting G. M., by the aid of the operative masons, then moved the stone to its proper place,—the Band meanwhile playing solemn music. After the pronouncing the stone laid in due and ancient form, and pouring the elements of consecration, and giving the grand honors, a short oration appropriate to the occasion was delivered by the Rev. S. F. Colt, of Troy, Bradford Co., Pa. A bountiful dinner was then served beneath the cooling shades of the maples, along the line of the street, of which hundreds partook.

The after-dinner ceremonies were made up by reading the declaration of Independence by Stephens Dana, Music, walking, talking, eating ice cream, drinking lemonades, congratulations, greetings &c.

The following is a list of the contents of box deposited in Corner Stone:

13 Copies of newspapers published in Tunkhannock.
Presbyterian of 1842 and 1867.
History of the Church.
Committees, Architect.
Master Mechanic.
Sabbath School list of Superintendents, Librarians, Teachers and Scholars.
Photographs of flood of 1865 and of individuals.

Sketches of Families and early history of Tunkhannock.

Bible.
Roll of Band, Choir, Choristers, Letters of Rev. T. P. Hunt, Gen. E. L. Dana and Rev. Mr. Colt.

Sermon—Rom. 14-10 by the late Rev. John Rhoads of Northmoreland Pa.

A notable feature of this celebration was; that among the large numbers assembled in that portion of the town where the celebration was held, not a single drunken man was seen, not a single boisterous, rude, indecent, or profane expression fell upon the ear. All was harmonious, peaceful, and plentiful. The dinner was all that could have been desired by an epicure; and combined all the charms and novelty of an outdoor picnic, with the conveniences of the in-door cooking.

The band which continued to discourse sweet music at intervals, through the day, won, from fair hands, for its accomplished leader, not only deliciously perfumed and tastefully arranged bouquets, but from all golden opinions, for all, from the Eb Soprano, (that's Dick,) down to the 9th Alto, (that's us) [This little puff we are authorized to charge to the Elder, who has a good (sized) ear for music, and was delighted with it—but to no member of the band—with them, each one blows his own trumpet.]

The day closed with a clattering of empty dishes, the quick tramp of horses, and the rumbly of carriage-wheels. Still later, and it is hoped, after everybody had arrived at their homes, came a most refreshing and long looked for shower of rain.

We are assured by the ladies who had charge of the culinary and financial part of this affair, that in the latter respect it was a decided success—upwards of \$400 in genuine money, besides some counterfeit, was realized over and above actual cash expenses. For which the Ladies express themselves as sincerely grateful, not only to contributors of provisions, dishes, lumber, &c., but to the public generally.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE WAYNE, of the U. S. Supreme Court died at Washington, the 5th inst of typhoid fever.

THOMAS FRANCIS MOGHER, the Irish patriot and Exile, Secretary and acting Governor of Montana Territory, fell from the deck of a steamer at Ft. Benton on the 5th and was drowned.

SANTA ANNA said to have been shot at Sinaloa, Mexico, on the 25th ult. The report needs confirmation.

SENATOR POWELL of Kentucky died a few days since.

Declaration of Independence.

On our first page we print the ancient document, signed by one John Hancock and his associate members of the Continental Congress, and commonly known as the Declaration of Independence, in which they "publish and declare that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be FREE and INDEPENDENT States;" assigning in justification of their course a long list of grievances which the Colonists had suffered and were suffering at the hands of Great Britain, among which were—that he had dissolved the local Legislatures for opposing his invasions of the rights of the people, (a la Sheridan, Ord, Pope and Dan Sickles); that he had erected a multitude of new offices, and sent swarms of officers to harass the people and eat out their substance, (as is now being done, North, under the tax laws, and worse still, South, under the Freedman's Bureau and Reconstruction Acts of the Radical Rump Congress); that standing armies were quartered among the people in time of peace and the military rendered independent of the civil power, (as is now done in ten of the States of the Union); that he imposed taxes upon the people without their consent, and without granting them the corresponding benefit of representation, (which grievance our Southern States are now suffering at the hands of King Radical); that the benefit of trial by jury was denied them, (as it has long been denied under the reign of the present party in power); that he had taken away their charters, (a la the sweeping destruction of State Constitutions by Congressional enactments); abolishing their most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of their governments.

This trite old document was promulgated to the world on the Fourth of July 1776, and to its support was pledged the lives, the fortunes and sacred honor of its signers. The grave offences charged against the King of Great Britain in that Declaration are many of them literally true against the present Radical Congress, and the Military Despotisms established by it over the Southern States. The Ninety-first Anniversary of the great event of which we write will occur on the approaching Fourth of July; and it would be well if the occasion should be improved by the men of 1867 in pledging their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, to re-establish the Government upon the sacred principles of 1776, and restoring the Constitution which united the States together in a common bond of brotherhood, and guaranteed to every citizen his unalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.—Osewego Gazette.

GREENEY ON THE "GRAND ARMY.—There is in existence in this country an organization known as the "Grand Army of the Republic." It is entirely political in its character and objects, although the pretence has been made that it is a soldiers' benevolent association. It is the descendant of the Know Nothings, Wide Awakes and Loyal Leagues, and received the following certificate of character from Horace Greeley, through the New York Tribune of Wednesday last:

"We find a sentiment in the country that has expression in a few miserable, jobbing newspapers—a kind of Thengadler feeling. A number of office-beggars and politicians, calling themselves the Grand Army of the Republic, and meeting in out-of-the-way places with grips and passwords, are passing resolutions demanding confiscation and farms. This is either knavery or madness. People who want farms work for them. The only class we know that takes other people's property because they want it is largely represented in Sing Sing. The people of this country do not want Sing Sing and Mexican banditti principles introduced into their statesmanship. We can never reconstruct America by the galleys, and the Deputy-Sheriff.

TWO CURRENCIES.—The Cincinnati Enquirer says:

"We have two currencies—one for the people and one for the bondholders. The people are obliged to take legal tenders for their debts, while the bondholders have gold. The legal tenders are good enough for the masses, but the bondholders must have something better. The money of the people is subjected to State and local taxation, while that of the bondholders, derived from their bonds, is exempt from it. The bondholders, therefore, have the gold currency and no taxation, and the people have a paper currency with heavy taxation. We have a compulsory paper for the people, and a gold currency for the owners of the Government bonds—the latter currency is at par, and the former is now over thirty per cent below par.—The people are taxed, and the capital in bonds is not taxed. It is thus that we have a method provided by which the capitalists can escape bearing any share of the public burthens; but there is no such provision for the laboring man."

THE GOOD TIME COMING.—A New York paper announces the receipt of the first consignment of southern new wheat in that city, and learns that "southern millers have been able to make such contracts as that they will be able to sell flour in northern markets for thirteen dollars per barrel."

Advices from Chicago state that the "ring," which succeeded for two years past in controlling the grain market in that city, has been broken, and that some of those composing it have lost immense sums. These are good tidings for the people, and enable us to hope that ere long a man may be able to purchase a barrel of flour with the proceeds of a week's labor.

The new "dominion" of Canada was duly inaugurated on the 1st inst. It includes the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. Lord Monck is to be viceroy, at a salary of fifty thousand dollars per annum. He has a Cabinet, and a Senate for the new government has been appointed by the Queen. This will be a sort of House of Lords. The members of the lower house will be elected by the people, as are the members of the House of Commons "at one."

From Mexico.

The following is the official notice received at Washington, of the shooting, by sentence of a Court Martial, of the Prince Maximilian, in Mexico, and of the downfall of the Empire in that distracted country.

The cowardly betrayal and hasty execution of Maximilian has produced intense indignation throughout all Europe; and may result in retaliatory measures.

Even the request for his body was inhumanly denied. This, with other acts of seeming barbarity, is creating, in this country, a sympathy for the unfortunate Prince, which, under other circumstances, would have been denied him. The madness, fiendishness, and blood thirstiness, which rules in that God-forsaken country, has no parallel—save that exhibited by some of the red-mouthed radicals, who have ruled and are still ruling this country.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Navy Department to-day, received the following letters:

UNITED STATES STEAMER TACONY,
OFF SACRIFICIOS BAR, Mexico, June 23 }

Sir: I have the honor to report that I have this day received intelligence through the Liberal General Benavides, that the Prince Maximilian was shot on the 19th instant, by sentence of a court-martial.—Upon the intelligence being received by the captain of the Austrian corvette Elizabeth, which was awaiting to receive Maximilian on board to carry him to Austria, he came on board the Tacony and solicited me to address a communication to President Juarez, on behalf of himself and his government, that the remains of the deceased Prince might be delivered on board the Elizabeth for the purpose of conveying them to Austria. Complying with his request, I respectfully inclose a copy of the letter addressed to that effect, to His Excellency President Juarez.

I have the honor, sir, to be very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
F. A. ROE, Commander.

Commanding United States steamer Tacony,
Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES STEAMER TACONY,
OFF VERA CRUZ, June 23. }

His Excellency Juarez.

Sir: I am earnestly solicited by Captain Gruller, of the Austrian navy, commanding the Imperial man-of-war Elizabeth, to beg, upon his behalf and upon that of the government of Austria, that you will be pleased to allow him the privilege of receiving the remains of the late Prince Maximilian on board of the Elizabeth for the purpose of conveying them to Austria. The relics of the dead can be neither of service or injury to Mexico, and as I conceive his prayer to be one of tender humanity and of affection for his unhappy and bereaved family, I have the honor to beg also that his request may be granted. Any expenses incurred in bringing the remains to Vera Cruz will be most cheerfully liquidated by Captain Gruller.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. A. ROE, Commander U. S. N.

UNITED STATES STEAMER TACONY,
OFF SACRIFICIOS, MEXICO, June 24. }

Sir: I have the honor to report that the City of Mexico surrendered on the 20 instant to the liberal forces without condition. The only place in Mexico now occupied by the Imperialists is the City of Vera Cruz, which place the United States Consul informs me will surrender within the next forty-eight hours.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Respectfully your obedient servant,
F. A. ROE,

Commander U. S. N., Commanding,
Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

THE MAINE LAW.—The good people of Maine have been trying the virtues said to lie in a strict enforcement of this well-known statute. The constabulary, having concluded their legitimate labors, have recently been employed as follows, if we may believe the Standard, published at Augusta. It says:

We give the following as the result of the past week's labor:

A cow arrested for having two "horns."

A colored individual, lately deceased, fined for being "on his bier."

A pair of boots seized for being "tight."

A little boy's knife sentenced to have its tail cut off for having a "high time."

A clothing dealer "hauled up" for advertising "Great Bargains."

A confectioner tried for selling "Ginger Snaps."

A horse ran away and smashed a wagon. The horse was promptly arrested, but it being proved that the "smash" contained nothing intoxicating, he was acquitted.

Several "cocktails" found in the hen-coop of a prominent citizen, were confiscated. The success of the police in this seizure caused much "crowing" and it will doubtless "spur" them on to increased activity.

An unfortunate Hibernian was locked up for getting a "punch" in the head.

A worthy shoemaker, seized on suspicion of being a "cobbler," but proving there was no "sherry" connected with him, was released on condition that this should be his "last" offence. He was informed that any future delinquency would involve the confiscation of his "all." The excitement "waxed" intense.

Complaint that a barrel of beef was found "corned" at Adams.

THE DAYS OF "AULD LANG SYNE."—We found the following in a late number of the St. Louis Republican. It is a volume in a few lines:

First regular toast for the next Fourth of July celebration:

The Constitution of the United States.

"Though lost to sight, to memory dear,"

Music—Auld Lang Syne.

The Fate of Maximilian.

The following notice, printed in the form of handbills, was extensively circulated in N. Y. city on Sunday last:

AMERICANS!—Shall a civilized people of a great nation stand passive, and by their silence assent to the most barbarous act of the Nineteenth century! the butchery in cold blood—by a mongrel race of God-forsaken wretches—of a man who by treachery became a prisoner of war? For what else was Maximilian but a prisoner of war?

He was certainly not a filibuster, for he would not consent to become the Emperor until a large and powerful delegation of the representatives of the Mexican government waited on him in Europe and pressed his acceptance of the Mexican crown, and which he only accepted after much reluctance.

History teaches that the Mexican people, for nearly the last half century, have been incapable of self-government, while Maximilian has shown to the world that he was the best ruler they ever had, and was doing all that a wise man could do to develop the resources of that country, until betrayed by Judas Iscariot, in whom he had trusted.

Maximilian was one of nature's "noblemen, because he was an educated Christian gentleman, and all his acts were high-toned, chivalric, and becoming the brother of an emperor.

He was a brave man, and died as a brave man should die; but his life was the most beautiful pearl, sacrificed to beastly swine.

The civilized world will honor and revere his memory for his many virtues, for ages to come, while it will shrink with horror and detestation from the perpetrators of this most dastardly outrage of modern history.

Americans! the bloodhound Escobedo has insolently and defiantly declared to the world "That before closing his military career he hopes to see the blood of every foreigner spilt that resides in his country."

Shall this be so? Out with this foul blot that stains the American Continent!

Let us meet in our strength, that we may give public expression to our indignation, and let it fall on those who, in the eyes of the Christian world, are morally responsible for the death of Maximilian, yea, even though it fall upon a Secretary of State, whose little bell, alas! did not tinkle to save the life of one of the best men that ever lived. Honor to whom honor is due, but let justice be done though the heavens should fall. A NATIVE OF NEW-YORK

Mrs. LINCOLN.—Mrs. Abraham Lincoln is going to take up her abode in Racine, Wis., and her effects were sold in Chicago on Saturday. The handsome parlor set of brocade and rosewood, consisting of 14 pieces, was sold for \$1,190. The parlor carpets, elegant Brussels, 110 yards, brought \$3,75 per yard. The large mirror was sold for \$338, and two handsome mantle mirrors for \$280 each. The curtains, damask and lace, with elegant cornices, sold for \$230 each. The large etagere brought \$575, and two smaller ones \$160 and \$87 respectively. A Lisbon marble top table for \$112, and two small marble-top stands for \$37 each. A handsome chamber set of black walnut sold for \$355, and Tad's chamber set for \$150.—The dining room furniture brought good prices, the side-board selling for \$275, the extension table for \$68, and the chairs for \$7 each. These were of black walnut.

The Carlisle Volunteer, quoting the account of the late sale of Mrs. Lincoln's furniture at Chicago remarks:

It is a fact on record, that more money was expended to furnish the White House during the four years that the "late lamented" and his family occupied it, than had been expended during the occupancy by Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Fillmore and Buchanan combined. And yet when President Johnson took possession of it, it had to be refurnished again from top to bottom, as everything had been carried off.

An "Alabamian," in a Mobile paper, who has been in Boston thus hits off the prohibitory law: Boston seems to be growing worse every day in intemperance. They won't allow a circus to have a "horizontal bar, or a band of tumbler's." Trance mediums are forbidden to practice because they call in the aid of spirits. Opticians are watched, because it is said people get their glasses there. The London "Punch" and Wilkes' Spirits are forbidden to be sold by the periodical dealers. Apothecaries are forbidden to sell liquorice! People are not allowed to eat sour apples, and are liable to be arrested for being in high spirits. Children who complain of stomach-ache are locked up for fear it might be champagne. Men arrested on suspicion of being distillers, who are caught "rectifying" mistakes. Hotels have had to take "rum nectets" and "wine sauce" off their bill of fare. All bookstores selling histories containing an account of the "Battle of Brandy wine" are closed at once. Dead people cannot be buried on a bier. Vessels are not allowed to come into the harbor, because they have to pass a bar in doing so; and sea captains are not allowed to take "any port in a storm"—if they do, they must tell where they got it. Enterprising men dare not show any public spirit; and even the poor washerwoman can only dry two sheets at a time, as any one is liable to arrest who has "three sheets in the wind."

A good story was recently told at a temperance meeting in New Hampshire. A stranger came up to a true Washingtonian with the inquiry:

"Can you tell me where I can get anything to drink?"

"O, yes," said the other? "follow me."

The man followed him two or three streets, till he began to be discouraged.

"How much farther must I go?" said he.

"Only a few steps further," said the Washingtonian; "there's the pump!"

The man turned about and "moved his boots."

Death of Hon. Charles Denison.

The public has lost one of its ablest representatives, the community where he lived one of its most active citizens; a wife has been bereaved of the noblest of husbands, and children have been separated from the most devoted of parents—Hon. Charles Denison is dead.

He passed away as calmly from the fellowship of mortals as he had peacefully lived. Next to the thought of the beloved of his own household, his latest reflections were for his country, its peace, its honor, its future glories of moral and physical excellence. No man in Eastern Pennsylvania was more endeared to the public than he whom we so lately followed to the tomb where his patriot fathers rest. The perils of the State could not stay his departure, affection with its entwining arms was powerless to detain him.

Devoted to the cause of his country, able, conscientious, and anxious, he sought the highest prosperity of the nation, the vindication of the true liberties of the people, the firm establishment and solemn observance of the Constitution. No breath of speech, no pulse of his heart, but his loved at home, and the cause of constitutional right, constitutional liberty and a government of written law. Indeed, when Charles Denison, thrice honored with a seat in the National Councils passed away, the people of the State of Pennsylvania and of the nation lost one of their truest friends, one of their noblest advocates.—Of him, it may be said, that he did not seek public preferment, but that place sought him and honorable mention came unsolicited. He was not aspiring, content to do his duty, ever willing to do his part when duty called. Able and fearlessly he performed his public duties in the Halls of Congress, and a second and a third time his devoted constituents honored themselves by ennobling him. The traitor to the Constitution, to the rights of the States, to the liberties of the people, under whatever guise of sentiment, of faction or public clamor, he regarded as the enemy of mankind, believing that the hopes of political society throughout the civilized globe were dependant on the maintenance of the American government as it came to us from the fathers of the Republic. Had he been a demagogue, with no thought but plunder and no aspiration but self, the highest seats of public honor would have been at his disposal—had he put on the glittering trappings of war he might have been a Pro-Consul, ruling conquered States in derogation of all that is sacred in the birth and history of the American Union—had he, indeed, proved recreant to any of the fundamental principles of human liberty as established and maintained by a rational system of government, Hon. Charles Denison might have ascended at his own will, to seats which are only reached by annotated right through the express ed will of the people. In him the people had the fullest confidence, so correct was he in his demeanor, so sound in his judgment, so christian in his every act. The assemblage which performed the last rites of burial, unprecedented in this country for numbers and so silent in its sense of bereavement, attest the loss which this community has sustained; the honors of an election to Congress in the most troublous period of our national history, twice repeated, and his course twice confirmed exhibits the public sense of the worth and character of the man.

As Democrats, and as neighbors, as men in public and in private life, we parted with Hon. Charles Denison as with a patriotic, earnest and conscientious, as with a citizen whose daily walks has been with us, active in his profession, charitable in the cause of humanity, and beloved by all.

THE FUNERAL OF HON. CHARLES DENISON.—The funeral of Hon. Charles Denison took place on Sunday afternoon last at 3 o'clock. His death, which took place on Thursday morning at about 9 o'clock, caused the most profound regret not only amongst his immediate neighbors and friends, but throughout the whole section as the announcement of his demise spread among the people. His funeral was more numerous attended than any ever known in the valley. The concourse of mourning friends at the house was immense, and hundreds turned away from the funeral procession unable to obtain conveyance to the burial ground at Forty-Fort, whence his remains were conveyed, and where repose the ashes of his ancestors and connections. There were one hundred and thirty-four conveyances in the funeral train, including coaches, band wagons, and almost every available conveyance.

The remains were followed to the grave by the Masonic fraternity of this place and neighboring towns, and the solemn rites of the order were performed at the last resting place of the beloved and distinguished brother. Such a universal expression of regret and mourning was never exhibited at the demise of a citizen of this valley, and it will perhaps be many a long year before Death claims from our midst one more beloved, revered and respected than him whose death it is our painful duty to chronicle.

TRUE, NO DOUBT.—The intense Radical Bulletin of Philadelphia, while referring to the vandalism at Harrisburg, says that at "the seat of the National Government." (Washington) the same vaedialish villainy has been extensively practiced. We are reliably informed that on one occasion tons of unbound census reports, that had been printed on fine paper and at great cost by the Government, were sold for waste paper in this city before the reports had been circulated, and when citizens could not obtain access to the information they contained.

ECLIPSE OF JUPITER'S MOONS.—On the 21st of August next a celestial phenomenon will be witnessed which has only twice before been recorded in history. The planet Jupiter will at that date be seen unaccompanied by her satellites for nearly two hours. Of her four moons three will be invisible on account of their passing simultaneously over Jupiter's disc, and the fourth will be immersed in the shadow of the planet.

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Tunk. Pa. May 29th, 1867.

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