



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Wednesday, July 24, 1867.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

With delegates of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, in General State Convention assembled for the nomination of a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, profoundly grateful to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the return of peace to our beloved country, but deeply anxious on account of the trials and delays which impede the complete restoration and reunion of all the States, and appreciating the dangers which still threaten the safety of our political institutions, and the future peace, liberty and prosperity of the people.

Resolved, I. That we steadfastly adhere to the principles of civil government established by the founders of the Union, and in the present conflict of legislative usurpation with constitutional law, we esteem a wise, upright and fearless judiciary the great bulwark of public liberty and individual right.

2. That the Union of the States is perpetual, and the Federal government supreme within its constitutional limits.

3. That representation in the Congress of the United States and in the Electoral College is a right, fundamental and inalienable in its nature, and abiding in every State, being a duty as well as a right pertaining to the people in every State, and essential to our republican system of government. Its denial is the destruction of the government itself.

4. Each State having, under the Constitution, the exclusive right to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors, we protest as a usurpation on the part of the States by the exercise of federal power, and we shall resist to the last resort the threatened measures of the leaders of the Republican party to interfere by act of Congress with the regulation of the elective franchise in the State of Pennsylvania.

5. We are opposed to any amendment of the Constitution of this State giving to negroes the right of suffrage.

6. That the failure of the tariff bill in the last session of the late Congress more than three-fourths of whose members belonged to the Republican party, is an illustration of their infidelity to their pledges and their neglect of their professions in relation to the great industrial and financial interests of the country.

7. That the Radical majority in Congress, and those who sustain them, have overthrown the Constitution, dismembered the Federal Union, and substituted a military government by a long series of usurpations, among which are the following: Their denial of the right of States of the Union to representation in Congress.

Their treatment of the States as subjugated provinces, and governing them by military force in time of peace.

Their enactment of laws denying indemnity for arrest and false imprisonments made without authority of law.

Their resistance of the authority of the civil tribunals, and their overthrow by the substitution of military commissions for the trial of undoubted offenses.

Their efforts to destroy the Executive and Judiciary departments of the government, by threatened impeachment to control executive action, and a projected "remodeling" of the Supreme Court of the United States to force obedience in Congressional mandates.

Their ejection from their seats in the Federal Senate and House of members duly and legally chosen.

Their purpose of confiscation, as avowed by the Republican leaders, in violation of the Declaration of Rights and other guarantees of Federal and State constitutions, and in direct and deliberate violation of the Constitution, and the rights of private property, advances them far on the highway to repudiation.

8. That a strict conformity, both by the Federal and State governments, by all powers, restrictions, and guarantees, as contained in the Constitution of the United States; a rigid and wise economy in the administration of public affairs, and the election of capable, honest and patriotic men to office, are measures absolutely necessary to restore public confidence, to avert national bankruptcy, and to insure the perpetuity of our free institutions.

9. That the late Republican Legislature of this State has distinguished itself by the number of its unwise and unconstitutional enactments. Some of these laws have been, and it is judicially determined to be unconstitutional; others are impertinent, oppressive and fanatical, and the members who sustained them should be condemned by the people at the polls.

10. That the power and success of the Democratic party greatly depend on the character and efficiency of its newspaper press and that to give due force to its usefulness, this Convention earnestly request that in every county all the members of the Democratic party should make vigorous efforts to increase its circulation by giving it their individual patronage and support.

11. That the Democracy of Pennsylvania by their representatives now assembled, hereby tender their acknowledgments and thanks to the Hon. George W. Woodward in his retirement from the position of Chief Justice of this Commonwealth, for the pure and faithful, and able manner in which he discharged the duties of that exalted position.

12. That the candidate for a place on the Supreme Bench of the State, in all respects worthy of the confidence and support of all who are in favor of an enlightened, faithful and impartial administration of the laws.

The Supplemental reconstruction bill, which gives arbitrary powers to the five military stragglers at the South, passed by the late fragment of a Rump of Congress, was promptly vetoed by President Johnson, and as promptly passed again by a two-thirds vote. It is now recognized as the law for the white slaves, South.

A reign of terror exists in Mexico. Twelve more imperial Generals have been shot. The blood-thirsty Escobedo says his motto is "death to all strangers" and the mongrel race of Spaniards, Indians and negroes, echo the cry.

Santa Anna has not been shot as was reported, but it is thought that he will be.

Crowded.—Our space for general news and reading matter, has for some time past, been a little crowded by advertising. After our next issue, when the Democrat will be somewhat enlarged, we hope to be able to give more general reading matter, besides devoting a column to the Farm, the Garden, and the Kitchen. If our proposed enlargement does not suffice for this purpose, we shall be obliged to get smaller type or make up in quality what we lack in quantity of matter.

WHAT SAY YOU!

One more paper closes the present (6th) volume of the Democrat. At the beginning of the 7th volume we propose to enlarge and otherwise improve it. Will our friends aid us by sending us the names of good and responsible subscribers? Our list should be increased in the County, at least one third—if not doubled. We have not time to visit men personally, and solicit subscriptions. Many heads of families we are certain, would take the paper, if the matter was brought to their attention. By "good and responsible subscribers," we mean those who are able and willing to pay for the paper, and not those alone, who have the most property. The best and most reliable men are those who strive to pay their debts. Many of our most prompt-paying subscribers are those who own but little property; but are not content to grope their way through life, in ignorance of the every-day occurrences in their own county. Nor are they willing that their families should grow up in Egyptian darkness in this 19th century.

We do not ask nor expect the people of the county to sustain the Democrat, for our profit alone. We ask it for the success of Democratic principles, the establishment of good government, the enlightenment of the people and prosperity of the country. If we looked to our own pecuniary profit, only, we should seek it in other than the journalistic fields.—We claim that every subscriber to our paper receives an equivalent, and more, for the money paid for it. We are too poor to furnish it at a less price than \$2.00 per year. We believe that there is no family in the county, that is too poor to take at least one copy—and pay for it. If there are any such, upon being convinced of the fact, if they will take our paper and read it, we will furnish it to them for one year at least—gratuitously. So much, we will bestow, in charity. But from others, we shall and do expect pay for it. We hope we are understood.

Will our friends send us the names of paying subscribers?—If not convenient to forward the money at the time—any time within six months will do. Let our friends enlarge the list of subscribers, and we promise that the paper shall be correspondingly enlarged and improved.

What say you, reader?

STATESMANLIKE.—A great many people at this day do not seem to know what statesmanship is; but by pondering the following definition, taken from that loyal publication, the Albany Journal, they may learn something to their advantage. The editor says:

"Mr. Wilson—always practical and statesmanlike—introduced into the Senate a plan which appears to us calculated to meet the case exactly. It is to vacate the civil offices of the South, and put the different States under the control of the military, who may either re-appoint as their subordinates those already holding positions, or select others in their places."

Thank you, sir, for teaching us what is practical and statesmanlike. It is to turn all men out of office whom the people have put in, and to put ten States and eight millions of people under the government of shoulder straps! This is modern statesmanship, and what leading Republicans defend as "practical."

WHAT SOMEBODY SAW.—The following extract from an exchange will apply, we are afraid, to more places than the one in which the scene is located: "I have seen a woman, professing to love Christ more than the world, clad in a silk dress costing \$75; making up and the trimmings of same, \$40; bonnet \$35; velvet mantle \$120, diamond ring, \$500; watch, chain, pin and other trappings, \$300; total \$1,100—all hung on one frail, dying woman. I have seen her at a meeting in behalf of homeless wanderers in New York, wipe her eyes with an expensive embroidered handkerchief at the story of their sufferings and when the contribution box came round, take from a well filled portemonnaie, of costly workmanship, twenty-five cents, to aid the society formed to promote their welfare. "Ah!" thought I, "dollars for ribbons and pennies for Christ."

The Rads have things so arranged now that nearly all of the Rumpers are caged during the intervals, between sessions in investigating one thing or another in every nook and corner of the country. It is an excellent plan to enable them to travel about and see the country at the public expense, to dispense the public funds to their friends and relations as clerks, secretaries, and contractors, and to enable them to draw extra pay from the Federal Treasury. During Democratic administrations the sessions of Congress were always cut off short; no extra pay was taken; committees did not sit perpetually or travel about the country all summer; but every member went home at the end of the session and attended to his own private business until the Constitution again required public action from him. Times have sadly changed, however, and the saddest reflection is that men have changed, with them.

New England papers are now filled with advertisements from the South, requesting the return of stolen private property. There is one in which \$300 is offered for the return of a silver communion service, taken by the 'loyal' puritan, and perhaps now in use in some Northern church. None were more loyal than the New Englanders during the war, as is evidenced by the amount of stolen property in the hub of morality and honesty.

The Cost of Monarchy.

The South is now governed by its five monarchs—each having, on an average, two former States. It is not alone the Southern people who pay in taxes for the support of these grand monarchs and their extensive and imposing standing armies. The Northern people pay for the most of it. We of the North have more of the wherewith to pay, and hence we do pay.

Mr. Dan Sickles, one of the petty Monarchs, writes he "can't maintain law and order, if Mr. Stanberry's construction of Five Monarchy Bill shall stand." It also appears that Daniel is out of money, and that he will spend in his own district, the full \$500,000 that the bogus Congress appropriated for the entire expenses under the bill in all the districts.

The National Intelligencer says: "Congress appropriated \$500,000 to defray the expense of registration under the military reconstruction acts. It is estimated by some that this will fall far short of the actual expense; for we hear it stated that a single military department in the South has 300 boards of registration.—There are five departments, and 1,500 boards in all. They have already held their sessions for weeks, and will hold them for months to come, each member gets eight dollars a day. Estimating ten members upon each board, including all the runners and attendants, and 300 boards to each of the five monarchies, and we have a daily expense of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars for these boards alone."

Eight dollars a day for an Election Register is good! But then, it is not likely the Registers get it all. The pockets of the five Monarchs must be lined. It is estimated the registration alone will cost the tax payers FORTY-FOUR MILLIONS per annum!

Thirty tyrants once ruled Athens, and they thought themselves secure—sustained as they were with troops. The people finally arose in their might, and under their great leader, Pisistratus, sent them adrift. The people of this country must act through the ballot box.

Mrs. Surratt.

Even the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin admits there is great doubt as to the guilt of the unfortunate woman who was murdered at Washington two years ago, and whose doom was then by loyal folks thought a just one. Even the Bulletin is shocked at the story which is just now put in circulation that David Hunter's bloody tribunal formally recommended to the President to commute Mrs. Surratt's punishment, and that their recommendation was suppressed and withheld from Mr. Johnson. He never saw it or heard of it. Who suppressed it? Who withheld it? These questions must be answered. The military Commission was a device of the war department. The War department must know all about it. Let it speak. One other witness there was, but his lips are sealed. The ooze of the bottom of the Hudson covers him. This was Seward's friend Preston King. He it was, who in the dark interval between Mrs. Surratt's sentence and execution, kept guard at the White House. He repelled the weeping daughter. He denied all access to the Executive. And the day of doom came, and the bolt was drawn and the manacled woman fell "six feet" and died with a broken neck or congested brain; and a few weeks later the man who barred the gates of mercy, threw himself off a Jersey City ferry boat, and with loaded pockets and a conscience burdened, sank to the bottom of the river. But Holt and Stanton still live to tell what became of the recommendation to mercy!—Age.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—E. N. Willard, Esq., one of our most prominent lawyers was injured in a singular manner on Thursday afternoon while sitting in his office. It seems that our worthy Chief-of-Police, Roessler, came into the office to transact some business, carrying in a pocket made for the purpose his weapon of defence, a revolver. In sitting down, the arm or back of the chair, it is supposed, must have struck the hammer of the pistol, which in turn pressed the cap, and the weapon went off, the ball lodging in the calf of the leg of friend Willard, producing a painful wound. He was taken home in a carriage, his wound dressed, and we learn that he is getting along well.—Scranton City Journal.

WHAT THE PEOPLE WOULD SAVE.—The following shows what the people of the United States would save by paying off the National Debt now, in greenbacks, instead of waiting ten years, and then doing it. The interest is \$180,000,000 a year. The State and local taxation on the bonds which is now lost, amounts to about \$60,000,000 a year. Thus, the interest for one year is \$180,000,000. The taxes saved for that time are \$60,000,000.—Adding the two together, we have the nice, comfortable saving for the people in taxes, of \$2,400,000,000 in the short space of ten years. This would be at the rate of \$80 saved to each man, woman and child in the whole country, or about \$500, on an average, to each family. Those who want to have this saving, will demand that the debt be paid now in legal tender greenbacks.

"A COPPERHEAD SPEECH."—A good joke was perpetrated at the Fair Grounds, Carlisle, on the 4th of July celebration.—A young man from one of the rural districts, who had, it seems, given more attention to politics than he had to the history of his country, stood near to Prof. Gillean as he read the Declaration of Independence. After listening attentively for some minutes, he turned away in disgust, and said to an acquaintance—"do you know who that man is who is making that copperhead speech?" His friend convulsed with laughter, told him it was not a speech but the Declaration of Independence he had been listening to. Our rural Radical walked off without saying a word in reply, but his countenance indicated that he was not at all pleased with Thomas Jefferson's sentiments.

Important Statements Concerning the Case of Mrs. Surratt.

A Washington evening paper says that it is nothing new to the active and well-liked friends of Mrs. Surratt that a portion of the commission which tried her, signed a paper recommending the commutation of her sentence of death to imprisonment for life. The history of the matter is nearly as follows. After her counsel had concluded the argument in Mrs. Surratt's behalf, the Judge-Advocate General (Mr. Holt) approached him and said "although you and I may differ as to Mrs. Surratt's innocence, I wish to say that your effort has made a decided impression upon the Court." when it came to make up its findings, six of the members—Generals Hunter, Ekin, Keutz, Foster, Tompkins and Clendenin—were opposed to the death sentence. The Assistant Judge-Advocate, Hon. John A. Bingham, argued the case in the absence of her counsel, and to use General Hancock's own expression, "There was plenty of discussion on the subject. Books and papers and authorities were sent for, and finally the court passed the sentence. But before leaving the table around which they were seated this paper was drawn up and signed by the generals named. The authority for this statement is most reliable.

This gives something of a clue to the great haste in the execution. The Commission had determined on her murder, and yet doubted her guilt, and to clear their own skirts, signed for her commutation, and then hurried her out of existence before the President could get hold of their proceedings.—Jeffersonian.

"Reconstruction."

The negroes in the South are rapidly "reconstructing" the country after their own fashion, by committing rapes, robberies and murders in all parts. In James county, North Carolina, three negroes recently robbed the house of Reeves Foscoe, and afterwards murdered Mr. Foscoe, his wife, his daughter, and his two grand children. One young woman escaped and gave the alarm, and the Sheriff of Newbern with a posse, has gone in pursuit of the murderers.

In New Orleans, a few days ago, a huge, black negro entered a street car, and sat down in the lap of a white lady. A gentleman present knocked the negro down, when a mob of blacks rushed in and cleared the car.

In all of our exchanges that dare to tell the truth, we have accounts of occurrences similar to the above. Rapes upon white women and the murder of children are prominent in the list of crimes committed by the "Freedmen." In Memphis, Tenn., nine negro babies were found in one well, having been thrown there by their inhuman mothers, who were too indolent to take care of them.

It was once contended by the Radicals—then the Know Nothings—that no foreigner should vote until he had been twenty-one years in this country, because he had been reared in ignorance of republican principles. And yet they have now contorted political and social equality upon the black semi-savages of the South.

TERRIBLE OUTRAGE IN TEXAS.—A TOWN BURNED BY NEGRO TROOPS.—The town of Brenham, in Washington county, Texas, was recently burned by negro soldiers. The affair occurred as follows:

At a private ball given by the young men of the town, the officers of the negro troops stationed in the vicinity, brought in five negro wenches, and insisted that they should be allowed to dance in the quadrille. The young men protested, as it was a private ball, but the officers insisted, and the white ladies attempted to leave the room, when they were insulted by the officers. A fight ensued, and the officers and their negro partners were obliged to leave. The next day the colored troops burned the business part of the town, and warned the whites to leave. The next day they burned the court house and the churches, again warning the whites to leave, and soon after destroyed every building in the town.—Nothing but blackened ruins remain to mark the spot. This information was brought to Patterson, New Jersey, by Mr. McAusland, a highly respected citizen, who formerly resided in that place. He had just returned from Texas, and states that it is nothing uncommon to see eleven negroes and one white man in the jury box there. "Every day negro outrages occur, and there is no longer safety for man, woman or child."—Ex.

TAXATION.—Quite a rumpus was raised in the Rump at Washington, the other day, by a loyal member named Washburne, of Indiana, who offered a resolution declaring "that the burthens of the Government should be borne equally; that taxation should be in proportion to property; that exemption of any material portion of the wealth of the country from its due proportion of taxation is wrong, unjust, and should be avoided; and that to carry out these views, the right to tax the bonds of Government should be given in any future system of funding bonds." The resolution was laid over under the rules, and we presume it is the last we will hear of it, unless some friend of the people calls it up. We imagine we can hear every loyalist cursing Washburne and rehearsing his 7-30 per cent. soliloquy.

MISS ANN SURRATT.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Sun, in a notice of the Surratt trial at Washington, says: "The most sorrowful countenance to be seen among the crowds that daily flock to the Court is that of Miss Surratt, the prisoner's sister, who is generally seated near him. The only thing that could make one wish that the prisoner would not be found guilty is the sight of that sad female face, on which great sorrow has fixed its enduring stamp. The death of her mother has cast over her life a shade the darkness of which cannot be removed in this world.—She appears more nervous as to the result of the trial than any one else. Poor girl, her lot must be hard to bear."

OBITUARY.

ASA KEELER, who died at Keelersburg, on the 10th inst., a notice of whose death was given by us last week, was in many respects a remarkable man, and deserves more than the passing notice then given. From a brief memoranda, made by himself a short time before his death, we gather the following facts in relation to his early history which we give as nearly in his own words as consistent with our abbreviation of them. "My father's name," says the "writer," was Paul Keeler, who was in the "Revolutionary war—a trumpeter in Sheldon's Light horse. I was born at Ridgefield, Fairfield County, Conn., on the 1st day of October, 1786. In 1795 went to learn the business of saddle and harness making, at North Salem, Westchester County, N. Y. In March, 1798, came into Susquehanna (then Luzerne) County, on foot, and returned in one month. In April 1802, came to reside in Pennsylvania. Worked at trade as journeyman, at Danville, Wilkes Barre and Great Bend, was married to Betsy Raman at Great Bend, in 1807. In Fall of that year we moved down the river in a canoe. "First bought the property owned by the late Consider Townsend. In 1809 bought the property where I now reside—at that time there were only six acres cleared—with a log house on it. Have followed farming, tavern keeping, milling, saddle and harness-making and store-keeping; all of which proved profitable. Was appointed Post Master Jan. 23d, 1812, for the Keeler's Ferry Post office. Name of office was afterwards changed to North-morland, and again changed to Keelersburg."

Mr. Keeler, at his death, probably held the oldest dated commission as Post Master, of any man in the State, if not in the United States. Having been appointed during President Madison's first term, he held the office, under every successive administration, up to the present—a period of more than fifty-five years! The duties of the office were always performed with the strictest regard to the rights of the public, and the interests of the Government.

Among the memorandums above referred to, we find some maxims and rules of conduct—which though intended for the instruction and guidance of his children will be found full of wisdom to all. We give them in his own language.

"I have always made it my rule to pay all debts that I made, promptly; and never to make any debts, without clearly ascertaining that I could pay them. Have always considered it rather dangerous to run into debt without great caution. All persons are liable to unforeseen difficulties, cares and disappointments of various kinds."

Addressing himself to his children, he says: "It is my wish and desire, that you use every means in your power to keep and cultivate Peace-Friendship in your several families. By so doing the God of Heaven will smile upon you and make your path easy. Comfort each other in affliction and trouble for friends at such times are real and valuable. You all have duties to perform to your God your Country & each other. Let them be performed correctly. By all means avoid all bad practices; such as tattling, quarreling and mischief-making. Cultivate peace, and counsel the afflicted at all times. Inquire into the cause of the difficulty, then judge slowly. Before deciding hear both sides. By all means avoid the cause whereby jealousy may arise. Be kind, and treat your families with respect. Teach your children good behavior; and see that they practice it. Should they do wrong, persuade them to do better. Keep their faults at home and not expose them to an ungenerous people. Endeavor to make them respectable, comfortable and happy. I recommend persuasion rather than harsh treatment. I most earnestly entreat you to avoid all law-suits. I have known many persons in affluent circumstances to be reduced to poverty, shame and disgrace, by long and tedious lawsuits. The winner is often the loser. Attend strictly to your own business and let others alone. Keep a still tongue—and when used, let it be done with consideration, caution and judgment. Think twice before speaking once.—Look well to your own faults, and you will not see the faults of others."

Want of time and space forbids us to continue these extracts, which embrace most points in the social and political relations of life. The writer says at the close: "I shall shortly leave you, in an unfriendly world. And I most earnestly request you to exercise all the caution and forbearance in your power. Prepare for the world to come. And may the God of Heaven bless you!"

SOMETHING FOR PARENTS TO CONSIDER.—Children and Newspapers.—A child beginning to read becomes delighted with a newspaper, because he reads of names and things which are very familiar, and he will make progress accordingly. A newspaper in one year, says an eminent teacher, is worth a quarter's schooling to a child, and every father must consider that substantial information is connected with his advancement. The mother of the family, being one of the heads, and having a more immediate charge of the children, should herself be instructed. A mind occupied becomes fortified against the ills of life, and is braced for any emergency. Children amused by reading or study, are, of course, considerate and more easily governed. How many thoughtless young men have spent their energies in a tavern or grogshop, who ought to have been reading! How many parents who never spent twenty dollars for books for their families would gladly have given thousands to reclaim a son or daughter who had ignorantly and thoughtlessly fallen into temptation.

The New York Post considers the present system of taxation, internal and external, needlessly oppressive; that it wrongly favors the capitalist at the expense of the workman; and that the rectification of the wrong is the "next great question."

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Tunk. Pa. May 29th, 1867.

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TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same which they will find a cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the Prescription, free, by return mail, will please address

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