

Why was it not so elsewhere and everywhere? Had not the Slave States prospered also, and grown from a handful to a multitude, and risen as we had risen from poverty and depression into wealth? Yes; but not as we had grown. In the race we had gone far beyond them. And forgetting all that they had gained from the common nationality, they felt that they had gained less than we had. Their actual gain was thus a comparative loss; and then they made, or many among them made, the enormous mistake of attributing this loss—a comparative failure in the race of prosperity—to this common nationality.

It was an enormous mistake, for its failure was due to another cause. North and South entered upon national existence, with a clog or hindrance common to both; the hindrance, the misfortune of slavery. There was undoubtedly, from the beginning, a difference between the two sections of this country in the prevailing sentiment and belief concerning slavery. And upon us, slavery pressed more lightly. We not only felt it as an impediment, but were sure that it was an evil, and favored by climate, and soil, and the nature of our productions, we gradually but rapidly cast it off.

They were not so favored. The influence of circumstances with us operated to make the slave worthless, and left in full force the moral sentiment which demanded his liberation. With them this influence of circumstances made him valuable, and soon very valuable, and conflicted with this sentiment, and overcame it, and at length absolutely reversed it. And thus this evil thing, this mischief, this misfortune, was fastened upon them.

May I not call it a misfortune? May I not remember that the fetters of the slave clinch the master to the slave? And that while they held fast the negro in his bondage, they accepted their own? They accepted it with all its disastrous consequences; all its effects upon their material interests; upon their political and social condition; upon their personal life; upon their very souls. They accepted it and more, for at length they came to love it. And now because they love it they cannot see that it is the cause of the inferiority they deplore, and therefore they cast all the blame of this upon our common nationality.

I know, and thankful am I that I know, that what I have said does not apply to all who live in the South. I know there are some, and I hope there are many, even among the owners of slaves, who are not led away by this delusion; who do not love the slavery of their fellow men, nor their own slavery; and who find in the duties which grow out of this relation, culture and nutriment for the sense of duty, and for watchful kindness. And some there must be among them who had hoped that our national unity would exert a healthy influence, and would gradually make slavery less evil, less mischievous, and finally remove it altogether in whatever way might prove to be the best.

Whatever may be now the sentiment of the South, we have all possible evidence that there was no general, no prevailing desire for disunion a short time since. The incendiaries who kindled the fire in the dark corners, which had been skillfully prepared for the torch, have fed it with falsehoods and delusions unparalleled in the history of fraud. If they have succeeded in making the conflagration general, they have done so only by a craft which long practice has made perfect, and an audacity seldom recorded in the annals of crime. But their craft governs their audacity, and they have never, to this day, at any point, dared to present the question of rebellion to the decision of an unfettered popular will. Assuredly this fact has some significance. Assuredly it justifies some hope, that when these fetters are broken and the reign of terror ended, it will be found that the breath of life is not wholly crushed out from the patriotism of the South.

Be that as it may, we have our own work to do. Through the influence of slavery in preparing the mind of the South for the falsehoods and abuses which have been practiced upon it, and through the meddlesome influence of these abuses, the principle of State Rights has been severed from the principle of National Unity, and because severed, has in its excess and perversion produced treason and rebellion, and thus these two principles instead of co-operating in a harmony which would cause each to strengthen the other, are now face to face, at war.

At open war, now, for the first time, and for the last time.

For the first time, because He who orders human events has not permitted this conflict until our national unity has existed long enough to give to that part of the nation which maintains it a deep sense that it is the source and the safeguard of all our prosperity, and is worth all the price we can pay for it, be that price what it may; and not until it had also given to that part of the nation a vast superiority of power.

For the last time, because our just appreciation of the value of that for which we fight will ensure our bringing to the conflict all the force we possess, and therefore will make it certain that the great principle for which we contend will, in the end, be victorious.

I am sure that I express but the common sentiment, the prevailing and habitual sentiment of all around me, when I remind you that in every one of the great exigencies of life, whether public or private, we may be sure that it comes to teach us lessons and do its good work. And that it is always wise to endeavor to learn these lessons and co-operate with this work.

One thing which we have to learn from what is now going on, is the need of a government—the blessing of a government if it be a good one, the inestimable worth of the power we possess to make our government what we would have it, and the duty

of every man, in every place, to use every power that he possesses, in making that government what it should be, in placing the powers of government in fitting hands, and in rendering obedience to, and cherishing a reverence and a love for, that authority and that law, which we should make the embodiment and the instrument of the public wisdom and the public virtue. Are we not learning this lesson?

But there is yet another thing. It is to learn the value of national unity. To fill our hearts with a living and a wakeful sense of the great duty, the inestimable good of loyalty to our admirable Constitution. Can we be blind and deaf and dead to this great duty? When I ask this question, do I not ask whether we can forget our fathers, whose blood is in our veins; our children, to whom we shall transmit a life not worth the having, if we suffer this Constitution, our Constitution and their Constitution, to be weakened, disgraced and broken into fragments; our God, who has laid on us the trust of leading nations yet unborn along that glorious way upon which our footsteps were the earliest?

No, this cannot be; I cannot look at it as possible; I cannot fear it; but if I could fear such a calamity, my fear might spring from the apprehension, not that we can be defeated, but that as the conflict goes on, in our painful sense of the wrongs inflicted upon us and the wrongs threatened us, in our exasperation at the insults we have to endure, in the fever heat of our anger at the cost and sacrifice and suffering caused by the persistent madness and wickedness we resist, we may forget that our chief aim and purpose, our first and strongest hope, not to be abandoned so long as it can possibly be held, and not to be defeated by ourselves, is to defend and preserve our nationality in its entirety. Are we not fighting for our Constitution, fighting for our national existence fighting to restore, to re-establish, to re-consecrate our Union?

It is one of the excellent characteristics of this very Constitution and Government that, while they make all possible provision and organize all necessary strength for all the purposes of government, there is in it no desire, no purpose, no provision, and no place for conquest and subjugation. If ever there was a nation fighting in self-defense, we are that nation now. And there are those who are now most earnest in that cause, not in the North only, but in the South. We at the North, by the outpouring of our treasure, by organizing our men and sending them to battle; and some, at the South, and again I say many, as I hope and believe, by their sympathy, which cannot be altogether paralyzed, although its voice is now stifled, and by a conviction that we are fighting for them and not against them; by earnest wishes that we may succeed and so succeed that we may soon give that voice freedom of utterance, and enable those wishes to spring forth into concerted action.

Then let us do our work. Let us do it without stay or stint, without one moment's thought of stay or stint, until it is all done. Let us organize and send forth our soldiers until the strong hands that guide our armies can hold no more. Let us pour forth our money until all who arm in our cause are supplied with all possible means of efficiency, of safety and of comfort. Let us pour forth our very hearts and souls in the combat until that combat ends in victory. The more thoroughly this work is done, the more beneficial it will be to us and to those with whom we are now contending. And let us do this work that when it is fully and completely done, when rebellion has, with its last breath, called itself by its true name, and every thought of secession lies buried in a grave from which there can be no resurrection, then our own Massachusetts, as she was the first to spring to the battle, so, when she can sheathe the sword, by which, faithful to her chosen motto, she has sought for the repose and peace of liberty, then will she be the first to hold forth an unarméd hand to returning brethren; and will cordially invite them to take and hold their full share of all our constitutional rights, and unite with us in forming a great nation, which shall be the home of freedom and the hope of the world.

\*Euse petit placidam sub libertate quietem.

A VIRGINIA OFFICIAL HOLDING OUT AGAINST GOV. LETCHER.—Soon after the passage of the Virginia ordinance of Secession, Gov. Letcher sent the following dispatch to the Mayor of Wheeling:

RICHMOND, April 21, 1861.

To Andrew Sweeney, Mayor of Wheeling: Take possession of the custom house, post office, and all public buildings and documents in the name of Virginia. Virginia has seceded.

JOHN LETCHER, GOVERNOR.

Mayor Sweeney replied in the following laconic style:

WHEELING, April 21, 1861.

To John Letcher, Governor of Virginia: I have taken possession of the custom house, post office, and all public buildings and documents in the name of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, whose property they are.

ANDREW SWEENEY, Mayor of Wheeling.

The correspondence here closed. Mayor Sweeney continued to hold possession of the Federal property until the organization of the new State Government at Wheeling. Gov. Letcher made no further attempt to seduce him from his allegiance.

Why is a flirt like a washerwoman?—Because she wrings men's bosoms.

Why is a hen immortal?—Because her son never sets.

Why is the heart like a whale?—Because it is a sea-creature (sea creature) of great sight (size).

The President's Message receives very little favor in the land of "Secession." They evidently don't like his call for 400,000 men and \$400,000,000, as that amount of men and money would slightly damage their prospect of success. As a sample of the way in which it is received, we copy the following from the New Orleans Bulletin of July 8:

THE USURPER'S MESSAGE.—Assuming that the Usurper's Message to the old Congress of the North has been correctly interpreted by the telegraph, we confess that we feel little disposition to devote to it any lengthened remarks. The public mind of the South has been pretty well prepared, by the outpourings of the Jacobin press, for the loathsome mass of falsehood, vindictiveness and hypocrisy with which the old perjurer has insulted the common intelligence and civilization of the age. We do not care to follow the message through its tortuous windings, and expose its deceitful assumptions, its Jesuitical doctrines and pretenses, its boastful vapors, its brutish tone, and its heathen indifference to the agonies of the people of the North, and the general stupidity, bloodthirstiness and lunacy which it exhibits. All these are apparent, and must strike the minds of all enlightened men the world over with amazement, disgust and horror.

It is said that this creature, Lincoln, this vulgar savage, who seems to be making desperate efforts to imitate the Nero and Caligula of old, and who appears to be desirous of witnessing the general conflagration of the whole country formerly known as the United States, now composed of the Confederate States and the Lincoln Empire, takes opiates daily which keep him in a state of general stupor, induced originally to make him sleep, and kept up for some similar purpose. We know not the truth of these allegations, but it seems to us that this message gives them some plausibility. If this be so, the idea of a Paris paper that he is actually in a state of mental hallucination or lunacy may prove to be the literal fact! But if he is mad, there is method in his madness, too much to relieve him from bearing the just responsibility of his acts, for which history and posterity will assuredly hold him to a rigid account. Throughout the South the message will be read with disgust and indignation. If it were meant to intimidate her people by a great display of resources on paper, to be hereafter—perhaps—available, it will most signally fail. On the contrary, it will rouse to a still higher pitch the opposition to the despotic Government at Washington, and intensify the determination throughout the Confederate States never to yield to its infamous usurpations and Draconian cruelties.

But how about its effects in the North? That remains to be seen; but unless we greatly mistake, this bloody missive of A. Lincoln, drunk or sober, sane or lunatic, will have in the North just the opposite effect to that which he intends it shall have. Unless we err, it will be the signal for the gathering together of the elements and the bursting of the storm against him and his aids which has been gradually appearing upon the horizon there. It will not surprise us if the opponents of the atrocious sentiments and sanguinary deeds of the Government do openly take their stand and defy it; and it will not surprise us if, ere long, force there be met by force, if the stupendous folly and iniquity of the head conspirators indicated in the message be attempted to be carried out. This result was actually hinted at by an influential Northern paper before the appearance of the Dictator's document to his Congress. Forced loans and drafting, the only possible ways by which the central despotism can obtain money and men for a hopeless purpose, and simply to deluge the land in an ocean of fraternal blood, to glut the vengeance of a perjured despot and his vassals, must create a stain which it is impossible for the public mind long to endure, and an open revolt must follow a persistence in such a course.

WHAT SOUTHERN GENTLEMEN THINK. Erastus Brooks, editor of the New York Express, writes in his paper from Washington as follows:

What seems to me more important from the South, however, are several interviews with southern men, on the Union side, and some of whom are holding important legislative or elected positions in our Government. One of the most intelligent men from Tennessee predicts that in sixty days our troops will be in Richmond, and the backbone of the rebellion broken. Another from the same State, but in higher position here, looks upon Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee as all to be restored to the Union, first by the advance of our troops, and secondly, by the more than willing co-operation of the friends of the Union in those States. Secession and rebellion are spoken of by such as an abyss which must be cast out by the sword of war when milder treatment fails. This class of men demand very naturally and very properly, that the friends of the Government and of the Union at the South should be sustained by the Federal armies. Their very lives depend upon it. The supporters of rebellion show no mercy to them at home, and would hang them to-morrow if they could catch them. When rebels combine, surely patriots should unite.

Prominent men in Maryland declare to me that the disunion sentiment in their State, though intensely active and personally most respectable, is numerically very weak.

Rather than the sacred soil of Virginia shall be polluted by the step of the invader, Virginian blood will run like water.—Richmond Enquirer.

No doubt it will run, and like the very d—l, too.—Louisville Journal.

SOLDIERS IN A HOT CLIMATE.—The New York Evening Post draws attention to the fact that in the Mexican war the southern soldiers suffered much more from disease than the northern. On April 8, 1848, the secretary of war made a report to the United States senate, of the losses of the volunteer forces employed in Mexico. From this it appears that the total loss of life from diseases in the northern forces was less than one-eighth of the whole while the southern loss from the same cause was more than one-fifth of their aggregate. The Post continues—

When we go into particulars, we find that Massachusetts lost of 1047 men but 61 by disease, while South Carolina, furnishing 1054 men, or seven more than Massachusetts, lost not less than 338 by disease. Mississippi lost 769 men by disease out of 2319, while Indiana, furnishing nearly double the number, namely, 4470, lost only 768. Georgia lost 352 men by disease out of 2947, while New York lost but 188 of a total of 2665. North Carolina sent 936 men and lost 235, while New Jersey sent 424 men and lost but 12.—Pennsylvania sent 2464 men and lost 411; but Mississippi lost 769 men out of 2319. Illinois furnished 5973 men and lost 859; while Tennessee furnished only 5099, but lost not less than 1186. Alabama lost 323 of a force of 3011; Arkansas 136 of a force of 1323—rather more than ten per cent. Kentucky lost 709 out of 4890, but Ohio, sending 5530, lost but 641. The Texas troops, fighting in a country to whose circumstances and climate they were thoroughly accustomed, lost yet more by disease than the Missourians, who came there from the cold north. Of 7313 men, Texas lost 360 by disease, while of 6733 Missourians only 343 were thus lost.

Astonishing as these comparative results are, they might be predicated from a knowledge of the men. The northern soldier is a man used to labor, who has earned his living and supported his family by his strong arms and honest industry.—His muscle is firm, his mind is quiet, his habits are such that discipline falls lightly on him. He has been used to endurance. And above all, he has been to school, and is an intelligent being capable of adapting his conduct and habits to his circumstances. But what are the armies of "gentlemen," of whom rebel papers boast so loudly?—They are men who have spent their days in idle boasting and their nights in dissipation. Their relaxed muscles, their restless minds, their ignorance, their lack of self-control and hatred of discipline, make it difficult for them to become soldiers. Mr. Russell, who has a sharp eye for a soldier, not in his last letters conceal his preference for the men in Fort Pickens over those in the rebel camp outside.

BATTLES.—Duane, in his Military Dictionary, says:—"Battles have been the last resort of good Generals. A situation where chance and accident often battle and overcome the most prudent and most able arrangements, and where superiority by no means ensure success, is such as is never entered into without a clear necessity for so doing. The fighting a battle only because the enemy is near, or from having no other formal plan of offense, is not the way of making war. Darius lost his crown and life by it. Harold, of England, did the same; and Francis the I., at Javia, lost the battle and his liberty. King John, of France, fought the battle of Poitiers, though ruin attended his enemy if he had not fought. The King of Prussia lost his country and the reputation which Prussia acquired from Frederick II. by the battle of Fena. A skilful General will give battle when his army and situation are not worse, if defeated than if he does not fight at all; and when the advantage may be great, and the loss little."

WHO COL. SIEGEL IS.—Col. Frank Siegel, who so gallantly led the United States forces against the Missourians at Garthage, is about 37 years of age. He is a native of Baden, and was graduated at the military school at Karlsruhe. He entered the regular army at Baden, and was advanced to the post of Chief Adjutant in 1847. His sympathies with the first revolution in Southern Germany lost him his commission. He was appointed General-in-Chief in the beginning of the second revolution, May 1848, and led the brave force of the liberal party with great energy and zeal. He came to America in 1850; was a Professor in Dr. Dulong's Academy, and married Mr. Dulong's daughter. He received a call to a professorship in St. Louis, where he soon became distinguished by his great military talents.

THE CROPS.—In Missouri and Illinois the crops are excellent. The wheat has been mostly gathered in. In Wisconsin crops look badly. The backwardness of the Spring, and the late severe drouth have nearly ruined the wheat and oat crops, and the corn is not in a very promising condition.

We have conversed with persons from all parts of the County, says the Carlisle (Pa.) Volunteer, and all concur in saying that the yield of wheat this season will be vastly larger than ever before known in these parts. The quality also promises to be as good as the quantity.

The following sentiment was drunk standing at a private meeting among "de fast circle of the colored elect of New York, recently: "Hoyar's to de culled far sex—dar face needs no paint and dar heads no 'famery."

An editor out West says that the world, without women, would be a shipless world! That's so. And our armies would be without infantry and small arms, and printers without small caps.

FRENCH & KINGSLEY,  
RUTLAND, VT.,  
Dealers in  


Carpets,  
Mirrors, Spring Beds, Mattresses, Oil Cloths,  
and a general stock of  
PARLOR FURNITURE.  
Also a NEW and COMPLETE stock of



BUILDERS' HARDWARE,  
Iron, Steel,  
Coal, Glass,  
Wagon Axles, Elliptic Springs,  
Carpenter's Tools, etc., etc.  
Glass Cut to Order.  
Near the Depot.  
Please give us a call when you come to town.  
FRENCH & KINGSLEY.

List of Patent Medicines for sale

AT THE  
DRUG STORE.  
D. R. H. D. Allen's Tonic Bitters,  
" Lung Balm,  
" Rheumatic and Nerve Rem.  
" Dysentery Syrup,  
" Bilious Pills,  
Dr. Seth Arnold's Sugar Coated Pills,  
" Cough Killer,  
" Balsam,  
Dr. E. Wing's Magic Ointment,  
" Liniment,  
" Cough Balsam,  
Dr. Jaynes' Expectant,  
" Liniment,  
" Alternative,  
" Vermifuge,  
" Sensitive Pills,  
" Hair Tonic,  
" Carnivorous,  
Hammecell's Tolu Anodyne,  
" Universal Cough Remedy,  
" Mutt's Vegetable Liver Pills; Dr. Herrick's  
Sugar Coated Pills; Dr. Baker's Pills; Ayer's  
Pills; Brandreth's Pills; Dr. A. White's Eye  
Water; Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water; Dr.  
J. Pett's American Eye Salve; Stoughton  
Bitters; Langley's Bitters; N. B. Down's Vegetable  
Elixir; Weeks' Magic Compound; Dr. Wilcox's  
Pulmonary or Cough Balm; Brown's  
Bronchial Troches; Composition or Diaphoretic  
Powder; Hot Drops or No. 6; Godfrey's Cordial;  
Batesman's Drops; Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup;  
Quercus Cod Liver Oil; Dr. Wm. Hall's  
Balm for the Lungs; Scoville's Blood and Liver  
Syrup; Pander's Condition Powders; Har-  
vell's Condition Powders; Hamphrey's Ointment;  
Osborn's Golden Ointment; Henry's Vermont  
Liniment; Peruvian Syrup; Mexican Mustang  
Liniment; Griffith's Plasters; Herrick's Plasters;  
Liquid Cuticle; Liquid Opodeldote; Jonas Whit-  
comb's Remedy for the Asthma; British Oil;  
Seditz Powders; Parsons' Vermin and Insect  
Exterminator; Wauregan Salt Rheum Remedy;  
Balm of Zanthox; Rexford's Medicated Ginger  
Bread Nuts; Lobelia Herb; J. J. Griffith's Com-  
pound Syrup Briar Root; Dr. Baker's Pain Pan-  
acea; Mountain Rose Fragrant Stimulant; Cobb's  
Family Salve; Oriental Tooth Paste; Shaker  
Anodyne; Lyon's Katharion; Prof. Barry's Tri-  
copherous; Prof. Mott's Hair Invigorator;  
Spaulding's Glue; Green Mountain Cement; Wis-  
tar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Kennedy's Dis-  
solving; Marshall's Catarrh Suffer; Professor Elmer's  
Ointment; Doct. N. G. White's Pulmonary Elixir.  
Manchester, May 28, 1861.

THE EQUINOX COMPANY  
OFFER for sale at their Store a large and  
complete assortment of  
Dry Goods,  
Carpetings, Chinese Mattings,  
Oil Cloths, Paper Hangings, Yankee Notions, Parfumery  
STATIONERY, SCHOOL BOOKS,  
GROCERIES, CROCKERY, STONE WARE,  
HARDWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS  
and CAPS, DRUGS and MEDICINES,  
PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, GLASS,  
NAILS, FLOUR, SALT FISH, FEED,  
BUTTER, PORK, HAMS, LARD, DRIED  
APPLES, LUMBER, SHINGLES, &c., &c.  
Manchester, May 28, 1861.

SOAPS.  
YANKEE SOAP, HONEY SOAP,  
VIOLET SOAP, ROSE SOAP,  
UNRIVALLED SOAP,  
FRANZPANNI SOAP,  
ROSS SOAP, SILVER SOAP,  
BALL SOAP, TOILET SOAP,  
PALE SOAP, CHEMICAL SOAP,  
CASTLE SOAP,  
ALL KINDS OF SOAP, EXCEPT  
"Soft Soap,"  
May be found  
At the EQUINOX STORE.  
REAL ARCTUSINE,  
For the Hair,  
At the EQUINOX STORE.  
BIRD CAGES.  
A New Lot Just Received at the  
EQUINOX STORE.  
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF  
FISHING TACKLE,  
Just received  
At the DRUG STORE.

PRINCE & CO'S  
PATENT MELODEON.  
G. A. Prince & Co., Manufacturers, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Wholesale Depot, 87 Fulton St., N. Y.,  
and 110 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.  
Containing all of their recent improvements—the Divided  
Swell, Organ Meleodion, &c., &c.  
The Divided Swell can only be obtained Me-  
lodeons of our manufacture.

Prices of Piano Cased.  
Five Octave, F to F, \$100  
Six Octave, F to F, 150  
Five Octave, Double Reed, F to F, 150  
Five Octave, two Banks of Keys, 200  
ORGAN MELODEON.  
Two Banks of Keys, Five Sets of Reeds, Eight  
Stops, One and a Half Octave, Four Pedals, One  
Set of Reeds in Pedal Bass Independent, \$250  
PORTABLE INSTRUMENTS.  
Four Octave, C to C, \$45  
Four and a Half Octave, C to F, 60  
Five Octave, F to F, 75  
Five Octave, Double Reed, F to F, 130

The Oldest Establishment in the U. S., em-  
ploying 200 Men, and finishing 80 Instruments  
per Week.  
All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold  
by us or dealers in any part of the United States  
or Canada, are WARRANTED to be perfect in every  
respect; and should any repairs be necessary  
before the expiration of one year from date of  
sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make  
the same free of charge, provided the injury is  
not caused by accident or design.  
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.  
Orders through the Equinox Company will re-  
ceive prompt attention. 111

A Good thing that Everybody  
should Have.  
Humphrey's Specific Homeo-  
pathic Remedies.

List of Humphrey's Specific Homeopathic Remedies.  
Retail price of single Box, - - - - - CENTS  
No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion and  
Inflammation, heat, pain, restlessness,  
25  
2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic,  
Vomacious appetite, wetting the bed, 25  
3.—For Colic, teething, crying, and  
wakefulness, slow growth, and feebleness of  
infants, 25  
4.—For Diarrhea, of children or adults,  
cholera infantum, and summer complaint, 25  
5.—For Dysentery, or Bloody Flux,  
Colic, Griping, Billious Colic, fully denture, 25  
6.—For Cholera, cholera morbus, nau-  
sea and vomiting, asthmatic breathing, 25  
7.—For Coughs, colds, hoarseness, bron-  
chitis, influenza and sore throat, 25  
8.—For Toothache, face-ache, nervous  
pains, neuralgia, and the rheumatism, 25  
9.—For Headache, sickheadaches,  
vertigo, rush of blood to the head, 25  
10.—For Dyspepsia, weak, acid, or  
deranged stomach, constipation, liver complaint, 25  
11.—For Suppressed Menstrues, or  
scanty, or painful, or delaying, Green Sick-  
ness, 25  
12.—For Leucorrhoea or Whites, or  
bearing down, too profuse menses, 25  
13.—For Croup, hoarse, croupy cough, diffi-  
cult and oppressed breathing, 25  
14.—For SALT RHEUM, crusty eruptions, ery-  
sipelas, scald head, barber's itch, 25  
15.—For EDEMATA, pain, lameness, or  
swelling in the chest, back, sides or limbs, 25  
16.—For FEVER AFTER AGUE, intermittent  
fever, 25  
17.—For PILES, internal and external,  
blind, or bleeding, recent or obstinate, 50  
18.—For OPTHALMIA, weak or inflamed Eyes  
or Erythema, falling or weak sight, 50  
19.—For CATARRH, acute or Chronic, dry  
or flowing, cold in the head, influenza, 50  
20.—For WHOOPING COUGH, shortening and  
paralyzing it, or spasmodic cough, 50  
21.—For ASTHMA, Oppressed, difficult,  
labored breathing, cough and expectoration, 50  
22.—For EAR DISCHARGES, noise in the  
head, impaired hearing, vertigo, 50  
23.—For SCROFULA, Enlarged glands and  
tubercles, swellings and old ulcers, 50  
24.—For GENERAL DEBILITY, physical or  
nervous weakness, 50  
25.—For DROPSY, Fluid accumulations,  
Tumid Swellings, with scanty secretions, 50  
26.—For SICKNESS, prostration, vertigo,  
nausea, vomiting, 50  
27.—URINARY DISEASES, Gravel, Renal  
Calculi, difficult or painful urination, 50  
28.—FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS, and conse-  
quent prostration and debility, 1,00  
29.—FOR SORE MOUTH OR CANCERS, 50  
CASE PRICE.—The entire set, case of 28 large  
vials, in morocco, and book of directions, \$7.00  
Case of 20 large vials, in morocco, and book  
of directions, 5,00  
Case of 20 large vials, plain case, and book  
of directions, 4,00  
Case of 15 boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and book  
of directions, 2,00  
Case of any six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and  
book of directions, 1,00  
Single boxes, with directions as above, 25  
cents, 50 cents, or \$1.  
For sale at the

DRUG STORE.  
VILLAGE LOTS  
FOR SALE on the new streets lately opened in  
Manchester. Payments easy and advances  
made to those who wish to build. Building  
materials to be had at moderate prices.  
Apply at the Office of the Equinox Company  
Manchester, May 28, 1861.

THE BEST 6 1/2 CENT PRINTS  
Ever offered in this section,  
At the EQUINOX STORE.  
GARDEN SEEDS,  
All kinds,  
At the EQUINOX STORE.  
PAPER HANGINGS,  
Great variety,  
At the EQUINOX STORE.  
LADIES' SATCHELS and CARPET BAGS,  
For sale at the  
EQUINOX STORE.  
ENAMELLED KETTLES  
May be found at the  
EQUINOX STORE.  
GREAT VARIETY OF PRINTS,  
New Styles,  
AT THE EQUINOX STORE.  
New Patent Gong House Bell,  
For sale at the  
EQUINOX STORE.