

The Daily Freeman.

EVENING EDITION

MONTPELIER, VT.
TUESDAY, OCT. 6, 1863.

A NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

By the President of the United States.
A PROCLAMATION.

The year that is drawing towards its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To these bounties, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come, others have been added, which are of so extraordinary a nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften even the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever watchful Providence of Almighty God. In the midst of a civil war of unequalled magnitude and severity, which has sometimes seemed to invite and provoke the aggression of foreign states, peace has been preserved with all nations, order has been maintained, the laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere, except in the theatre of military conflict, while that theatre has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union. The needful diversion of wealth and strength from the fields of peaceful industry to the National defense have not arrested the plow, the shuttle or the ship. The ax has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines, as well of iron and coal as of the precious metals, have yielded even more abundantly than heretofore.

Population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made by the camp, the siege and the battle-field, and the country, rejoicing in the consciousness of augmented strength and vigor, is permitted to expect continuance of years with large increase of freedom.

No human council hath devised, nor hath any mortal worked out these great things. They are the gracious gifts of the most high God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath nevertheless remembered mercy. It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverentially and gratefully acknowledged, as with one heart and voice, by the whole American people.

I do therefore invite my fellow-citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are at sea and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart the LAST THURSDAY OF NOVEMBER next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, to our beneficent Father, who dwelleth in the Heavens, and I recommend too, that while offering up the ascriptions justly due to Him for such singular deliverances and blessings, they do also, with humble penitence for our national perverseness and disobedience, commend to His tender care all those who have become widows, orphans, mourners or sufferers in the lamentable civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty hand to heal the wounds of the nation, and to restore it, as soon as may be consistent with Divine purposes, to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquility and union.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this third day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty Three, and of the Independence of the United States the Eighty-Eighth.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
By the President: W. H. SEWARD, Sec. of State.

Our War Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC,
CULPEPPER, Va., Sept. 26.

MR. EDITOR:—Being a new recruit, I have of course learned a great deal in regard to the machinery of the Signal Corps during the week which has elapsed since I wrote you last, from which I may glean a few facts worthy of publication. I presume there are many of your readers who are ignorant of the kind of service it is intended to perform, as well as of the minor details of its operations, and for the benefit of such, I propose to make a brief explanation. The duty of the Corps is to convey or send messages by means of signals made with flags during the day and with torches in the night. The system was devised to supply the place of the magnetic telegraph, and establish a means of communication with points where it was impracticable to run the latter, or where the results attained would not justify the expense of a telegraph line. Parties of the Corps occupy the summits of mountains in the immediate vicinity of the enemy, and, by means of powerful glasses, keep a close watch of his movements day and night, sending all information thus obtained, through intermediate stations, to Gen. Meade's headquarters, where there is a station always on the alert to receive and forward messages. Again the commander of each army corps has from five to eight parties in his command, by means of which he keeps himself in instant communication with Gen. Meade.

The flags used are of two colors: black and red with white centres, and of two sizes—four and six feet square. The color of the flag used is not intended to affect the message sent, but merely to allow the operator to select the color most in contrast with the background against which the watchman on the next station must look to read his message, that the motions of his flag may be more readily distinguished. The largest flag is only used when the distance to be signalled is so great that the other can not be seen. No flagman or enlisted man is supposed to understand the meaning of the motions he makes in signalling, but waves to the right, left or front, at the call of certain numbers by the commissioned officer in charge of the station. What these numbers are, and the corresponding signals, I am not at liberty to divulge. Messages are thus sent between stations twenty miles apart, although, I am told, it requires a powerful glass and a quick

reader to receive them from so great a distance.

I was detailed a few days since as one of a party to go to the Perry Mountain station, situated some four miles distant, toward the west, for the purpose of repairing the platform from which the signals are made, falling such trees about the summit as obstructed the view of the surrounding country, &c., &c. Riding to within a half mile of the station, we left our horses at a deserted farm house and proceeded on foot to the summit where a most magnificent panoramic landscape view rewarded us for our toil over the rugged footpath. The valleys which spread out at our feet on all sides were thickly dotted with the white tents of the Grand Army, while far away among the hills which formed the southern boundary of the picture, large clouds of smoke betrayed the whereabouts of the rebel hordes. To the westward the horizon rested on the majestic crags of the Blue Ridge, which extended from North to South as far as the eye could reach. Not being able to accomplish our mission the same day, we returned to the old farm house and disposed of ourselves for the night. In one of the rooms we not only found considerable furniture, but, better than all, a large old-fashioned fireplace, in which we soon had a "rousing" fire, dispelling the chill of the mountain atmosphere, giving us an additional relish for our "tack" and coffee, and putting us in such a pleasant humor that midnight found us still sitting in the ruddy, homelike light of its blaze, smoking our briars and "spinning yarns." The next morning we finished our job, and "loading up" with tomatoes, potatoes, turnips, etc., etc., from the garden (little dainties for which soldiers seemed determined to retain a partiality, Uncle Sam's talk about rations to the contrary, notwithstanding) we returned to the camp of instruction; and so ended my first trip to a "station."

The order of the day in our camp, at present, is as follows:

Roll call,	6:00 A. M.
Feed and clean horses,	6:30 " "
Breakfast,	7:00 " "
Water horses,	7:30 " "
Flag drill,	9:45 " "
Dinner,	12:00 " "
Sabre drill,	1:15 " "
Cavalry drill,	2:45 " "
Water and feed horses,	5:15 " "
Supper,	5:50 " "
Inspection,	9:00 " "

You will see by this programme that we have only (P) five hours' drill per day, and none of the easiest, either. Imagine a small man like your correspondent, swinging one of those flags attached to an eight-foot pole, for an hour and a half in a strong gale of wind, or slashing about him with a heavy sabre for the same length of time, to the imminent danger of every one within reach! It's quite easy to imagine that, but more difficult to conceive the delightful sensation it produces in his arms. Some of the older members of the corps usually drill us in the use of the flag, while Capt. Capron of the 1st R. I. cavalry, a thorough officer and gentleman, drills us as cavalry.

At the inspection, which takes place at sundown, and is conducted by Lieut. Capron, commanding the camp, every man is expected to appear with arms, his boots blacked, his breeches polished, and his uniform scrupulously clean. The boys all look forward with anxiety to the time when they shall be considered sufficiently well drilled to go upon a station, and be relieved from the discipline of camp.

But it is getting late, my "inch of candle" burns low, and I must close.

Yours,
P—R.

September 27.

Visiting the 10th Vermont to-day, I learned that another member of Co. B had gone to his last home—Albert Ayer, of St. Johnsbury. At the time of his enlistment he was an employe in Buxton's iron foundry, at Montpelier. He was a young man of exemplary habits, amiable disposition, and a good soldier, and will be sadly missed by his comrades. He was in the regimental hospital while the regiment lay at Sulphur Springs, and went from thence to the general hospital at Washington, where he died of Liver Complaint. The remainder of the company appeared to be in good health and spirits.

P—R.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR ROSECRANS.—We have had by telegraph an intimation that reinforcements from the Army of the Potomac had gone forward to Rosecrans. A correspondent of the Chicago Journal, writing from Indianapolis, gives particulars. He says:

"The Eleventh and Twelfth army corps, Gens. Howard and Slocum, from the Rappahannock, have been passing through this city on cars to-day, yesterday and the day previous, and are by this well on their way toward Nashville. They are expected to reach Chattanooga by the early part of next week at the farthest. It is stated by the soldiers, that the Third army corps from Meade's army, is also on its way westward. Up to the present writing, in the neighborhood of twenty-five thousand eastern troops have passed through here, and 'still they come.' Train after train, column after column dash through—the platforms and even the roofs of the cars crowded full. One poor fellow, who had gone through a dozen fierce battles, was struck by a bridge, yesterday, knocked down between the cars, and in an instant lost one arm and both legs.

General Howard and staff, also Carl Schurz and staff, passed through here last night. Advice from these Potomac troops, many other reinforcements are going forward to Rosecrans—many more than the public dream of.

VERMONT CAVALRY.—Gen. Kilpatrick made honorable mention of Col. Sawyer and the Vermont Cavalry, in a congratulatory order to his command for their fine behavior when attacked by the rebel cavalry on the 16th of September.

Multiplying Men's Mouths.

Now the mind of man has a hundred branches where a tree has one; and the moment you begin to educate man, he expands, and his boughs seek the North, the South, the East, and the West, and he grows toward the heavens, and spreads under the ground, and eats up the soil, and consumes the air and sun-light. Man, in a rude, uncultured state, wants but very little in this world. He wants to eat, and drink, and sleep, and that is all. But the moment he begins to be touched with the celestial fire, he begins to need to think; and thinking is expensive. He begins to have taste; and the food that satisfies taste is expensive. He begins to have social affections; and they demand for their gratification things that are expensive. And if you take a slave and educate him, the more you educate him the more mouths he has. He not only has a physical mouth, but he has a dozen moral-sentiment mouths, a dozen affectional mouths, and a dozen intellectual mouths. And if a master's slaves were educated, and he had to provide food for all their mouths, he could take care of but three or four. That is the reason why you cannot educate slaves and keep them in bondage; for although when educated they may submit to bondage, it will be under conditions that will bankrupt the owner. And if the South will not have her slaves educated, she will not have her neighbors, the poor whites, educated; for any system that would educate the poor common whites, would educate the poor common blacks. More or less the spirit of intelligence would extend to both classes, if it were brought to one.

Can you heat a box-stove so that it shall warm all that are on this side of the room, and not warm those who are on that side of the room? Can you teach white children in schools, and not to a greater or less degree have the knowledge which you impart to them communicated to the black children with whom they play and associate? Education for the degraded whites will be more or less education for the slaves? It is not because the education of slaves makes them untractable or imbecile, that their masters are unwilling that they should be educated. It makes them more tractable and more docile. It makes them easier to be managed; but it makes them more expensive; and there is where the burden falls; there is where slavery will break down, unless the slaves are kept ignorant. It costs but little to support ignorance, while of education, the reverse is true.

Where you cannot have free ideas, you cannot have republicanism. You cannot have republicanism among an unreading and unthinking people. And as long as the ignorance of the South continues, there will be guns loaded ready to be discharged at our institutions, and rebellions will be as common as cotton itself in the Southern States.—Henry Ward Beecher.

The Real Issue.

Men should look on passing events with clear vision. The utterances of all men and of all parties merit searching, candid criticism. Within the sphere of loyalty to the government, there is room for diversity of opinion respecting policy—modes and methods of operating—and herein discussion is fitting. But the attempt to separate the government from the administration, in such way as to crowd partisan terms, and ideas, and sentiments into the foreground of the passing contest, are chargeable with distracting and dividing the convictions and purposes of the people; and so they weaken the hands of the government in its herculean work of crushing the rebellion; and the further inference, that they are in practical sympathy with rebel leaders, is logical and just.

There is, there can be, no party issue before the American people now. No issue that does not primarily and as a fact precedent and controlling, involve the rebellion and its suppression; and on this issue the country is divided politically, if divided at all.

To talk about Democracy and Republicanism while the flag of treason is flaunted in the face of loyalty, and the bayonets of treason gleaming in our sunlight, and artillery of treason is thundering, and pouring its rain of ruin upon the hosts of our brave brothers bearing the banners of freedom for our country and mankind, is to forget the first duty of patriots, and to perpetuate practical if not constructive treason.

Under the once popular watchword of Democracy, political aspirants in this State are wrestling for the control of our State government. They are organizing in secret conclave over all our territory. They have counted votes, and are as confident of carrying the State as they are that the day of election will pass.

If they are successful, and shall take the control of our State government for the term next ensuing, there is no room to doubt but it is the purpose of the leaders to bring the State and Federal authorities into collision, and so light the fire of war upon our peaceful shore. We beg our readers to understand that we are not alarmists, that we do not write to produce sensation, that we speak from books on this subject. If Republicans are in for place and spoils; if Democrats are aiming to defeat them with the same purposes, let them stand aside, and let there be such an outburst of patriotic sentiment, finding expression through the ballot box at the coming election, as shall overwhelm the enemies of the government with the dismay of defeat—a Waterloo defeat.

Men who have nothing but denunciation for the government, and never a word of condemnation for traitors and rebels, do not occupy even a dubious attitude. They are against

the government, and with its enemies. There let them stand, and to the responsibility their position implies let them be held now and forevermore. On the grounds of patriotism do we speak thus plainly. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Let this vigilance be exercised now. Let every man who prefers his country, his whole country, to the fellowship of traitors and their sympathizers, work with a will until the impending peril is passed.—California Advocate.

EXCISE TAXES.

Collector's Notice!

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Taxes for the First Collection, district of Vermont, as assessed upon Income, License, Carriages, Plate, &c., under the Excise Law of Congress approved July 1, 1863, and the amendments thereto, have become due and payable, and I will attend at the following times and places to receive the same, viz:

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—At my office in Montpelier on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, October 16, 17 and 19; at the Northfield House in Northfield on Tuesday, October 20; at L. C. and S. Brown's Store, in Waterbury, on Wednesday, October 21; at Joslin's Hotel, in Watfield, on Thursday, October 22; and at Wilton's Hotel in Cabot, on Friday, October 23.

The monthly Returns of Manufacturers, not previously paid, will be received at those times and places.

By the provisions of the law, all persons obligating to pay said taxes within the time above specified must pay ten per cent. additional upon the amount thereof.

Any person can remit his tax by another, as receipts will be returned.

All Bills of Banks outside the State will not be received.

Treasury notes preferred.

JOSEPH POLAND,
Collector First District Vermont.
Montpelier, Oct. 1, 1863. oct14w3m

(COMMUNICATED.)

Pulmonary Consumption A Curable Disease, A CARD.

The undersigned, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered 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 sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. 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 will please address
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh,
Kings County,
New York.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES

Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers.

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Sore Throat, &c., &c.

THESE WAFERS give the most instantaneous and perfect relief and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are equally a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

To Vocalists and public Speakers, these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one day remove the most severe and annoying hoarseness and their regular use for a few days will, at all times increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness; for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional vocalists.

JOHN MOSES, Sole Proprietor, 27 Southland Street, N. Y. Price 25 cts. per box. For sale by all Druggists.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

THIS invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excesses and removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

To Married Ladies
It is peculiarly adapted to be used in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

CAUTION.
These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant, during the FIRST THREE MONTHS, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage; but at every other time, in every case, they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Headaches, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Spirit, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

A bottle containing 50 pills, and encircled with the Government Stamp of Great Britain, can be sent post free for \$1.00 and 6 postage stamps.

Sold by all Druggists. nov28lymww

NEW MEDICAL DISCOVERY.—BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS, of the speedy and permanent cure of Sexual Diseases, Urthral Discharges, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, Incontinence, Impotence, Genital Debility and Irritability, Gravel, Strictures and Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, which has been used by upwards of one hundred physicians with entire success—superceding Cables, Capsules, or any compound hitherto known.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS are speedy in action, effecting a cure in a few days, which is permanent. They are prepared from vegetable extracts that are harmless to the system and never nauseate the stomach or impregnate the breath. No change of diet is necessary whilst using them. Nor does their action interfere with business pursuits.

Each box contains six dozen Pills. Price \$1.

Dr. BELL'S TREATISE on Seminal Weakness, Self-Abuse, Loss of Power, Impotence, Premature Decay, Sexual Disease, &c., a pamphlet of 64 pages, containing important advice to the afflicted, sent free. Six cents are required to prepay postage.

Sent, secure from observation, confidentially, by mail, post paid, on receipt of the money, by
J. BRYAN, M. D., 76 Cedar St., New York.
sept14w3m

FARM FOR SALE.

THE late Dr. Craig's Farm, beautifully situated in Snowsville, (Craintree) Vt., containing about

70 ACRE OF LAND.

of excellent quality, and in a good state of cultivation, and as productive as any farm of 100 acres. Twenty-five high and low flat, 30 acres can be sowed with water; an endless amount of muck, a good

TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE.

with a back kitchen, fire-place, oven, a good cellar, a large wood shed, a comfortable barn, horse barn, hog house, etc. Running water in the house and yard, a good well, and an

Orchard of Grafted Fruit.

Also a sugar place and sugar tubs.

Any one wishing to purchase would do well to examine the present growing crops. A large quantity of grass, all kinds of grain, farming tools and stock will be sold with the place, if desired. For further information inquire of J. G. A. Spear, on the place.

By Executor,
July 25, 1863. 6911 A. O. HOOD.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS have never yet failed in removing difficulties arising from obstruction, or stoppage of nature, or in restoring the system to health when suffering from Spinal Affections, Protrusion, Uteri, the Whites, or other weakness of the Uterine Organs. The Pills are perfectly harmless to the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress—the same time they act like a charm by strengthening, invigorating and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what causes the obstruction may arise. They should, however, NOT be taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be the result.

Each box contains 64 Pills. Price \$1.

DR. HARVEY'S TREATISE ON DISEASES OF FEMALES, Pregnancy, Miscarriage, Barrenness, Sterility, Reproduction, and Abuse of Nature, and especially the Ladies' Private Medical Adviser, a pamphlet of 64 pages, sent free to any address. Six cents required to prepay postage.

The Pills and book will be sent by mail when desired, securely sealed, and prepaid, by
J. BRYAN, M. D., General Agent,
No. 76 Cedar Street, New York.

CROUP, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, WHOOPING COUGH, Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and Pulmonary Affections of the severest type, are quickly cured by this long tried and faithful remedy.

DR. WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY.

Says a well-known Doctor:—This is truly a Balm and a blessing to Invalids. It contains the pure Essence of Wild Cherry, the balsamic properties of turpentine and pine. Its ingredients, which are mingled after the true principle of Chemistry, are all balsamic, and therefore it is safe and sure in effect. Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and Bronchial troubles disappear under its balsamic influence as though charmed away. Probably no medicine has ever attained so extended a sale or accomplished so much good as this renowned Balm.

From J. D. BOSMER, of Topham
Topham, Vt., April 20, 1863.

Messrs. S. W. FOWLE & Co.
Gentlemen:—I take great pleasure in adding mine to the mass of testimony in favor of that invaluable Cough Remedy—DR. WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY. During the past winter my wife was afflicted with a severe Cough and inflammation of the Lungs. After suffering severely several days, WISTAR'S BALM was recommended, a trial of which gave immediate and permanent relief. I have known of the Balm having been used in cases of Asthma, with favorable results. I am sure that if the community were as well acquainted with the merits of this Balm as I am, you would be unable to supply the demand. I would advise all who suffer from Coughs, Colds, &c., to give this medicine an early and thorough trial.

Yours truly,
J. D. BOSMER.

Prepared by S. W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, and for sale by all druggists and merchants. 113ml

THE DIS EASES OF ERROR.

(Les Maladies d'Erreur.)

I, John B. Ogden, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for personal use. The proper study of mankind is MAN. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting Decay, Impotency, &c., &c.—giving safe, speedy, and effectual prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information.—All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge.

Address JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D.,
No. 60 Nassau St., New York.

w20ml

EDITOR GREEN MOUNTAIN FARMER:

Dear Sir:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Patches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or Moustache, in less than thirty days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully Yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
No. 331 Broadway, New York.

wf293m

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

BATCHELOR'S Celebrated Hair Dye

IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

Only Harmless, True & Reliable Dye Known.

THIS splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair, instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair or staining the Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Beautiful. It acts freely and safely, frequently restoring its pristine color, and all the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imitations and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c., FACTORY—81 BARCLAY ST., N. Y.

Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair. June 24th

A COUGH, COLD OR AN IRRITATED THROAT, if allowed to progress; results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, sometimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES reach directly the affected part and give almost instant relief. In BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA and CATARRH they are beneficial. The good effects resulting from the use of the Troches and their extended use, has caused them to be counterfeited. Be sure to guard against worthless imitations. Obtain only the GENUINE BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS should use the Troches. Military officers and soldiers who over-tax the voice and are exposed to sudden changes, should have them. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per bottle.

CAUTION

TO FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH

DR. DOW, Physician and Surgeon, No. 7 Endicott Street, Boston, is consulted daily for all diseases incident to the female system. Protrusion Uteri or Falling of the Womb, Flour Albus, Suppression and other Menstrual derangements are all treated on a new pathological principle, and speedy relief guaranteed in a few days. So invariably certain is the new mode of treatment, that most obstinate cases yield under it, and the afflicted person soon rejoices in perfect health.

Dr. Dow has no doubt had greater experience in the cure of diseases of women than any other physician in Boston.

Boarding accommodations for patients who may wish to stay in Boston for a few days under his treatment.

Dr. Dow, since 1848, having confined his whole attention to an office practice for the cure of Private Diseases and Female Complaints, acknowledges no superior in the United States.

N. B.—All letters must contain one dollar, or the will not be answered.

Office hours from 8 A. M., to 9 P. M.
Boston, July 22, 1863. wf20yl.

Indestructible Patent Burial Cases!

THIS invention relates to a new and improved mode of constructing and Marbleizing Coffins. An article is produced combining the

CHEAPNESS OF WOOD, THE STRENGTH, EFFICIENCY AND IMPERMEABILITY OF IRON, AND THE DURABILITY OF STONE.

And is more appropriate for the usual modes of burial, both for city and country. For the purpose of preservation they are made AIR and WATER TIGHT; and the cost is MUCH less than Marble Coffins. They cannot be surpassed for beauty or for utility in this or any other country. We have numerous testimonials, from men of the highest respectability, from every profession and relation in society.

For sale in Montpelier only by
J. V. BARCOCK & CO.

We are also receiving a large assortment of Resealed Caskets and C. C. C. We cannot be undersold, or have our stock of Common Coffins surpassed in New England,