The Daily News.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1866.

Mr. Spinner on the National Bank Currency.

The New York *Herald* recently criticised, rather sharply, Mr. SPINNER's letter on the National Currency. The Treasurer thus replies in a very interesting letter:

To the Editor of the Herald:

My attention has been called to an editorial article which appeared in the New York Herald of Friday, the 18th inst., headed "Mr. Spinner's Luminous Views of the National Bank Currency," being a criticism on my letter of the 16th inst. to the Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank of Memphis, Tennessee, which article, by its numerous direct questions to me, seems to invite an answer. That it would have been more just to me to have printed, in connection with your comments, the whole of my letter, and that I have reason for complaint that this was not done, I think you will admit upon a reperusal of the letter and article in question. But, waiving all matters of a personal character, my main object in answering objections that may be urged by the press, from whatever motives, to the national banking system, is to advertise to the people this fact, viz: that in national bank notes we have the best secured bank paper circulating medium that has ever been devised.

The Herald makes an issue with the remark that the notes of a national bank that has failed are "rather better than those of a bank in good standing;" but my explanation as to why they are better was not given, to wit: "if away from the business marts or commercial centres of the country, for the reason that the Treasurer of the United States becomes the cashier of such defaulting bank, and will, through his assistants and all other Government officers, redeem such circulation." If the circulating notes of a bank in good standing must be sent to some distant place for redemption, the notes of a defaulting bank, being redeemable at over four hundred different Government offices scattered throughout the country, at their face value, are obviously "rather better than those of a bank in good standing." Your article further says:

"Mr. Spinner's correspondent asks a very pertinent question, upon which the Treasurer does not throw much light. He inquires what security the noteholders would have in the event of the banks failing, and the bonds deposited should not realize enough to redeem the circulation in consequence of the decline in the securities. Is the government bound to redeem the notes at par, notwithstanding the bonds deposited should not realize a sufficient sum with which to redeem them? That is the question. Mr. Spinner does not answer it directly. He simply says the government has a first and permanent [by me written 'paramount'] lien upon all the assets of a defaulting bank, to supply the deficiency. But, Mr. Spinner, suppose there were no assets—and it is not likely there would be, in a general panic or smash up—would the United States be bound to make up the deficiency out of the Treasury? This is the question the correspondent put, and the question which has not been answered."

You subsequently remark:

"If we rightly remember the act creating those banks, the Government is not bound to the noteholders beyond what it can realize out of the banks. No Congress could be stupid enough, surely, to pass a law making it responsible beyond that. * * * With all respect to Mr. Treasurer Spinner, we think the legal tender is better and more secure than the national bank note; for the Government is bound for that to its full value, whatever crisis may come."

Now, I did answer the question of my correspondent, which you state in the above quotation that I failed to answer, and the reply was in these words: "I, therefore, answer this question affirmatively."

As to the law creating this system and providing for the redemption of national bank notes, it does appear from your statement of it that a "more luminous" exposition than has been given by either of us might be acceptable to noteholders. In the forty-seventh section of the National Currency act it is provided that in case of the failure of a national bank "the Comptroller shall declare the United States bonds and securities pledged by such association forfeited to the United States, and the same shall thereupon be forfeited accordingly; and thereupon the Comptroller shall immediately give notice, in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by general rules or otherwise, direct, to the holders of the circulating notes of such association, to present them for payment at the Treasury of the United States, and the same shall be paid as presented in the lawful money of the United States. * * * And for any deficiency in the proceeds of the bonds pledged by such association the United States shall have a first and paramount lien upon all assets of such association."

It seems clear enough that the notes of a national bank in liquidation are liabilities of the Government and are redeemable at sight by each and all of the hundreds of designated depositaries of the United States; and most people in commercial circles understand this liability of and certainty of redemption by the Government. The United States is therefore clearly legally bound to redeem every dollar of the circulation of a defaulting national bank. The Government virtually undertakes that its six per cent. gold interest bearing bonds—and any other of its bonds made of equivalent value—deposited by national banks to secure the redemption of their circulating notes—shall not depreciate more than the difference between such par value of the bonds at which they are received and the lesser amount of circulating notes issued to the bank thereon, and that if they do the Government guarantees to make good the deficiency to the noteholder. It agrees to redeem all such notes from its own funds in the Treasury at par, and this, too, whether the securities deposited for that purpose, with the sums that may be afterwards realized from the assets of such defaulting banks, shall be sufficient or not. In other words, the Government does not act in the capacity of a joint trustee of the national banks and the holders of their notes to pay the latter such sums as it may realize from the sales of the securities of the former; but it stands as the perfectly secured endorser of every circulating note issued by a national bank. The fact that all national bank notes are a legal tender to the Government for all dues except customs, would be sufficient to establish this liability, even if there had been no positive enactment of a mandatory character, such as is contained in section forty-seven of the law above quoted. Such is the opinion of the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, the honorable Comptroller of the Currency, and of every other person with whom I have conversed who has given the matter attention.

In this connection I desire to state another fact not generally understood; that is, that on account of the personal liability clause in the act on the failure of a national bank the whole "capital stock" of the bank, from the "liability" of the bank to its stockholders, immediately becomes an "asset" to its creditors.

As an example, showing public faith in commercial circles and among all classes in the security of the system, and how this matter is understood and how it works, I instance the case of the First National Bank of Attica, New York, which failed more than fourteen months since. Notice was immediately given, in every possible way, that the circulating notes of that institution would be redeemed by all Government depositaries on presentation; yet to day the avails of the accrued interest alone on the Government securities pledged for the redemption of these notes exceeds by over one thousand dollars the amount of the notes of that bank as yet presented for redemption.

It will not take long at this rate to redeem the whole circulation of this bank, without touching the principal of the securities deposited for that purpose, or any other asset of the defaulting bank. It is therefore asserted that after a national bank fails to redeem its circulating notes, the security to the stockholder of such bank thereupon becomes precisely that of a holder of the legal tender notes of the United States.

Hoping that I have made myself understood, and that every question put to me in the letter referred to or in your article has been satisfactorily answered, and with full faith that you will in your paper put me and the subject right in the eyes of the public,

I am, very respectfully, yours,
F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer of United States.

Washington, D. C., May 23, 1866.

THE LUNGS OF LONDON.—A return has just been published of the acreage of commons and open spaces near London. There are 38,458 acres of these kinds of land within the twenty-five miles radius, and 13,331 acres within that of fifteen miles. In the home counties the apportionment is as follows: Fifteen miles radius—Essex 3740 acres; Hertford, 477 acres; Kent, 1568 acres; Middlesex, 2218 acres; Surrey, 2295 acres. Twenty-five miles radius—Berks, 2 acres; Buckingham, 1022 acres; Essex, 5789 acres; Hertford, 3912 acres; Kent, 2601 acres; Middlesex, 2564 acres; Surrey, 22,557 acres.

Gov. Worth's Message to the North Carolina Convention.

The following is Governor WORTH's Message, recently sent in to the Convention of North Carolina:

Gentlemen of the Convention:

Since your adjournment last October, nothing has come to my knowledge touching our position in reference to the Federal Government, which is not matter of public history. At your previous session you made the requisite amendments to the constitution, and passed the ordinances believed to be necessary to a complete reconciliation with the United States and our restoration to national fraternity. Although our people, with remarkable unanimity, yielded their assent to your action, and were ready, without any exception within my knowledge, to acknowledge their allegiance to the United States, and to obey the laws and constitution thereof, we have been grievously disappointed by the rejection of our members from the Congress of the nation. This rejection has not been placed on the ground of any irregularity in their election or qualification. While Congress recognizes the existence of the State government to the effect of incorporating into the constitution of the United States our amendments made thereof, they continue to govern and to levy taxes without allowing us any participation in making the laws or imposing the national taxes. Congress has been sitting for some five months without providing any terms on which it is proposed to recognize our admission. We have elected men whom we believe to be as loyal as any men in the United States, every one of whom labored to preserve the Union until hostilities had actually commenced, and every one of them has renewed or is ready to renew his oath of fidelity to the government of the United States. Whether any one of them could conscientiously swear that he never aided or sympathised with the rebellion, I do not know. If no member can be received from the States lately in rebellion without taking the Congressional test oath, it will amount to practical disfranchisement. It was presumed when you adjourned in October last, that by this time the Union would have been fully restored, or that Congress would have defined its policy of restoration. Neither event has occurred. Neither the President nor Congress has yet made known any further requirements. I have no information which warrants me in making any suggestions to you as to any further action which you may properly take tending to produce the desired harmony between us; so act as to retain our self-respect, and give to our late enemies no just grounds for the continuance of ill will against us. National prosperity cannot be restored until reconciliation and concord shall be re-established. If bitterness is to be continued, let all of us strive to cooperate with the President in his patriotic plans and refrain from giving any just excuse for the continuance of such feeling, and I hope the day is not far distant when the Northern people will become satisfied that their distrust of us is unfounded, and that the religion we profess, as well as public policy, demand mutual forgiveness and reconciliation. I herewith enclose a communication from the public Treasurer, suggesting certain amendments to the revenue acts of the last General Assembly. I commend his recommendation to your favorable consideration. In consequence of the order of the President of the United States relieving the Provisional Governor, I entered upon the discharge of my duties as Civil Governor, in conformity with your ordinance, on the 28th day of December last. I had to encounter some irregularities growing out of the transition, but with the universal desire of the people to restore order, no serious difficulties have presented themselves in putting into action the machinery of civil government in the State.

In my official correspondence and intercourse with the executive officers of the United States and with Brevet Major-General Ruger, the military commandant of this State, all have exhibited a uniform disposition to avoid unnecessary jarrings in the discharge of our respective duties, and a readiness to co-operate with me in everything tending to restore the cordial reconciliation between the lately belligerent sections of our country. I learn from General Ruger, to whom the President of the United States has lately assigned the chief supervision of the Freedmen's Bureau in this State, that he would gladly give to the civil courts of the States full jurisdiction in all matters relating to freedmen, but that he feels embarrassed in doing so consistently with his instructions on account of certain provisions and conflicting constructions of the act of the General Assembly, passed at its late session, entitled "An act concerning negroes, persons of color or of mixed blood," &c. His difficulties are understood to grow out of the ninth and eleventh sections of the act. As it is very desirable that the civil courts shall mete out uniform justice to all, white and black, according to law, and that all cause of dissatisfaction as to conflict of jurisdiction should be avoided, I recommend the subject to your consideration. My relations to your body as I conceive, do not warrant me in submitting any recommendation whatever in reference to the scope of your action. Hence I had not intended, until your call of yesterday, to submit any message whatever. Having the fullest confidence in your wisdom I could not obtrude my views or wishes on you. May God guide your councils to results beneficial to our unhappy country.

JONATHAN WORTH.

Important Decision Respecting American Property Owners located in a Foreign Country.

In the late United States and Colombia Commission the case of Augustus C. Fretz involved a question so important as to excite general discussion among the diplomats. It was argued by Mr. S. S. Cox for the claimant and by Mr. Carlisle for Colombia, and subsequently, on a difference of opinion between the commissioners, it was argued in printed brief by Colonel Biddle, Commissioner for the United States, and General Salzar, Commissioner for Colombia, and the umpire, Sir Frederick Bruce, has decided that Fretz, though holding property on the Isthmus of Panama, was a citizen of the United States for the purposes of the convention. He owned the Ocean Hotel on the Isthmus, which was destroyed by the famous riot of April 16, 1856, and it was urged that the temporary residence there and the ownership of real estate gave color to his nationality, and made him a New Granadian citizen. His original domicil was in the United States, and it was held by the claimant's counsel that Fretz never abandoned it; that he continued his residence in Pennsylvania, where he was born, even when he had his place of business in San Francisco, and that he never dwelt in Panama, but was only there as an agent of a company domiciled elsewhere. The umpire decided that he was an American citizen, and that he was entitled to compensation for the destruction of his property, of whatever description, the more so as that property was intimately connected and supplementary to the necessities created by the transit route—the preservation of good order and peace along which route the Republic of New Granada declares to be the foundation of its liability in this class of cases. To a share of that protection and to compensation for damages resulting from the want of it this hotel property is equitably entitled. The umpire quoted the case of Paofies, a British subject, whose house in Greece was destroyed, and held that ownership of the house, coupled with long residence, did not render him constructively a subject of Greece as to matters affecting that property, nor deprive him of the right of protection and full compensation which he claimed as a British subject.

A PRETTY RAILROAD STORY.—The Providence (R. I.) Journal has the credit of originating this neat little story: "As the midday Worcester train was about leaving the depot yesterday, a man of the Johnsonian style of manners entered one of the cars and gruffly requested that two young ladies occupying separate seats should sit together, that he and his friend might enjoy a *tete-a-tete* on the other seat. 'But,' said one of the damsels, blushing, 'this seat is engaged.' 'Engaged, is it?' 'A young man,' said the conscientious maiden. 'A young man, eh? Where's his baggage?' persisted Ursa Major. 'I'm his baggage. Old Hateful,' replied the demure damsel, pursing her rosy lips into the prettiest pout. 'Old Hateful' subsided; the young man came in and extended an arm protectingly, almost caressingly, around his baggage, and Mr. Conductor Capron started the train."

PARISIAN DIET.—The regular victualing of Paris is one of its most wonderful features. During the year 1865 2,882,629 hectolitres of wine were absorbed by the thirsty population (a hectolitre is equivalent to 107 pints). During the same period 112,602 hectolitres of brandy and 76,000 of cider were imbibed, as well as 340,308 hectolitres of beer; of grapes 7,549,898 kilos were eaten (a kilo—2.2,046 pounds); of meat coming from slaughter-houses, 111 546,262 kilos; of dead meat sent up from the country or from abroad, 18,556,223 kilos; and of various other kinds of meat, such as venison, kid, &c., 7,062,489 kilos; of pork, hams and tongues, 1,800,000 kilos; of cheese, 13,291,231f. worth; oysters, 2,409,910f.; of fish, 13,000,000f.; of game, 23,000,000f.; of salt, 10,000,000f.; of ice for cooling purposes, 8 000,000f. worth: of charcoal, 4,000,000 kilos; and of coals, 695,000,000 kilos.

Jefferson Davis.—The Points of Law Involved in his Trial.

[*From the Washington Intelligencer, May 25.*]

The recent references to the trial of Mr. Davis have called public attention to this subject, which very naturally in a large degree interests the public mind. The indictment, in the usual form for treason, has been found by the Grand Jury, in the United States Circuit Court at Norfolk. Mr. Davis is indicted under the act of 1790, under which the penalty, on conviction, is death. He could have been indicted under the act of July 31, 1861, for a seditious conspiracy, the punishment of which is a fine not over $5000, and imprisonment, with or without hard labor, not over six years. One of the most important points is the drawing of the petit jury who are charged with the trial of the prisoner. The jury is to be drawn according to lot or otherwise, according to the mode practised in the State for selecting juries for the highest courts of law. The number of jurors to be summoned is left to the discretion of the Court, as at common law. The act of July 16, 1862, repeats so much of the act of 1789 as requires, in cases punishable with death, that twelve petit jurors be summoned from the county where the offence was committed. Under the act of June 17, 1862, no person is allowed to sit on the jury who was in any degree of complicity with the rebellion. This is an act of controlling importance, because it insures that the trial shall be before a loyal jury. Mr. Davis cannot be tried by any of his confederates. His fate will rest entirely with his political opponents. The jury must be unanimous or there can be no verdict.

This is the invariable rule of the common law, and has existed time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. The presiding judge can rule authoritatively on questions of evidence as they may arise in the progress of the trial; but as the jury always, in criminal cases, return a general verdict of guilty or not guilty, they are practically the judges of the law as well as the fact, and there is no appeal from their decision. There has never been any exception to this principle in the common law, except that in cases of libel it had frequently been determined by the Court of King's Bench that the only question for the consideration of the jury in criminal prosecutions for libel was the fact of publication and that of the innuendoes, and that the Court alone was competent to determine whether the subject of the publication was or was not a libel. And it was for this ruling of Lord Mansfield that the celebrated Junius so bitterly attacked Lord Mansfield. Lord Camden, the friend of liberty, differed from Lord Mansfield, and the matter was finally put to rest by the memorable act of Parliament 32, George III., known as Mr. Fox's act, which determined the law against Lord Mansfield's judgment, by expressly recognizing the right of the jury to determine the facts and law of the case by a general verdict of guilty or not guilty.

The trial can only end in one of three ways: 1. By verdict of guilty. 2. By verdict of not guilty. 3. By the inability of the jury to agree.

In the event of this third alternative arising the first question which will arise is whether Mr. Davis will be entitled to bail. The Constitution provides that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial." In determining whether Mr. Davis, after more than a year's close imprisonment, would be entitled, in the event of the disagreement of the jury, to be discharged on bail, would be a question of legal discretion, to be determined by the judge. By the celebrated *Habeas Corpus* Act of 31 Charles II., it was provided, sixth, "that every person committed for treason or felony, shall, if he require it, the first week of the next term, or the first day of the next session of Oyer and Terminer, be indicted in that term or session, or else admitted to bail, unless the king's witnesses can not be produced; and if not indicted and tried in the second term or session, he shall be discharged from his imprisonment for such imputed offence."

It is not likely our judges would take a less favorable view of the prisoner's application than in the rule furnished by this statute. The serious question would be, how many terms of the court have passed since the prisoner was first arrested? His counsel would, in all probability, contend that by intendment of law the United States courts were holding their regular terms for the last twelve months in the State of Virginia, or at least might have done so. A further provision of the Constitution might, perhaps, also, in the event of a disagreement of the jury, be invoked in behalf of the prisoner—that one which sets forth as follows: "Nor shall any person be subject, for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb." The meaning of this rule is, that a defendant is in legal jeopardy the moment a petit jury is charged with the decision of his case. But, though there has been some difference of opinion on the point, it may be assumed that, when the jury are discharged from the further and final decision of the case, because of their inability to agree, the prisoner may be held to be tried anew. At one time in England, where the jury could not agree on a capital case, the judge, instead of discharging them at the end of the term, had them carted around the circuit with him. This practice, however, is exploded. In case, then, of the inability of the jury to agree, the utmost the prisoner could ask, from that fact alone, would be the right to be out of prison on bail.

General Grant on Reconstruction.

We find in the Lewiston (Maine) *Journal* some notes made by the editor of an hour's interview with General GRANT at Washington a few days since, which, even if we suppose the conversation to be colored and distorted by the reporter, are not pleasant to read. According to the statement before us, the General intimated that it would perhaps have been better for the country had the war continued for a year longer, explaining and adding further observations on the state of the country, as follows:

There were some parts of the country where our armies had never trod, particularly Texas, which needed to feel the blighting effects of war to bring their people to a realizing sense of the enormity of their crime and the necessity of a thorough repentance. "I find," said he, "that those parts of the South which have not felt the war, and particularly those which have been within our lines, and have therefore escaped the rebel conscription and taxes, are much less disposed to accept the situation in good faith than those portions which have been literally overrun with fire and sword."

Referring to the temper of the Southern people, he remarked that they are much less disposed now to bring themselves to the proper frame of mind than they were one year since. "A year ago," said he, "they were willing to do anything; now they regard themselves as masters of the situation." "Some of the rebel generals," he added, "are behaving nobly and doing all they can to induce the people to throw aside their old prejudices and to conform their course to the changed condition of things. Johnston and Dick Taylor particularly, are exercising a good influence; but," he added, "Lee is behaving badly. He is conducting himself very differently from what I had reason, from what he said at the time of the surrender, to suppose he would. No man at the South is capable of exercising a tenth part of the influence for good that he is; but instead of using it, he is setting an example of forced acquiescence so grudging and pernicious in its effects as to be hardly realized."

"The men who were in the rebel armies," said Grant, "acquiesce in the result much better than those who stayed at home. The women are particularly bitter against the Union and Union men." "Of course," he added, "there is some bitterness of feeling among all classes, but I am satisfied it would soon die out if their leading men had not somehow got the idea that treason after all was not very bad, and that the 'Southern cause,' as they phrase it, will yet triumph, not in war, but in politics." "In my judgment," said Grant, "the tone of certain men and certain papers at the North is such as to do incalculable mischief in making the late rebels believe that they are just as much entitled to rule as ever, and that if they will only stand by what they are pleased to call their 'rights,' they will have help from the North." "This," significantly added Grant, "is only playing over again the incipient stages of the rebellion." He was confident that the large majority of the Southern people would smother their resentments and become good citizens, if these mischief-makers at the North (the Copperheads) would only let them alone. For himself, if he had the power, the first thing he would do would be to seize the New York News and kindred sheets, which are giving the South so dangerous an idea of their own position and "rights."

"Troops," said Gen. Grant, "must be kept in all the principal points in the South for some time to come. This will be necessary to repress the turbulence of a class of the South very dangerous to all well disposed persons, and also to protect the rights of the freedmen, who are looked upon with deep hatred by a very large proportion of the people."

Two boats loaded, as was supposed, with Fenians, landed at Indian Island, near Eastport, Monday, had a brisk skirmish with somebody or other, and on the appearance of a British steamer, valiantly and prudently retreated in excellent order.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ T. B. BYNNER, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN WATCHES and JEWELRY; Agency for the AMERICAN WATCH; also, every variety of SWISS and ENGLISH WATCHES, at the lowest market prices, No. 189 Broadway, New York—established twenty years. Trade Price Lists sent on application.
January 19 fmw6mo

☞ ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMANN (formerly employed by ROISSONNEAU, of Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New York.
April 14 1yr

☞ AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.—OLD EYES made new, without Spectacles, Doctor or Medicine Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1130 Broadway, New York.
November 9

☞ MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
April 17 3mo.

☞ COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.—THIS CELEBRATED **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest** materials, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely **beneficial** in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
February 7 1yr

☞ HILL'S HAIR DYE—FIFTY CENTS—BLACK OR BROWN.—Instantaneous in effect, reliable for natural appearance, beauty of color and durability; also the cheapest and best in use. Depot, No. 66 John street, corner of William street, New York, and sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Stores everywhere.
November 29 6mo

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL and best in the world! The only true and perfect HAIR DYE. Harmless, Reliable and Instantaneous. Produces immediately a splendid Black or natural Brown, without injuring the hair or skin. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Also,
REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MILLEFLEURS,
For restoring and Beautifying the Hair.
CHARLES BATCHELOR, New York.
August 17 1yr

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—"GREAT OAKS FROM little acorns grow." The worst diseases known to the human race spring from causes so small as to almost elude detection. The volumes of scientific lore that all the tables and shelves of the medical fraternity only go to prove and elaborate these facts.

Then guard yourselves while you may. The smallest pimple on the skin is a tell-tale and indicator of disease; it may fade and die away from the surface of the body, but it will reach the vitals, perhaps, at last, and death be the result and final close. MAGGIEL'S BILIOUS DYSPEPTIC, and DIARRHEA PILLS cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts, and all abrasions of the skin, MAGGIEL'S Salve is infallible. Sold by J. MAGGIEL, No. 43 Fulton-street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.
September 25 1yr

"A smile was on her lip—health was in her look, strength was in her step, and in her hands—PLANTATION BITTERS."

S. T.—1860—X.

A few bottles of PLANTATION BITTERS
Will cure Nervous Headache.
" Cold Extremities and Feverish Lips.
" Sour Stomach and Fetid Breath.
" Flatulency and Indigestion.
" Nervous Affections.
" Excessive Fatigue and Short Breath.
" Pain over the Eyes.
" Mental Despondency.
" Prostration; Great Weakness.
" Sallow Complexion, Weak Bowels, &c.
Which are the evidences of

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

It is estimated that seven-tenths of all adult ailments proceed from a deadened and torpid liver. The biliary secretions of the liver overflowing into the stomach poison the entire system and exhibit the above symptoms.

After long research, we are able to present the most remarkable cure for those horrid nightmare diseases, the world has ever produced. Within one year over six hundred and forty thousand persons have taken the PLANTATION BITTERS, and not an instance of complaint has come to our knowledge!

It is almost effectual tonic and agreeable stimulant, suited to all conditions of life.

The reports that it relies upon mineral substances for its active properties, are wholly false. For the satisfaction of the public, and that patients may consult their physicians, we append a list of its components.

CALISAYA BARK.—Celebrated for over two hundred years in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia Weakness, etc. It was introduced into Europe by the Countess, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, in 1640, and afterwards sold by the Jesuits *for the enormous price of its own weight in silver*, under the name of *Jesuit's Powders*, and was finally made public by Louis XVI King of France. Humboldt makes especial reference to its febrifuge qualities during his South American travels.

CASCARILLA BARK—For diarrhœa, colic and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

DANDELION—For inflammation of the loins and dropsical affections.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—For enfeebled digestion.

LAVENDER FLOWERS—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

WINTERGREEN—For scrofula, rheumatism, etc.

ANISE—An aromatic carminative; creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove-buds, orange, carraway, coriander, snake-root, etc.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of great use among the Spanish ladies of South America, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

IMPORTANT CERTIFICATES.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., December 28, 1861.

Messrs. P. H. DRAKE & Co.—I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia for three or four years, and had to abandon my profession. About three months ago I tried the Plantation Bitters, and to my great joy I am now nearly a well man. I have recommended them in several cases, and, as far as I know, always with signal benefit. I am, respectfully yours,
Rev. J. S. CATHORN.

PHILADELPHIA, 10 h Month, 17th Day, 1862.

RESPECTED FRIEND:—My daughter has been much benefitted by the use of thy Plantation Bitters. Thou wilt send me two bottles more.
Thy friend, ASA CURRIN.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CHICAGO, Ill., February 11, 1863.

Messrs. P. H. DRAKE & Co.:—Please send us another twelve cases of your Plantation Bitters. As a morning appetizer, they appear to have superseded everything else, and are greatly esteemed.
Yours, &c, GAGE & WAITE.

Arrangements are now completed to supply any demand for this article, which has not heretofore been possible.

The public may rest assured that in no case will the perfectly pure standard of the PLANTATION BITTERS be departed from. *Every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate engraving, or it cannot be genuine.*

Any person pretending to sell PLANTATION BITTERS *in bulk or by the gallon, is a swindler and imposter. Beware of refilled bottles. See that our Private Stamp is* UNMUTILATED *over every cork.*

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Dealers throughout the country.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York.
April 30 fmw1yr

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
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