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Princeton Standard.

PRINCETON, AUGUST 28, 1863.

Sumpter and Charleston.

Fort Sumpter, the property of the United States, which more than two years ago, was violently seized by the reddest rebels on earth, and wrested from our Government, thereby beginning the most bloody and gigantic rebellion that has ever disgraced civilized nations, is now a mass of ruins! It is no longer able to shield that proudest of all the cities of traitors. This war was precipitated by Charlestonians upon the country. South Carolina of all the States is most guilty.

The reports which the rebel papers send us, and which are in the main confirmed by our own despatches, assure us that Fort Sumpter is virtually destroyed and that the other forts with the city of Charleston are being captured. Gen. Gilmore has demanded a surrender of the city, or a removal of the women and children therefrom.—The Union guns throw shell into the city at a distance of *five miles!*

The pride of South Carolina—the State of the late Preston Brooks, the bludgeon bully, is now licking the dust, and but little sympathy is felt for her in any part of the country. A righteous retribution is overtaking her. Let thanks be given to God, for this splendid success of our arms. We hope by next week to record the complete and glorious conquest of the guilty city and its boasted fortifications, with all the details.

Tharin and Burr.

R. S. Tharin, the notorious Alabama refugee, who spoke a few months ago in this place, and the Rev. Chauncey Burr, a kindred spirit with the former, addressed a Democratic meeting at Mount Rose, on Saturday last. The meeting was not very large, considering the fame of the orators.

We learn from a distinguished clergyman who was at the meeting, that he never had heard so great a blackguard speak, as his Reverend brother Burr. He was disgusted with the slang and misrepresentations that characterized his speech. His unkind and unjust allusions to the negro race, were responded to by the Honorable Mr Tharin who sat near him, by feigning to be sick at his stomach and going through the motions of vomiting, every time the negro was mentioned.

It must have been a very interesting meeting to the Mount Rose Democrats, and must have contributed much to the cause of recruiting volunteers in that section, to avoid a draft. Could these twin brothers have been engaged by the freeholders to aid the effort of Gov. Parker, to raise volunteers? Who can inform us of their success? Verily, the Democratic party in New Jersey is working out a fatal doom that awaits its Copperhead leaders.

Time Tables and Telegraphs.

It is a constant source of complaint that the Railroad Company does not furnish the people of Princeton with a correct table of the time and fare on the several trains which leave our Station. We do not remember of ever seeing a reliable card published for the benefit of our citizens—a card which can be carried in the pocket, or suspended in every house for daily reference. We publish in our paper a very imperfect table which is by no means creditable to the Mammoth Company which issues it, and we are frequently censured by persons who live in the country around us, for misleading them by our advertisement of the departure of the trains and the fare thereof. It is not our fault. We would prefer to publish a proper and full table, with all needful information respecting the several trains, so that no person need go to the Depot in ignorance, and there find himself compelled to pay a higher fare than he expected, if it were furnished, even if we should publish it gratuitously.

We hold that the amount of Princeton travel is sufficient to demand more attention, than it receives: and the public ought to be apprised of the hour of every train that arrives and departs, and the fare on the same, not only to the large cities, but to stations on the way; and also should know fully the arrangements for excursion and commutation tickets. This would save many annoying questions, and many hard words, and it would also exhibit the legality or illegality of the rates of fare.

So too the public demands information on the subject of the telegraph. We have too Companies to serve us; the *American* Company which is merged in the Camden & Amboy office, and which sends despatches only to Princeton Basin, unless the person receiving them pay an additional thirteen cents for delivery; and the *Independent* Company, which has an office at Anderson's Store in the town.

Why do not these Companies advertise their terms definitely? The people want information. Why does not the Independent Company put up a sign to arrest the public eye? It is not generally known that there is an office here. Telegrams come here by the railroad line, with an addional charge of thirteen cents, because the existence of the other is not known.—Let the terms of these offices be made known and then patronage may be bestowed intelligently; the public interest will be promoted. We make these suggestions because they are prompted by common talk.

New Jersey Recruits.

It is said that there are about 6,000 volunteers, recruited in New Jersey—leaving a deficiency of about 2500. The recruiting will continue until the draft is ordered. If this is true, the volunteer effort will have secured more soldiers than the draft could have done, for the exempts from various causes would amount to much more than 2500. The Trenton quota is reported filled.

Ruskin on Educated Men.

An educated man ought to know three things: First, where he is—that is to say, what sort of a world he has got into: how large it is; what kind of creatures live in it, and how; what it is made of, and what may be made of it. Secondly, where he is going—that is to say, what chances or reports there are of any other world besides this; what seems to be the nature of that other world. Thirdly, what he had best do under these circumstances—that is to say, what kind of faculties he possesses; what are the present state and wants of mankind; what is his place in society; and what are the readiest means in his power of attaining happiness and diffusing it. The man who knows these things, and who has his will so subdued in the learning of them, that he is ready to do what he knows he ought, is an *educated* man; and the man who knows them not, is *uneducated*, though he could talk all the tongues of Babel.—*Ruskin.*

This deserves the attention both of teacher and scholar. It is true that the child in the primary school, the boy at the academy, the young man in college, each of these must apply himself directly to the lower and limited tasks of his daily routine; but all along, teacher and scholar should have an eye to this higher part of education, and, if possible do something every day in its furtherance.

As to this matter of learning where one is, the idea may be extended beyond Mr. Ruskin's suggestion. One should learn as early as possible, what sort of a Universe he is in, both in time and space. This world, where we now are, is just a little hut where we lodge for a few days; and all that we can know may help us but slightly for our long journey and possibly wide wanderings. Many little things in this hut of the present life may require a somewhat careful attention: but unless we soon peep out of our mouse-chest and see the still larger world, we shall hardly know what to do in this. As Lord Bacon has well observed: "It is only by celestial observations that terrestial charts can be well constructed."

It is indeed a fond thought of many that he who made us will direct our course safely through time without our knowing the way, or regarding the chart of the seas on which we sail: but judging from this world's affairs we cannot so think—we rather conclude that unless we know our way and proceed in it we shall certainly fail in reaching the desired end.

Resolutions of the Cliosophic Society of the College of New Jersey.

Whereas, In the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, the hand of death has removed LIEUT. JOHN N. WILLIAMS, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and

Whereas, It is fitting that we, his fellow members of this Society, should pay a tribute to the memory of one who was so recently among us, therefore,

Resolved, That it is with deep regret that we have learned that our friend and brother has been thus stricken down by disease and cut off while yet in early manhood.

Resolved, That we recall with pleasure our intercourse with him as a brother Closophian and fellow-student, which will ever be among the precious memories of our college days; and that this pleasure is not a little enhanced by the recollection of that disinterested patriotism which led him so readily to exchange the enjoyments of college life for the dangers of the camp and the battle field.

Resolved, That while we deeply sympathize with the bereaved relatives in this the season of their affliction, we would with them rejoice in the hope that their loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and that they also be published in the *Princeton Standard* and *New Jersey Journal.*

S. M. GARDNER,
S. E. DIMMICK, } Com.
A. DAYTON,

CLIO HALL, August 28, 1863.

Read the new advertisements.

LATEST NEWS.

The *Raleigh Standard*, N. C. publishes a long and able article to show that Secession is a failure, and denounces the Secession Confederacy.

Fort Sumter is a mass of ruins. Gen. Gillmore has projected shells from his large guns into the city of Charleston—a distance of five miles.

The Rebel Gen. Pemberton died last week at Selma, Ala. The Senate of Alabama but a few days since passed resolutions of want of confidence in Pemberton and Holmes; both are dead. Holmes had been dead a fortnight before the sapient Senators lost confidence in them.

Uncle Sam is turning his attention towards indemnity just now. A Cincinnati dispatch says that over 100,000 bales of cotton belonging to the Rebel Government have been seized at and near Natchez.—That pile is worth at New York prices, o.e. $26,000,000.

Gen. Schofield announces the capture of the Rebel Gen. Jeff. Thompson and his Staff at Pocahontas, Ark., by Col. Woodson's cavalry. Several bands of guerillas were routed and 100 prisoners taken.

From Europe.

A suspicious sale of three British steam vessels of war had taken place at Plymouth and it was supposed that they were intended for the Confederate Government.

The Austrian papers express themselves with great reserve on the election of Archduke Maxmilian to the Mexican throne, and the liberal papers strongly urge him not to accept it. A semi-official paper of Paris, however, asserts that he has really accepted.

Each of the three Western Powers had replied to Russia in a separate note, but the three notes terminate with an identical paragraph testifying the unity of the views of the three powers.

THE WAR NEWS.

FROM CHARLESTON.

We have intelligence from Charleston to Sunday last, through rebel dispatches published in the Richmond papers. It is of a highly important character. Fort Sumter is, no doubt, by this time in our possession—it having, according to the rebel accounts, been reduced to a ruin. On Saturday six hundred and four shots are said to have been fired at it, of which four hundred and nineteen struck inside and outside. On Sunday the land batteries opened from South to North, and the Monitors from East to West, going close to the fort, and the consequences were most ruinous to the enemy. Gen. Gillmore had previously demanded the surrender of the fort, and of the works on Morris Island, accompanied by a threat to shell Charleston; and on Sunday at 11 o'clock he gave notice that on Monday at 11 he would open on the city, and that in the meantime non-combatants would leave.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of Tuesday, contains a dispatch from Charleston, announcing that the bombardment of the city had commenced, fifteen 8-inch Parrott shells having been thrown in it. The non-combatants were flying from the doomed city in a continuous stream.

The Siege of Charleston.

Forts Moultrie, Gregg and Wagner Shelled for Three Hours.

CHARLESTON SHELLED WITH GREEK FIRE.

Beauregard Protests Against it.

ONLY 20 MEN IN FORT SUMTER.

The Fort in Ruins

THE END APPROACHING.

OFF MORRIS ISLAND, August 24th.—On Saturday, at midnight, Admiral Dahlgren with five monitors advanced in the darkness on Sumter, opened fire at 3 o'clock and kept it up until 6.

A dense fog then arose which shut out the fort from our view.

The fort during the fire upon it, was struck over a hundred times, the balls tearing through the sea wall and doubling the number of port holes.

The whole parapet was also carried away.

No signals were given until the whole fleet opened, and then the fire was of the most terrific description.

Sumter fired one gun in response five times, but Moultrie, Gregg and Beauregard for three hours rained shot and shell on the monitors, failing to do them any harm.

The monitors were struck seven or eight times: no one injured.

Sumter is defunct—an immense pile of rubbish. The only gun left to it was thrown off the wall yesterday afternoon.

To-day the grand naval and army attack on Fort Wagner and Gregg will be opened.

It being now ascertained that Sumter is defunct, the rebels will be driven from Morris Island. General Gillmore is determined to have full possession of it to-night.

General Gillmore on Thursday notified Gen. Beauregard that if he did not surrender the forts he would shell the city in twenty-four hours, at the same time requesting him to remove the women and children.

No attention was paid to this notice, and on Friday night General Gillmore threw fifteen shells into the city of Charleston, charged with "Greek Fire"

On Saturday afternoon General Beauregard sent sent down a flag of truce boat with an urgent protest, denouncing the "Greek Fire" as a most villainous compound, unworthy of civilized nations, and demanding more time to remove the women and children from the city.

The English, French and Spanish Consuls also denounced the short time given by General Gillmore, and claimed more time to remove the subjects of their respective countries.

General Gillmore yesterday replied by a renewal of the demand to surrender the forts and public property.

General Beauregard answered by asking for a truce of forty hours.

General Gillmore refused to give any more time, or to accept of any other terms than an unconditional surrender.

At 12 last night the shelling of the city with Greek fire was resumed.

It is generally thought the stars and stripes will wave over Fort Sumter to-night.

The monitors and the Ironsides are preparing to go up at the hour the steamer sails. There is evidently great trouble in Charleston.

It is not believed there are over twenty men in the ruins of Sumter. The whole rear wall is down and shells pass entirely through the structure. The sea wall is terribly disfigured. All the guns of Sumter are now mounted on Sullivan's Island.

The balls and shells from the monitors were crashing through the walls of Sumter. Had the fog not been almost impenetrable Admiral Dahlgren is convinced he could have destroyed the whole wall of Sumter with the monitors in a few hours. The ruins are now held by the guns of Moultrie.

There are only sufficient men in the ruins to keep the rebel flag up which is shot away every few hours.

This morning the south sea wall in a ruin down to the front tier casements.—The Keokuk's guns on its walls were toppled into the sea by a well directed shell on Sunday afternoon.

The end is approaching. Hail Columbia!

Explosion of an Ammunition Steamer.

Over One Hundred and Fifty Lives Lost.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 21.

Some particulars of the explosion of the steamer *City of Madison* at Vicksburgh were received here last night.

The steamer was being loaded with ammunition, and had received nearly her full load when a negro carrying a percussion shell on board let it fall, causing an instant explosion.

The boat took fire, and the fire communicated to the ammunition on board, blowing the steamer to pieces.

Out of one hundred and sixty men on board, only four are known to have escaped.

The City of Madison was a large side-wheel steamer, owned by Captain J S. Neal, of Madison, Ind. She was worth about $40,000.

END OF ANOTHER BLOCKADE RUNNER.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

The *Press* of this city, has a letter from off New Inlet, N. C., giving an account of the destruction of the British steamer *Hebe* by the United States steamer *Niphon* on the 18th inst.

One of the *Niphon's* boats were swamped and her crew captured by the rebels, who lined the shore, firing on the boats charged with the destruction of the *Hebe*, after she was run on shore.

Dreadful Marine Disaster.

The United States Brig Bainbridge Foundered at Sea.

The Captain of the brig *South Boston*, which arrived at Philadelphia on the 23d inst., reports that on the evening of the 22d, in latitude 37°, longitude 74°, he picked up a boat belonging to the U. S. brig *Bainbridge*, which was full of water and contained a colored man named Smith, who stated that on the 21st during a violent gale, the brig foundered, with all hands on board, except himself and the cook. The latter went crazy after being five hours in the boat, and jumped overboard.

TH[E] LAWRENCE MASSACRE.

Fursuit of Quantrell's Guerrillas.

A large band of Missouri rebels numbering 800, under Quantrell entered the town of Lawrence, in Kansas last week and murdered about 200 of its citizens, pillaged the town and then fled. Gen. Lane who was in the town managed to escape, and rallying a small number of armed men, pursued the band killing nearly 100 of them. The war of revenge is still progressing, and the stolen property recovered.

KANSAS CITY, Monday, Aug. 24.

Gen. Ewin has just returned from the pursuit of Quantrell's rebel force. It is estimated that he did not have over three hundred men at Lawrence.

The guerillas disbanded at the head of Grand River, some going South, some Northeast, and others scattering into the brush.

Our forces have divided accordingly, and are pursuing the rebels.

Continual skirmishing is going on.

Lieut.-Col. Lazzear, with two squadrons of the First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, had an engagement with a hundred guerrillas on Big Creek near Harrisonville, Missouri, killing five and capturing a considerable quantity of goods and horses taken from Lawrence.

Thirty one guerillas have been killed as far as heard from.

CAVALRY.—The Cavalry Bureau at Washington is remounting the cavalry at the rate of four hundred a day. The regular brigade has been entirely remounted. Stables are constructing at Young's Point to hold twelve thousand horses, and the animals worn down or sickened in the field will be sent in on a regular system to be nursed and rested into health.

Restrictions on Travel Released.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Aug. 24.

A military order has been issued discontinuing the examination of the passengers over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Post-Office Robbery.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 24.

The Salem Post Office was broken open last night, and every letter in it stolen.

GUERRILLAS.—Gen. Grant has issued an order in reference to guerrillas analogous in intent and aim to that issued by Gen. Rosecrans. He announces that as all regularly organized bodies of rebels have been driven from those parts of Kentucky and Tennessee west of the Tennessee River, and from all of Mississippi west of the Central Railroad, the most rigorous penalties will be inflicted upon all irregular bodies of cavalry not mustered and paid by the conscript authorities—upon all conscript officers and all those who aid them—and upon all persons detected in firing upon unarmed transports. It is not contemplated that this order shall affect the treatment due to prisoners of war captured within the districts named, when they are members of legally organized companies, and when their acts are in accordance with the usages of civilized warfare. It is evident that a line of policy similar to this of Rosecrans and Grant will soon have to be applied to very large districts of the rebellious States.

An "Experimental Shot."

The following extract from a letter in the N. Y. Tribune, dated Morris Island, Aug. 19, gives some idea of the experience at Fort Sumter. We hope it will be followed by a sound reform of manners.

"Two deserters from Fort Gregg, who found part of a boat's crew plying between Forts Gregg and Sumter, came within our lines this morning. They left the fort on Sunday morning, and having been hiding in the creeks between the fort and our batteries until this morning. They say that the first experimental shot, fired last Saturday, passed through the gorge wall, and into the officers' quarters, penetrated the wall facing Sullivan's Island nine feet, knocked a pile of brick down upon a steamboat unloading sand-bags at the wharf, tumbling over her smoke-stack, pierced and exploded her boiler, and killed four negroes. They also state that after we have breached the gorge wall, we have got to demolish a wall of cotton bales and sand bags behind the gorge wall, and filling the casemates and officers' quarters, and extending from the sea wall to the wall facing Charleston."

Colonel Augustus Van Horn Ellis.

Killed in battle, at Gettysburg, Thursday, July 2d, aged 36 years.

Born to "do and dare," he first left home in 1849, when the excitement about the newly discovered gold mines carried so many young men to California. But *gold* was not the real object that led him from home, but rather a spirit of adventure, which soon caused him to leave California and spend some years in wanderings on the coasts of North and South America, and among the islands of the Pacific. This life of freedom and adventure, sometimes bordering on rashness, had great charms for him; and doubtless many now in those far regions can relate instances of his bravery and generosity, thinking that "they ne'er will look upon his like again." At length he returned to his native land, the country of his love! And when that country called upon her sons for her defence, he was one of the first to respond.—In April, 1861, he marched as a private in Company F, Seventy-first New-York Regiment, of which his younger brother (afterward one of the martyrs of Bull Run) was captain. Whilst the regiment was stationed at the Navy Yard, Washington, he succeeded in raising a howitzer company, of which he became captain, and it served under him at the first battle of Bull Run. He was the eldest of *five brothers* in that engagement. On the march to the field on that twenty-first day of July, it was his keen eye, as mentioned in Wilke's account of the battle, that first detected a dangerous masked battery. Later in the day he was wounded, but not seriously. Subsequently, the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment of the New York Volunteers was raised by his personal exertions; and such was the *prestige* of his name, that many from other districts were anxious to march under his leadership; and his was one of the very few regiments containing *more* than the required complement of men.—From that time Colonel Ellis has been in active service, and always in the "forefront of the battle." *At Gettysburg his regiment, previously reduced to four hundred men, brought but sixty out of the battle!* This fact speaks more eloquently than words of the dauntless courage by which they were animated. The day was won! The god of battles, who "taught their hands to war and their fingers to fight," had crowned their efforts with success.—At that joyful moment, with a flush of success and a smile of happiness, he shouted, "Boys, it is a grand victory!" As he pronounced these words, he received his death-wound from a rebel sharpshooter, and fell "covered with glory." His faithful, almost frantic men, carried him four miles to a place of safety. What would they not have done or risked for their idolized leader?

"They lifted him, they carried him, it was a weary track,
And they laid him down, all tenderly, within their bivouac;
He was dead long ere they laid him—ere they laid him on the ground;
But perhaps he had not suffered, for he died without a sound!"

And now it is only left for us to honor the memory of *our hero*! He sleeps beside his soldier brother in the green churchyard of "Old St. Mark's;" but the citizens of Newburg—the place of his late residence—anxious to have some lasting memento of him among themselves, propose erecting a monument to his memory on the grounds of Washington's headquarters.—Fitting spot for the memorial-stone of one who so nobly emulated the patriotism of Washington! And the waters of his beloved Hudson shall carry the remembrance of it to the ocean that he had so often tracked, and the distant lands where he had roamed. It would be intruding on the sanctity of sorrow to more than allude to the loss sustained by Colonel Ellis's family in this bereavement. His joyous spirit and ever warm home-love rendered him the idol of the home circle, and pre-eminently the life and pride of the house. Let us recur to his last words, "It is a grand victory!" and applying to them a higher meaning, say:

"Soldier of Christ! well done!
Rest from thy loved employ!
The battle fought, *the victory won,*
Enter thy Master's joy."

Loyalty Defined.

In the July number of the *New Englander* there is an article from the pen of Dr. Bushnell, which contains the following admirable and eloquent definition of Loyalty:

"Loyalty is no subject for law or legal definition. It belongs entirely to the moral department of life. It is what a man thinks, and feels, and contrives, not as being commanded, but of his own accord, for his country and his country's honor. His great sentiment, his deep and high devotion, the fire of his habitual or inborn homage to his country's welfare. It goes before all constitutions and goes by the letter of all statutes, to do and suffer, out of spontaneous liberties of right feeling, what the petty constructions and laggard judgements of the State cannot find to compel. It does not measure itself by what the Constitution or the law prescribe. It has no art of contriving, for itself and others, how to hide from the country behind the Constitution. It loves what the Constitution loves, and keeps it only more rationally that it will even die for its object.

To volunteer body and life for the country; to stand fast when leaders are incompetent, and armies reel away in panic before the foe; to send off to the field, as bravely consenting women do, husbands, sons and brothers, the props and protectors of home; to wrestle day and night in prayer, as Christian souls are wont, bearing the nation as their secret burden, when for sex, or age, or infirmity, they cannot do more; to come forward as protectors and helpers of the children made fatherless; to give money and work, and prepare expeditions of love to meet the hardships of the wounded in their hospitals; to vote with religious fidelity for what will help and save the country, rising wholly above the mercenary motives and selfish trammels of party—this, and nothing less than this, is loyalty.

MAIZENA.—Doubtless many of our readers, after reading the advertisement of Mr. Duryea, in another column, will exclaim, as we have heard hundreds do before, What is MAIZENA? We might reply, as is often done—it is a first-rate article for making puddings, custards, blanc mange, and dishes of like nature; but that only tells what it is *for*.

MAIZENA is a preparation made from white Indian corn, at Glen Cove, N. Y.—We are not able here to give the process by which it is prepared, as it would take an elaborate article to do so; and besides, there are some peculiarities about it which the Messrs. Duryea prefer to keep to themselves. After having spent much time and money in perfecting their machinery, they have secured the exclusive right to manufacture it; they intend, and deserve to make some money out of it, and so long as they furnish the article at their present reasonable prices, we presume the public will not object to their doing so.

We have tested the Maizena in our families and believe the qualities that recommend it to public favor to be these: It is exceedingly nutritious, we know of nothing more so; it is easily digested, making it an excellent dish for dyspeptics, with whom it soon becomes a favorite; it is extremely palatable, and adds another to the long list of excellent dishes equally well adapted to the table of the advocate of a mixed diet, or the radical vegetarian. For children there is nothing better, and they are usually exceedingly fond of it. And for the sick room, from its palatable and digestable and strengthening qualities it is invaluable; and we should not forget to mention, what in these days of taxes will be an important item, it is a very economical article of diet.

The ease and dispatch with which it can be prepared will, in the opinion of every good housewife, add much to its value.—No further complaints of nothing for supper, when a friend happens in, can be made, if a pound of Maizena is in the house. Ten minutes will suffice to prepare a dish fit for anybody. Eaten plain, it is excellent, with a little sugar and cream first-rate, and with the addition of a little jelly made from currants or other fruit, it is a dish "fit for the gods."

THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—The Thirteenth New Jersey Regiment is now encamped on the North side of the Rappahannock, and has become quite comfortably settled. Lieut. Col. Grimes is in command of the regiment. Lieut. P. M. Ryerson is Acting Adjutant.

THE GOLDEN AGE OF ENTERPRISE.—Since the creation of the world, no era has been so distinguished for its valuable discoveries as the XIXth century, and no people more enterprising than those of America. Though this is an age of magnificent projects, yet many of these prospects, however, which have for their immediate object the greatest benefit of the human race, fail in accomplishing the desired end. For instance, the labors of temperance lecturers, reformatories for inebriates, philanthropists, &c., have had but little success on the general mass of mankind. We are in hopes, however, that at last we have the right man in the right place. We refer to Mr Speer of New Jersey, whose celebrated Sambuci wine promises to supersede all the alcoholic poisons in the country. As a wine it is healthy, innocent and delicious, without the least danger of intoxication. We speak advisedly, having tried it ourselves. To persons who are weak and sickly, the use of the Sambuci wine will restore their health and strength. Physicians, clergymen and temperance advocates should encourage the use of the Sambuci wine, and thus aid the cause of temperance and moderation. We especially recommend it to families for its purity, exquisite flavor, and healthy properties. Medical men certify to its valuable medicinal powers. We understand that Mr. Speer has been for years engaged in preparing and perfecting it, and that it requires a four years' process before it is fit for the market.—*N. J. Baptist.*

Our Druggists have been getting some that is four years old. It is called Speer's Sambuci Wine, and the price is low, which brings it within the reach of all classes.—It is said to be excellent for females, and has already been ordered by parties in Europe, who regard it as superior to French wines.

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