strolled into the garden, the youth rose to take his leave. He found his nag in the stable, and having bade farewell to his host, took his way through the shrubbery that led into the road. He was about alighting to open the gate, when the rosy-faced Nelly darted forward to save him the trouble. As she lifted the latch, she looked archly up into his face and said:—"Can't yo take my father's money?"

"Yes, by Jove, I will, if you wish it?"

"Then, come over to church to-morrow morning, and tell him so after service;" and the speaking eye watched like an elfine spirit among the greenery.

Musing on that proverb which says, "walls have ears," the young farmer rode slowly home. He did not fail—how could he?—of attending at the church next morning, and after sermon declared to the parson his altered resolution. He married the fair Nelly three months afterwards; and she brought him in due course of years a row of goodly sons, than whom there are few at the present hour wiser in the generation; or more wealthy, in the whole of broad England.

Daily Morning Post.

G. F. GILLMORE, Editor and Proprietor.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING.....MAY 16.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM BIGLER.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

JEREMIAH S. BLACK,

OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

HENRY S. MOTT,

OF ERIE COUNTY.

☞ READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.

JOB PRINTING.

We have one of the best *Job Printing Offices* in the city, and we would respectfully ask merchants and all others who want Cards, Circulars, Bills of Lading, Bill Heads, Blank Checks, Handbills, etc., to give us a call. All our Job Type are of the most modern manufacture and cannot fail to please all our customers. Our workmen are perfect masters of their business, and will labor assiduously to please all who will favor us with an order.

MR. DARSIE AND THE PEOPLE.

There was a bill before the late Legislature providing for an increase of the pay of the Associate Judges, the County Commissioners, and some other county officers, and also to make the pay of Jurors $1,25 per day, instead of one dollar as it is now. The bill passed the House of Representatives. But when it came to the Senate, we are informed that Mr. Darsie was willing to vote an increase of pay to all the office holders, but refused to vote for an increase of the pay of the Jurors.

Now we think few of our citizens will agree with Mr. Darsie on this subject. No class of men are more poorly paid than jurors. Farmers are called in from distant parts of the county, taken from their occupations at great inconvenience; and while attending as jurors, in the city, must pay fifty cents per day for their boarding. Add to this traveling expenses, and it will be seen that they have very little left to compensate them for their time, and for the injury done to their business by their compelled absence from it. This trifling compensation Mr. Darsie refuses to increase. This actual loss to hundreds of farmers and mechanics every year, Mr. Darsie chooses that they shall continue to bear, and vote for him for Canal Commissioner in the meantime.

How do the people like it?

THE BANKS OF THE COUNTRY.

Some years ago, Congress adopted a resolution requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to make a statement to Congress every year of the condition of all the banks in the Union. During the existence of democratic administrations, this duty has been regularly performed; but under whig administration it was frequently neglected.

Secretary Guthrie has lately sent to Congress the statement, from which the following facts are gathered.

On the 1st of January last, the total circulation of all the banks amounted to $204,000,000. The amount of deposits was $180,000,000. The Banks return $50,000,000 of specie in their vaults; and several millions more, called specie funds. There is then a specie basis of less than $60,000,000, for a circulation of $204,000,000.

There is now a circulation of bank notes of fifty-four million dollars more than there was on the 1st of January, 1837, when the first inflation of banks was at its greatest height up to that date, and which was followed by large contraction, suspension of specie payments, and general bankruptcy. The whole bank circulation on the 1st of January, 1837, was but $150,000,000.

It is not, however, to be inferred from the above facts that the country is now in danger of another financial crisis, similar to that which followed the year 1837. The country is in a very different condition now from that of that date. Its wealth is doubled, and its volume of specie more than doubled within the last sixteen years. While the condition of the banks should inspire caution, it will not create alarm.

THE CROPS IN FRANCE.

A letter writer to the New York *Tribune* states that over a considerable part of France scarcely any rain has fallen since the beginning of February. The effect of the droth on the growing crops is beginning to appear, and great alarm is felt lest another deficient harvest should occur.

One deficient harvest can be borne in England or France without serious inconvenience; but two in succession would produce the most disastrous consequences. War and famine, an expensive war and a wide spread famine, would be terrible indeed; and would produce convulsions, both political and financial, of the most startling kind. Should this report of the writer above referred to be confirmed, it would put an end to all chances of more moderate prices of breadstuffs for a long time to come. It is not yet confirmed from other sources of information; but intelligence on the subject will be looked for with great anxiety on this side of the Atlantic. The farmers of America, even should the crops of Europe be tolerably good this year, will find a good market for all their surplus products. A large demand for England, and probably France, may be expected. The war cuts off the usual supplies from the Baltic and Black Sea countries, and Egypt; and that deficiency must be supplied from America.

OVER ELEVEN HUNDRED PER DAY.

During the month of April last 34,876 persons arrived at the port of New York from foreign countries. This is at the rate of over 1,100 per day, and continuing throughout the year would make nearly four hundred thousand immigrants arriving in a year at that single port. Notwithstanding the recent melancholy disasters at sea, by which hundreds of immigrants have perished, still the down trodden masses of foreign lands crowd to our shores. The desire to escape from the oppression and poverty of the old world, and enjoy the freedom and prosperity of the new, are motives strong enough to induce them to leave home and native land, and encounter all the perils of the ocean, and all the hardships and privations incident to finding employment and homes in a land of strangers.

Of those who arrived in New York in April last were the following:

British	17,251	West Indies	227
German	8,882	Chinese	10
French	10,713	United States	2,215
Spanish	202		
Total			34,876

A DOGGED DEFENDER.—The Louisville *Journal*, one of the very few papers that defend the Ward acquittal—a result the editor helped to bring about by testifying on trial to the murderer being an "amiable young man"—now attempts to show that its course is justified by public sentiment. For this purpose Mr. Prentice publishes a letter from Georgetown, Ky., purporting to come from fifty-one citizens in that vicinity, who are indignant at "the hostility of a blind and ignorant populace," against this persecuted editor! We omit the letter, being too long for our columns; but give the note prefixed to the subscribers names:

GEORGETOWN, Ky., May 6, 1854.

GEO. D. PRENTICE, Esq.—*Sir:* Having understood that some persons were disposed to proscribe your valuable paper for its correct, manly and independent course in the Ward case, and your justly indignant rebuke of the "first mob in Louisville," we take pleasure in sending you our subscriptions as a slight testimon of our approval of your course and strongest condemnation of the mob and its tool-*gators*. Signed with 51 names.

This story sounded very well; but was utterly spoiled by the *Courier* on the following day. The editor of that paper says he had been advised for some time, that a movement of the kind was going on, and he had never for a moment supposed the *Journal* would lose anything pecuniarily by its infamous course; for the Ward's and their numerous wealthy relatives would not permit this. But he has lost that which neither the Ward's nor their friends have in their power to restore—character! To show what sort of a one-sided affair the note above is, the editor of the *Courier* publishes the subjoined letter from one of the best men in Scott county:

GEORGETOWN, Ky., May 6, 1854.

MESSRS. GALLOUPE & HALDEMAN: I have just been informed that a young lawyer by the name of Bradley, who *married a first cousin of Bill Ward's*, by the name of Beeches, has been canvassing this town and neighborhood for a large list of new subscribers to the Louisville *Journal*, apprehensive of the course in the Ward outrage.

I have no doubt from what I hear, but quite a flourish will be made by the setters up of this list, and that the *Journal* will boastingly claim it as approbating his course. And that you may be posted as to the *how* the thing has been gotten up, I write to inform you that this county is filled with Ward's Johnsons and Fleurgrys, and they have numerous relations, and being *very wealthy*, consequently wield a mighty influence! So this aspiratory list may be set down as a Ward demonstration only, for I assure you that, outside of these families and their influence, nine-tenths of our citizens look upon the Hardin county farce with indignation.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.—A despatch from Easton on Friday gives the sentence passed by Judge M'Cartney upon the persons who have had their trial in that place for conspiracy to extort money from an old man named Benjamin Green. The penalties are severe:—Daniel Lachenour was sentenced to pay a fine of $2,500, and to undergo an imprisonment of three months in the county jail Dr. C. C. Field was sentenced to pay a fine of $2,000, and to undergo an imprisonment of one year in the Eastern Penitentiary. Aaron S. Deeb was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000, and to undergo an imprisonment of one year in the Eastern Penitentiary. Stevenson, who plead guilty, was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, and to undergo an imprisonment of one year at hard labor in the Eastern Penitentiary. After the sentence had been pronounced, Aaron S. Deeb, one of the convicts, asked permission to say a few words, which was granted him by the Court. He then arose and said with much earnestness, "I am an innocent man, so help me God." Stevenson seemed more composed than any of the other prisoners. Thus has ended this extraordinary trial, which has lasted a number of weeks, and caused a deep feeling in that community. All the citizens of Easton are satisfied with the verdicts and sentences, and seem to think that no more than justice has been done. ..... Dr. Steiner, who is charged with killing Major Arnold, for whose trial a Court Martial is sitting at Austin, Texas, was rescued by the citizens of Waco from Lieutenant Anderson, who was taking him to Fort Graham.

GOLD AT THE CAPE.—Gold has been discovered near the Cape of Good Hope, at the southern extreme of the African continent. It is on English territory. It produces considerable excitement in England, and it is believed that emigration to that region will be large during the coming year. It is much nearer and more easily accessible to the English than Australia; and should the yield of gold prove abundant, another city like San Francisco or Melbourne may soon spring up on the African coast. It will be cause of rejoicing to the civilized world should such a change in the condition of the African continent occur. That dark region needs a golden attraction to draw to its benighted shores a white and civilized race of men. A few gold mines discovered in its soil will do more to introduce intelligence and civilization into Africa than all colonies and missions. In all other quarters of the globe great changes are in progress, and tending, we believe, to ameliorate the condition of man; and it is time some element was discovered that would include Africa in the general and active movements of the world.

Should those discoveries prove valuable another source is opened from which an abundant supply of gold is to be drawn. It is a matter of congratulation, too, that the principal gold fields of the world belong to the United States and England. The Anglo Saxon race thus possesses the great element of commercial and political supremacy; and are, even now, the two wealthiest nations of the earth.

MRS. HAYES ACQUITTED.—Mrs. Clara Hayes, who has been on trial in New York for the past week, for the murder of Dr. Lutener, terminated last evening, as was expected, with the acquittal of the defendant. The jury, after a fair charge from Judge Roosevelt, retired at twelve o'clock to deliberate on their verdict. Soon after they applied for the letters produced but not read in the trial, which the Court declined to give them, as they had not been used in the trial. At a little after five o'clock the Court, having had a recess of several hours, again met. A great crowd filled the room, Mrs. Hayes being the centre of all curiosity. At a little before seven the jury entered and rendered a verdict of "not guilty." Mrs. Hayes maintained her composure, and there were no demonstrations among the spectators, though all seemed satisfied with the verdict. She was immediately removed to the Irving House, where she remained all night.

OBITUARY.—The deaths of two distinguished Englishmen are announced by telegraph from Halifax: the Marquis of Anglesey and Lord Cockburn. Henry William Paget, Marquis of Anglesey, was born in 1768. He served with distinction in the Peninsular war, was a member of the Canning Cabinet, and was a strong advocate of Catholic emancipation.....Lord Cockburn is known more as a literary character. His last work was a life of Jeffrey. He is better known by his Life of Charles Lamb.

"HON. GEORGE BLISS, of this state, has left Washington temporarily, by the advice of physicians, for the recovery of his health. He was paired off in the Nebraska Bill with Mr. Ewing, of Ky." "Bless my soul!" said Mrs. Partington as she threw up her hands in amazement and pity. She spoke it so earnestly that she attracted the attention of Isaac, who was engaged in making a new bat out of the clothes stick. "Pared off! I don't wonder at his being out of health, poor creature, if he was. Why will they allow such moral turpentine to be committed and paring is almost as bad as the Pope's Nonsense did, that we read about, who skinned the people in furrin parts. It is the worst thing that ever was done in our country." "True, it is bad enough," replied old Roger, who was present; "but it might be worse. As I look at it, it is only another case of impaired Bliss." Old Roger smiled, and Mrs. P. handed him her box, which he honored, and then went out like a lamp filled with bad oil.—*Boston Post.*

According to the Philadelphia Ledger money is now worth from fifteen to eighteen per cent., with very reliable stock collateral, and merchants have to pay nearly or quite as much.

The Iowa Gazette (Burlington) says that an ordinance has been passed by the city fathers of that town, prohibiting the steamboats at the levee blowing their whistles at the season

THE RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES.

The past week has been the one designated by nearly all the National Societies for their anniversary meetings in the eastern cities. We give a condensed report of their proceedings:

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—The 20th annual meeting of the American Tract Society was also held in the city of New York on Wednesday morning, Chief Justice Williams, of Connecticut, presiding. Addresses by Rev. Mr. Post of St. Louis; Rev. Dr. Brooks, of Baltimore, Rev. Dr. Vermilyea, Rev. Dr. Duff, and Rev. Dr. Ouckenbos.

The receipts of the year were in donations $156,038 48, including $27,864 88 in legacies; for sales, including periodicals, $269,125 12; total, $415,870 21. Expenditures, for publishing books and periodicals, $264,426 42; for colportage, $91,218 62; cash remitted to foreign and pagan lands, $20,000; total expended, $406,703 17.

The publications of the society during the year were as follows:

Books issued, 1912, of which 307 are volumes; total approved for circulation abroad, in about 110 languages and dialects, 2885, of which 282 are volumes. Of the American Messenger, upwards of 200,000 are printed monthly; of the Child's Paper, more than 250,000; of the German Messenger, about 25,000.

Circulated during the year, 10,334,718 publications, including 1,047,541 volumes, and embracing 816,100,857 pages. Total since the formation of the society, 148,225,198 publications, including 9,463,374 volumes. Gratuitous Distributions for the year, 67,372,009 pages, besides 7,852,756 to life directors and life members; value nearly $60,000.

BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY.—The thirteenth meeting of this society was held in Philadelphia on Thursday, Rev. Joseph Kennard, President, in the chair.

The financial affairs of the Society exhibits a most gratifying increase over the last year. The sales of merchandise amounted to $32,265 71, being a gain of $6,666 12 over the sales of the previous year. The receipts, with the balance at the beginning of the year, amounts to $40,562 12, leaving a balance at the present time of $6,056. Of the receipts, $25,218 56 have been from sales of merchandise, $4,130 72 for the Colporteurs' Fund, $3,732 16 for donations or General Purpose Fund, and $4,205 47 for building fund.

61 colporteurs have been appointed within the fiscal year—of whom 13 were appointed for a short period; 41 were only in active service at the close of the year ending on the 1st of March. The colporteurs were stationed in the States of Arkansas, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin and Canada West. The whole number in commission is 44.

The statistical report shows that during the year the colporteurs performed 1053 weeks of labor, travelled 28,644 miles, sold 19,456 volumes, and 2,649 vols.; 231,235 tracts were distributed, 3758 visits were paid to vessels and canal boats, 32,279 families were visited, 1065 prayer meetings were held, 1527 sermons were preached, and 347 hopeful conversions were reported; 282 baptisms were administered, 10 churches were organized, and 7 Sunday schools were founded.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.—The twenty-eighth anniversary of this association was held in New York on Wednesday evening, Henry Dwight, Esq., presiding. Since the last annual meeting, two Vice Presidents of the Society—Rev. Joshua Bates, D. D., and Rev. Justin Edwards, D. D.,—one of its Directors, Rev. Eliphalet Gilbert, D. D.,—and one of the Secretaries for Correspondence—Rev. Charles Hull, D. D.,—have died.

The society has had in service 1,049 ministers of the gospel, in twenty-seven different States and Territories. Of the whole number 590 have been the pastors or stated supplies of single congregations; 280 have ministered to two or three congregations each; and 177 have extended their labors over still greater fields. Ten are itinerants; nine preached to congregations of colored people; and 65 in foreign languages—18 to Welsh, and 40 to German congregations; and others to congregations of Norwegians, Swedes, Swiss, Hollanders and Frenchmen. The number of congregations in missionary stations in whole or in part, is 2,140. The aggregate of ministerial labor performed, is equal to 870 years. The number of pupils in Sabbath schools is 65,400.

There have been added to the churches, 6,625, viz: 3,310 on profession; and 2,715 by letter. Sixty-two missionaries make mention in their reports of revivals of religion in their congregations; and 374 missionaries report 2,816 hopeful conversions. Fifty churches have been organized by the missionaries during the year; and 42, by laymen in stations which have earned the support of their own ministry. Sixty-five houses of worship have been completed, 49 repaired, and 88 others are in process of erection. Ninety-seven young men, in connection with the missionary churches, are in preparation for the gospel ministry. Receipts, $191,209 07; liabilities, $195,476 64; payments, $184,025 76—leaving $11,450 88 still due to missionaries for labor performed, towards cancelling which, and meeting the further claims on commissions not yet expired—amounting in all to $80,191 46—there is a balance in the treasury of $14,385 40, the greater part of it received in payment of legacies near the close of the year. The receipts exceed those of any former year by $19,474 83, the principal part of the increase being from the regular contributions of the churches.

For the Daily Evening Post.

MR. EDITOR:—As your columns have been open to me on a previous occasion, I feel at liberty to send you the following, on a subject that has interested me very much; namely: the Infirmary, and Orphans' Home; at present under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Passavant. I visited both institutions yesterday for the first time, and it afforded me not a little pleasure. The Infirmary is an admirable building; perfect order and neatness, with that regard for *home* comfort that is calculated to make one feel pleasant and happy, reign throughout the entire establishment. On entering we were taken into a very pleasant parlor, or reception room where the matron soon attended us.

They have at present thirty-two patients; some of whom have been there for several months, with no hope of getting well, others are recovering slowly, while some are almost ready to leave.

That this institution is a credit to our city, no one will attempt to deny, while the spirit in which it was founded, and is still nurtured, deserves the highest meed of praise.

A word now for the dear little orphans—the objects of God's peculiar care and tenderness; they occupy a building immediately in front of the Infirmary, where they are provided with all the necessaries of life, educated, and made fit to enjoy this world, as far as lies in the power of those having charge of them. There are nineteen in the Home at present, but Mr. Passavant intends sending the boys to the farm, at Zelienople sometime during this month, where they are about to erect a fine House, expressly for their little lordships; this building I understand, will cost twelve thousand dollars, and *proud* may that one be, who has even a dollar in it, for I consider the care of orphan children, to be a most sacred duty, and one from which the poorest of us should not shrink to add our mite. Some of these little creatures went into the Home where they now are, in the most distressing condition imaginable; now they all look healthy and happy, so much so, that two little ones, who live in the neighborhood, and visit them occasionally, wish that their father and mother would die, so that they could live at the Home too; that God may abundantly bless all concerned in this institution is my humble prayer. ELIZA.

Ex-President Tyler has been lecturing at Petersburgh, Virginia. The subject of his lecture was Commerce.

Thirty deaths from Cholera occurred, among the German passengers, on board the steamer Dresden, which arrived at St. Louis on Saturday.

Dr. Robert de Lambelle, a distinguished physician of Paris, announces that a shock of electricity, given to a patient dying from the effects of chloroform, immediately counteracts its influence, and returns the sufferer to life.

The jury in the case tried at Easton, in this State, in which certain persons were charged with extorting money from an old gentleman, by using a female to decoy him into a place of doubtful reputation, rendered a verdict of guilty. Dr. Field was found guilty on all counts, and Daniel Lachenour guilty on the third and sixth counts.

The 25th, 26th and the 27th days of October next, have been fixed by the United States Agricultural Society, for holding the first National Cattle Convention, in the city of Springfield, Clark county, Ohio. Six thousand dollars will be distributed in premiums for the best stock, of the various breeds of cattle subject to competi-

Written for the Daily Morning Post.

TO THALIA B.

BY FRANK BELMONT.

Let us love one another, in rapture and woe,
While life tide of existence continues to flow;
The "tale" of her life in my bosom is bright,
As it speeds on its course like a dream in the night,
But Love can enliven the gloomiest hours,
And throw in Time's pathway a mantle of flowers.

Let us love one another,—though clouding and gay
The rainbow of promise beams o'er us to-day,
To-morrow in anguish our spirits may mourn,
Hopes crushed are they blossomed, no more to return;
Pain follows enjoyment, like wave upon wave,
From the pulse's throe to its pause in the grave.

Let us love one another, while yet it is day,
Ere the mandate of Death shall have called us away;
Some fade in their spring-time, their first blooming years
Ere the brow hath been saddened by darkness and tears,
Some droop in their manhood—some silvered with age,
Sink calmly to rest from *Life's* turbulent stage.

Let us love one another and strive to forget,
Though wrongs we may suffer, though woes may be met;
The warm and true-hearted perchance may seem changed,
And the friend of our youth may be cold and estranged,
Yet cherish the thought from which never I'll move
That "the course of true love very seldom runs smooths."

PITTSBURGH, May 6th, 1854.

COOKING WITH GAS.—We saw, yesterday, an interesting experiment—baking a loaf of bread with gas. The idea of cooking with gas is nothing new—it is practised extensively; but those who have never seen it have no idea how easily the thing is managed, and can see in the principle how meals may not only be prepared, but how houses may be heated. A sheet-iron oven, something like what wives call a "summer bakery," is set upon a tripod, or three-legged stool, in the seat of which is placed a quantity of broken pummice-stone. An india rubber tube with a screw at one end, fastens to the gas-burner in the wall of any dwelling, and at the other end in the burner, which is lighted and placed beneath the pummice-stone. The flame rises between the interstices of the stones, is spread over the whole surface of the oven equally, and in about one hour, between the heat of the stones and the gas, the bread is thoroughly baked. It is the simplest and shortest mode of cooking imaginable. It is stated that it is the least expensive. On this point there was no evidence by the experiment that it is so. We should think it was not. Yet the improvements in the manufacture of gas, which has cheapened its cost so greatly, may reduce it to half its present price and even lower. In such an event we are not certain that gas would not be a very cheap article for cooking and, probably, for heating in summer, especially, it would be very convenient to cook with or use for other household purposes, as in ironing, where heat is not desirable. With a charcoal or stone coal fire at such times there is necessarily great waste, for the fire has to burn a long time to heat the oven for baking, and is usually left to burn out after the baking is over. With the gas there is scarcely any preparation needed, for it begins to act as soon as it begins to burn, and at the conclusion of the baking the expenditure of gas is over. Its safety is another recommendation.—*Ledger.*

A bright and interesting little girl about eight years of age, died in the village of Newark from convulsions brought on by jumping rope four hundred times in succession. The movement of the muscles of the limbs, as in jumping continued without ceasing forty-eight hours, until the sufferer was released from the painful exercise by death.

The announcement from Benton, that he would not receive any letters through the St. Louis post office, has stirred up the postmaster—Mr. Armstrong—of that place. A correspondent lately of the St. Louis Herald says: "I have heard it rumored in the street to day that Mr. Armstrong, the newly appointed postmaster, would not, on or after Monday next, receive in, or send from the post office, any of the bills of the Bank of the State of Missouri or any newspapers on the faces of them the likeness of Thomas Benton."

The St. Louis News states that legal proceedings are about to be instituted against the steamer Franklin Pierce for entering and settling upon government land without the proper formalities. With a large quantity of grain and freight, and several structures, it is reported that possession of five days of tracts of land, having the benefits of extensive water privileges, in the neighborhood of the mouth of Little Blue, on the Illinois, and also near the Backborn bar. The News says: We mention the probability of legal proceedings as a rumor merely; as to the fact of her squatting upon the land we have ample evidence.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.**—The startling cures of nervous diseases wrought by this marvel-working restorative has awakened the public mind from the apathy with which innumerable disappointments had accustomed it to regard whatever called "patent medicines." It is not too much to say, that scarcely a week passes without some incredible cure being made known, of such rapid relief to the feeble and suffering. Thousands of both sexes, whose nervous systems were utterly prostrate; some of whom were bed-ridden, and others merely tottering over the earth's surface, apparently broken in constitution and on the high road to the grave, have been restored, by two or three courses of the Elixir, to perfect health. Agent has the proofs and evidences in his hands, and is prepared at all times to exhibit them. The medicine only requires facts to sustain it. Ladies who for years had been suffering from the most complications of the peculiar ills entailed on them by the sex are well