THE PRESIDENCY.

GREAT SPEECH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS AT CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Boston Journal gives a full report of the speech made by Senator Douglas at Concord, New Hampshire, on the 21st of July. Mr. H. Carroll delivered the address of welcome, and Mr. Douglas responded as follows:

HIS OBJECT IN COMING NORTH.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE: You will receive my grateful thanks for the kind terms in which you have been pleased to welcome me to this occasion, and you will accept my grateful acknowledgments for the cordiality with which you have endorsed those sentiments of welcome. For the first time I visit the capital of your noble State. When I consented to make a brief trip through Vermont and New Hampshire, on my way from Newport, Rhode Island, I did not expect any public demonstration. My object was to make a quiet visit—a pilgrimage to the grave of my father and to the scenes of my childhood. But from the moment I trod the soil of Vermont I found I was welcomed by the population *en masse*. Men of all parties joined in the reception. It filled my heart with gratitude and rendered it impossible for me to discuss any of those political topics about which the sons of the pilgrims differed in opinion. I had supposed that when I left the borders of my native State, I would be welcomed only by a few friends as I passed along the road. Imagine my surprise at this vast assemblage—this imposing ensemblage, which exceeds in its magnificence and its grandeur anything that I have previously witnessed.

THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

From the bottom of my heart I thank you for this demonstration and your good will. You have been pleased, Mr. Chairman, to refer to the terms of approbation with which I spoke of the Lecompton Constitution. While I have ceased to discuss that question since it was finally decided by the people of Kansas, I will not refrain from a slight allusion to it now, lest my silence should be misconstrued by the audience. I did right that Lecompton Constitution with all the energy and with all the power that I could command. [A Good voice for you;" applause and cheers. Reluctant as I was to differ in opinion or action with the President—that I had used all my efforts to place in the executive chair, yet duty was paramount to any personal or private considerations. [Applause.] I stood pledged, as every Democrat in America stood pledged, by his vote for James Buchanan in 1856, to maintain the right of the people of every State and every Territory to form and regulate their own domestic institutions. ["That's so," and tumultuous applause.] In my opinion, the attempt to force upon an unwilling people a Constitution which they did not like, was not only a violation of the Democratic creed, but it was a violation of the American creed. It violated the Republican, and it violated the creed of every freeman. ["That's the talk! that's so!"] I did not oppose the Lecompton Constitution on the ground of its provisions in respect to African slavery. I held then, as I hold now, that if the people of Kansas wanted a slave State, they had a right to it. ["That's so!"] If, on the contrary, they didn't want slavery, no power on earth should force it upon them. [Applause, and cries of "That's it!"] I opposed the Lecompton Constitution because it was not the act and deed of the people of Kansas. It proposed that it should be referred back to the people of Kansas, with the alternative of voting for it or against it; and if a majority of all the legal voters of Kansas ratified it, then Kansas should be admitted into the Union with that Constitution; and if, on the contrary, a majority voted against it, the people of Kansas might proceed to make a new Constitution, with or without slavery, just as they pleased, and come into the Union with it. ["Good! good!" and "Put it, and permit me to say that I was rejoiced from the bottom of my heart when I saw every Republican in both houses of Congress voting for that proposition." [Laughter and cheers.]

MR. BUCHANAN'S MESSAGE.

I hold that the President has no more right to control the vote of a Senator than a Senator has to dictate to the President. ["That's a fact." The President told me that if I did not obey him and vote to force that Lecompton Constitution on the people of Kansas against their will, that he would take off the head of every friend I had in office. [Applause.] I told him in reply, that my friends were as dear to me as those of any other man could be to him; but that if I had a friend who was not willing to love his office rather than to degrade me into a tool of the Executive power, he did not deserve to be my friend. [Prolonged applause.] And there permit me to say, my fellow-citizens, that the great contest between the Executive and myself was this: He claimed the right to control the vote of a Senator, in opposition to the wishes of his constituents; I claimed that the representative of the people is independent, and should always act independently of Executive power. [Applause.] Whenever you permit the Executive to direct the representative how he shall vote, you convert the Republic into a despotism. What is the use of electing a Congress if the President has a right to tell the members how they are to vote? ["No need of it!"] There is an end of representative government whenever the Executive is permitted to use and abuse his power to control the action of the representative, against the wishes of his constituents and the dictates of his individual conscience. ["That's so!"] And in my opinion I was fighting a greater battle in Illinois in 1858 than the mere question who should be Senator. [Applause.] In my opinion the question submitted to the people of Illinois was whether or not their Senator should be the mere tool of Executive dictation. [They decided right!] Yes, they decided right, in opposition to an unholy alliance between the Republicans and the Administration office-holders. [Great applause.] It was hope when that Lecompton controversy had been settled by the votes of the people of Kansas against it, that the warfare of the Democratic party would cease, but instead of that the war was kept up, and now we find on the national theatre the same game being played that we witnessed in Illinois in 1858. ["That's true, every word of it."] And now you find the question submitted whether or not the Executive of this nation is to be permitted to dictate his successor in office.[" He can't do it"—applause.]

MR. BUCHANAN'S NEW ORLEANS MISSION.

It is said that Mr. Buchanan naturally feel mortified and wounded to have a man nominated by his own party in opposition to his own wishes [Shouts of derisive laughter.] Well, whether he feels mortified or not, it would have been well for him to have considered that when he became a candidate in 1856, in opposition to Gen. Pierce, who was then President and a candidate for reelection. ["That's so."] Suppose Gen. Pierce had then pursued the course which Mr. Buchanan is now pursuing—["He'ad'ing it now"]—that is, used the power and patronage which the Democratic party had placed in his hands for the purpose of defeating the nominee of that party; what would every Democrat in America have said of Frank Pierce if he had tried to divide and defeat his party merely out of mortification and chagrin at his not getting a renomination? [Applause.] Whatever would have been said of Gen. Pierce in such a contingency, must be said of James Buchanan now. ["That's so!" Applause.]

WHAT BUCHANAN WAS IN 1856.

I should not have referred to these things at this time, or during this canvass, but for the fact that the President of the United States has taken the stump, [laughter and applause,] and made a political harangue for the purpose of defeating and dividing the party that elected him. President ["That's so." "He can't do it."] What are the reasons assigned by the President for endeavoring to divide and break down the Democratic party? He does not assign the personal reason that he don't like the nominee. [Laughter.] But he puts it upon the ground that he didn't like the platform adopted by the party. ["Can't help it."] What is there in that platform to which James Buchanan was a right to take exception? It is the identical platform upon which James Buchanan was elected, and upon which he could not have been elected. ["That's it." There is not an honest man in all America that will deny that James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge, in 1856, were pledged to the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories. ["That's so."]

WHAT BRECKINRIDGE WAS IN 1856.

I made speeches from the same stand with John C. Breckinridge, in 1856, when he was advocating his own claims to the Vice Presidency, and heard him go to extreme lengths in favor of popular sovereignty in the Territories. And then, again, if I recollect aright, the Democrats of New Hampshire held a monster mass meeting at this capital, in March, 1856, previous to the nomination at Cincinnati, at which Howell Cobb and Joseph Lane and James L. Orr of South Carolina, made speeches. In every one of those speeches they advocated squatter sovereignty in its broadest sense. [Tumultuous applause.] I appeal to this audience if these facts are not true. ["That's so." "That's the gentleman says he has the speeches in his pocket. These speeches were written out by the speakers after they returned to Washington, and were published in pamphlet form by the National Democratic Committee, as a true exposition of Democratic principles. ["That's so—they were printed in the *Post*." "I received one from Mr. Bowlin." "I have *Post*, and every other Democratic paper in America, that had the space to spare for political speeches. In other words, I stand now where every Democrat in America advocating the right of the people, in every political community, to make their own laws and establish their own institutions to suit themselves, stood. [Tremendous applause.]

THE EAST AND THE WEST.

The speaker proceeded to elaborate the principle of popular sovereignty, and, as an illustration, said:

I am a native of New England—yet I left the land of my birth, the scenes of my childhood, the grave of my father, and went to the extreme Northwest. And yet New England is my native land. I love it because it is. Illinois is not your native land, and you do not love her, therefore, as I love New England. Hence I say I may believe that the people of the Northwest, who have emigrated from New England, Virginia, from the Carolinas, from any of the older states, remain loyal in their affections to the States from which they removed, but that they love still dearer the States where they have planted their wives and their children. And yet we say we are just as capable of self-government after we get there as we were before we started. And, with all due respect, we say we are quite as competent to govern ourselves as you are. I will give you a good reason for this belief. I think that the New Hampshire boy who removes West is just as capable of governing himself as his brother who stays at home. Look around your own neighborhood. A gentleman has two sons. One is a restless, energetic, and daring fellow; the other has a good nature, good disposition, and is a good fellow. Which one went West? and which one staid at home and lived with daddy and mamma? [Laughter and cheers, and cries of "Not the lazy one."] The bold and ambitious young fellow went to the prairie or the wilderness; carved out his own fortune, made his own farm, put up his own fences, and perhaps split his own rails [applause;] cultivated his own fields, erected his school-house and his church [Voice—"Made his own cabinet work," yes, made his own cabinet work, perhaps [laughter and applause,] and by that time Freedom, the wild boy had sown his wild oats—pretty well, and was as capable of self-government as the brother who remained at home with daddy and mamma. [Applause.] And, when is more, after he had made him a home and a farm, he came back, perhaps, to see the old people. And if he did, ten to one that he put his arm in the prettiest girl in the neighborhood and took her out West with him; thus not only taking away the smartest boy but the prettiest girl you had. [Applause, and "That's the way." "Now are you going to tell me that such people are not capable of self-government, because they happen to live in a Territory instead of a State?" "No!" "No!"]

"WHO'S YOUR OWN NEIGHBOR?"

After dwelling at length upon the various points here presented, the Senator adduced another illustration of his doctrine, and said:

Passing through Vergennes, in Vermont, the other day, a gentleman in the cars called my attention to an old piece of Continental money, and he said to me: "Do you notice these words—'Mind your own business?'" Another gentleman showed me an old Massachusetts coin, and on one side were the words: "Mind your own business." That was the language of our fathers in the Revolution. That is what our fathers said to the British Parliament when they endeavored to control our people in their local and domestic affairs, to tell the people what paper they should write on, and what they should do. That was what our fathers said to the British Government, "Hands off;" "Mind your own business." And in order that they might have it binding upon all succeeding generations, they placed the mottoes on their paper money and their coins, where their children might read it. [Applause.] We say now to Congress: "Mind your own business, and let Territories alone." [Applause.]

TIME WASTED IN CONGRESS.

I have a word more to say, and then I am done. I presume that many of you have business before Congress of some kind or other. If so, ask your Representative, when he comes home, what became of the bill. He will tell you he did the best he could, but it was lost for the want of time. [Applause, and "That's so." Congress lost the whole session in the discussion of the slavery question, and there was no time for the regular business of the session. You might be interested in the Pacific Railroad bill; another in the French Spoliation bill. And when you ask for them, you are told they were lost for want of time. Slavery occupied the whole time. Ask your Representatives why they didn't remodel the tariff so that the expenses of the Government might pay for itself, without borrowing twenty millions a year, and they will tell you the bill was lost for want of time. Ask them why they didn't pass the Pacific Railroad bill, and at the same time remind them that Fillmore was pledged to it, Fremont was pledged to it, and Buchanan was pledged to it; and yet with a majority of the candidates pledged to this measure, they could not get a majority in Congress. Ask them why, and they will answer, "Lost for want of time." The negro question takes up all the time, and there is no time left to attend to the material interests of the country. ["The interests of white folks?"] Yes, the interests of white folks. In my opinion, this Government is the white man's Government. ["That's so."] It was made by white men for the benefit of white men. ["Good."] And I think that white men have a right to a small portion of the time, at least, to attend to their business. [Laughter and applause.] Now, you will never have appropriate legislation on these questions—and I am not discussing what that legislation should be—until you banish the negro question from the halls of Congress. Let us banish it from Congress forever. Remand it to the people of the Territories who are interested in it. Let them do as they please, and there will be no controversy between the different sections of the country; maintain the doctrine of non-intervention, and all will be peace and harmony.

AN ELOQUENT PLEA FOR NATIONAL HARMONY.

Why cannot we be harmonious now as in former times? You will remember that in the Revolutionary time Northern armies were commanded by a Southern general, and southern armies were commanded by a Northern general. On every battle-field Southern and Northern men stood shoulder to shoulder, in order that they might transmit a common inheritance to their children. Why cannot we live in peace? These questions come home to us in the Northwest more forcibly than they do to you. Go to the plains of the West, and there you will find a Yankee farmer with a Southern wife. They have children, and when they go to visit the graves of their fathers and their ancestors, they have to go to Virginia as well as to Vermont. Each boy has a Southern interest as well as a Northern; and he don't like to hear curses hurled at the lands of their parents and grandparents. And when you come to talk about a dissolution of the Union, we tell you "No, never!" We furnish the water that flows down the Mississippi, as well as that good from the lakes down the St. Lawrence. We intend to follow that water wherever it goes, until it mingles with the broad seas. [Applause.] We have the ties of marriage and the ties of blood binding us together. When you tell us this Union must be dissolved, we say "Never, never!" We say never, for the reason that we never intend to travel into a foreign country to obtain a passport, and have it *viséd* by a consul when we go to visit the graves of our fathers. Hence there is not a man on the frontier who does not love this glorious Union. And because we do love the Union, we mean never to do an act that may create alienation of one portion of the people from the other. You can only preserve the Union by preserving peace and concord among the different sections. Remember that one tie after another has been severed. This fell spirit of sectional strife has invaded the holy sanctuary, and has divided the church into the churches North, and the churches South. This fell spirit of sectional strife has separated the brethren at the communion-table. And when you find a spirit of strife so deadly that it can sever the social tie, the religious tie, and the political tie, what is your Constitution worth when you have the people enemies who live under it? You must preserve the love of this people together if you expect to maintain the Union. You can only bind them together by fidelity and justice, upon which the whole system of government rests.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

I feel that I have done injustice to you as well as to myself. [Cries of "Go on, go on."] No, I am not going on. I have done more talking to-day than I expected that I was going to speak. I expected that I was going to pass quietly through your State, but at every political station my friends have literally overwhelmed me with kindness, and it was not in my heart to refuse to speak to them. I made no political speeches, because I was welcomed by men of all political parties, and it was never in my heart to say an unkind thing to those who were kind to me. To-day I have only touched upon these political topics because your chairman, who introduced me, invited my special attention to them. I don't intend, as a general thing, to enter into the political discussions of this year. It is the first time in twenty-seven years that I have looked on upon a political fight without taking a hand in it. [Applause.] I am now enjoying a holiday, visiting the watering places for the first time, taking a little recreation, and, as it seems, speaking a little just for exercise. [Laughter.] But, gentlemen, I must again, seriously and with profound gratitude, express to you my thanks for the manner in which you received me this day. It certainly is a magnificent and imposing demonstration—one that I feel that I have a right to be proud of, one that does credit and honor to you that have got it up. I do not accept it as a personal tribute to myself. I believe, and I am rejoiced to believe, that it is intended as a forcible manner of expressing your disapproval to those political principles with which my public life has been identified.

In the evening, Mr. Douglas was entertained at the house of Mr. Oliver L. Sanborn, where Mrs. Douglas received a few friends. Mr. Douglas also took some thousands of his friends by the hand in the City Hall, and when the time arrived for the close of the exhibition, he made a few remarks expressive of his gratitude. Military bands perambulated the town during the evening, some displays of fire-works were made, and Concord has scarcely yet (12 o'clock midnight) become quiet as usual.

FULTON street, New York, is to be repayed with the Belgian pavement.

The German Sunday papers of New York publish about 15,000 copies.

It is said that rattlesnakes are quite plentiful in the woods in South Jersey, several of them having been recently captured.

The surplus wheat crop of Wisconsin is estimated to be worth from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars.

During the past financial year, the English Exchequer obtained "conscience money" to the amount of £16,488.

The Mobile *Mercury* says that the story of the landing of native Africans near that city is all a hoax. The report was gotten up by some wags in that city for the purpose of exciting the ire of the Abolitionists.

Destruction of Bad Liquor.—The Mayor and aldermen, says the Bangor *Whig*, on Thursday last ordered the destruction of eleven parcels of bad liquor, which had been seized by the city marshal, and decreed forfeited by the court.

A Shark Bites a Boy's Toe off in the East River.—Mr. Duke, who resides in North Second street, near Third street, says that on Wednesday evening, while his son, Jerry Duke, was bathing in the East River, at the foot of North Eleventh street, at some distance from the shore, he was nibbled at by a shark, but he succeeded in escaping with the loss only of about one-half of one of his great toes.—*Times.*

IMPORTATIONS.

[Reported for The Press.]

CIENFUEGOS—Brig Tiberias, Lecoq—588 hhds 115 tcs sugar Stewart, Carson & Co; 3 hhds 2 bbls 2 bxs sugar Wm Cramp & Sons; 1 cases cigars order.

BARBADOES—Brig Rose, Moore—49 hhds 11 tcs 12 bbls sugar 29 puncheons 40 bbls molasses 26 half bbls arrowroot A E Outerbridge.

HAVANA—Schr Justice, Sheldon—247 boxes sugar Stewart, Carson & Co.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE N. TATHAM, T. WETHERILL, JR., ROBERT S. RED. } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship Westmoreland, Dean.....Liverpool, soon
Bark White Wings, Baling.....Laguayra, soon
Bark St James, Cruse.....Rio de Janeiro, soon
Bark Cordelia, Farrell.....Barbadoes, soon
Bark Leighton, Smith.....Rio de Janeiro, soon
Brig Ella Reed, Tees.....St Jago de Cuba, soon
Brig Princeton, Wells.....Remedios, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4, 1860.

SUN RISES.....5 0—SUN SETS.....7 0
HIGH WATER.....3 36

ARRIVED.

Steamship Delaware, Cannon, from New York, via Cape May, 6¾ hours, with mdse and passengers to Jas Hand.

Brig Tiberias, Lecoq, 19 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to Stewart, Carson & Co. 21st ult, lat 23 30, during a gale from the eastward, carried away head of mainmast, split sails, &c.

Brig Hope, Moore, from Barbadoes 19th ult, with sugar, molasses, and arrow root to A E Outerbridge.

Schr Justice, Sheldon, 11 days from Havana, with sugar to Stewart, Carson & Co.

Schr Chas Colfax, Tomlin, 4 days from Norwich, with mdse to Wain, Leaming & Co.

Schr Alida, Tribble, 3 days from New York, with mdse to captain.

Schr B S Ashmead, Young, 6 days from Norwich, in ballast to Carson & Co.

Schr Richard Sorelin, Ireland, 3 days from Fall River, in ballast to Cateen & Co.

Schr C Brewster, Linnam, 8 days from Portland, with mdse to E A Souder & Co.

Schr Hope, Parsons, 4 days from Salisbury, Md, with lbr to J W Bacon.

Schr Telegraph, Conner, 1 day from Smyrna, Del, wheat to Jas Barratt & Son.

Schr G E Lockman, (new) Endicott, from Egg Harbor.

Schr R Warwick, Shropshire, from Lynn.

Schr Amelia, Rockill, from Providence.

Schr R H Daily, Stearns from Providence.

Schr E Chester, Bowen, from Providence.

Schr Henry May, Hoover, from Boston.

Schr R W Dillon, Pierce, from Boston.

Schr R W Wilson, Davis, from Boston.

Schr J Frambes, Hickman, from Boston.

Schr J Cadwalader, Clayton, from Boston.

Schr Geo Edward, Weeks, from Boston.

Schr R Knight, Endicott, from Boston.

Steamer Sarah Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W M Baird & Co.

Slp John McMakin, Marshall, 10 hours from Lewes, Del, with mdse, &c, to captain.

Steamtug J F Starr, Thomas, 8 hours from Cape May, towing towed up brig Tiberias. On Thursday, off the Capes of the Brown, spoke Dutch sailor Maid, from Rotterdam.

CLEARED:

Steamship Boston, Crocker, New York, via Cape May, Jas Allen.

Steamship Virginia, Kelly, Norfolk and Richmond, T Webster, Jr.

Schr A M Barnett, Bartlett, Cienfuegos, Maderia & Cabeda.

Schr Amelia, Rockill, Providence, B Milner & Co.

Schr R Warwick, Shropshire, Lynn, do

Schr E Chester, Bowen, Newport, R Rothermel & Co.

Schr R Knight, Endicott, Roxbury, Van Dusen, Norton & Co.

Schr S E Lockman, Endicott, Boston, do

Schr John Cadwalader, Clayton, Boston, do

Schr H May, Hoover, Boston, L Audenried & Co.

Schr R H Daily, Stearns, Providence, do

Schr R W Wilson, Davis, Boston, Tyler, Stone & Co.

Schr J Frambes, Hickman, Boston, Blakiston & Cox.

Schr J O Brooks, Graffam, Portland, G A Heckscher & Co.

Schr S B Ashmead, Young, Norwich, R R Corson & Co

Schr H Gaw, Lee, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.

Barge Atlantic, Conomy, Brooklyn, L Rothermel & Co

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Aug. 4, 7 A. M.

The packet ship Tonawanda from Liverpool, is now going in. Wind southeast.

Yours, THOS. B. HUGHES.

MEMORANDA

Ship Victoria Reed, Preble, cleared at Calcutta June 6 for Philadelphia.

Ship Tuscarora, Dunlevy, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 12th ult, 13 miles N E of Turkar.

Ship Neptune's Car, Sprague, at Callao 1st July from San Francisco, was chartered for Hampton Roads at $18, gold.

Ship Union, Small, for Boston, sailed from Calcutta 13th June.

Ship Gleamerden, Bennett, sailed from Calcutta 19th June for New Orleans.

Bark Tremont, Baker, hence, arrived at Boston 2d inst.

Bark Annie Grant, Heath, hence, arrived at London 18th ult.

Brig Geo Downes, Tamerson, hence, was discharging at Nassau, Pr, 13th ult.

Brig R C Wright, Hayne, cleared at Baltimore 2d inst for Rio de Janeiro.

Schr Black Squall, Day, hence, arrived at Newbern, N C, 30th ult.

Schrs Isaac Rich, Crowell, Frank Herbert, Parker, A Tirrell, Higgins, Snow Flake, Weaver, and M Standish, Atwood, hence, arrived at Boston 31st ult.

Schr John Lancaster, Willetts, cleared at New London 1st inst, for Delaware City.

Schr West Wind, Gilman, from Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 1st inst.

Schr Jos M Houston, Russell, at Portland 1st instant from Cardenas.

Schrs Albert Pharo, and Isle of Pines, French, hence, arrived at Providence 1st inst.

Schr Water Witch, Tyler, sailed from Providence 1st inst, for Philadelphia.

Schrs H Willetts, Crapmer, and Jos Porter, Yates, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 1st inst.

Schr Anna M Edwards, Edwards, from Woodbridge, N J, at Boston 1st inst.

Schr Sarah Mills, Dayton, for Philadelphia or Baltimore, sailed from Providence 1st inst.

Steamer Delaware, Grumley, sailed from Hartford 2d inst. for Philadelphia.

PREPARED GLUE.

A DOG STORY!

WE ADVERTISE TO-DAY A NEW STYLE OF GLUE, which must be needed in every house. This is reported to be the identical Glue with which the man glued the dog together after he (the dog—not the man) *had split himself in two halves by running against* a sharp post while in pursuit of a rabbit. It is related of this unfortunate dog, that he was stuck together with two legs up and two down, and remained so for the rest of his life; albeit he was a more durable dog than before this slight accident, because while he was running on two legs the other two were resting, and he had only to flop over on the rested legs, and go ahead afresh. This only shows that care should be taken in sticking things together when you have good Glue to work with.—[Zanesville Aurora.

BARBARISM AND CIVILIZATION.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.—The extraordinary demand for this indispensable household article makes it proper that we should again recur to it. It has already become a great institution, and from its excellence and reliable character must hereafter be considered one of the necessities in our domestic economy. It is truly a labor, time, and money-saving device, adapted to the kitchen, the parlor, the library, the office, the school room, the manufactory, and on ship board. We have used it for mending shoes and gloves, and it is available to an extent almost inconceivable in making repairs about the house. The importance of Glue, historically considered, may not be uninteresting. It marks a distinct line between barbarism and civilization in the means of constructing furniture and household wares of comfort and luxury. It superseded the nail, the bolt, and the ruder fastenings of the rough constructions of a barbarous and semi-civilized period. Considered from this stand-point, Glue must take rank among the few simple articles that distinctively stand as universal landmarks of advancement, civilization, and refinement among men. We look upon Mr. Spalding's Prepared Glue as a pillar in the household estate. May his shadow never be less.—[Rahway Register and American.

A GENERAL SMASH-UP.

PREPARED GLUE—Little conveniences for general family use are often of more value than what are called "great inventions." There is no housekeeper that has not been often annoyed by squeaky, rickety chairs, sofas, tables, etc., which have become so by the joints where they are put together becoming shrunken and loose, and so long as furniture is left in this condition of the mucous membrane of the intestines, colonic affections, or *lienteria*, attended with phosphatic sediment, the best remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, as being more solvent and less apt to continued use to disorder the stomach, in febrile diseases, is the mucous membrane, and a refrigerant to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In all such cases—in those forms of dyspepsia connected with an irritable state of the mucous membrane of the intestines, as *Fluid and Compound Cholera*, which can be applied to the affected parts by any person of ordinary skill, with much less trouble than sending the article to a cabinet-maker, to say nothing of the saving of the expense. The kind we use is labeled "Spalding's Celebrated Prepared Glue—useful in every family," and as we have found it a valuable addition to our cabinet of "little conveniences," we fully concur in the sentiment of the label.—[Daily Tribune.

COHESIVE AS A CABLE.

Familiar in use as "household words," Spalding is identified with glue as closely as Herschel with astronomy, or Franklin with the stove that bears his name. The reason is obvious—Spalding has succeeded in furnishing a glue all ready for work, requiring no more attention than the laying on of paint with a brush, and which is cohesive as a cable; nothing, in fact, ever gets away from it where it once sticks. All honor, therefore, and a universal demand for Spalding's Prepared Glue.—[New York.

PRENTICE SAYS:

A gentleman met us yesterday, and said: "On your recommendation I bought a bottle of SPALDING'S GLUE, and never got so stuck in my life!" We looked astonished and replied: "Why, we have tried it in our family, and all the members say it is an admirable invention." Our friend turned on his heel, laughing, "Why, you are stuck too! I said nothing against the Glue; I intended to pay it the best compliment I could, for I never saw anything as adhesive before."—[Louisville Journal.

A GENERAL SMASH-UP.

DYSPEPSIA REMEDY.

Dr. DARIUS HAM'S AROMATIC INVIGORATING SPIRIT.

This Medicine has been used by the public for six years with increasing favor. It is recommended to Cure Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Heart-Burn, Colic Pains, Wind in the Stomach, or Pains in the Bowels, Headache, Drowsiness, Kidney Complaints, Low Spirits, Delirium Tremens, and Intemperance.

It Stimulates, Exhilarates, Invigorates, but WILL NOT INTOXICATE OR STUPEFY.

As a Medicine it is quick and effectual, curing the most aggravated cases of Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, and all other derangements of the Stomach and Bowels in a speedy manner.

It will instantly revive the most melancholy and drooping spirits, and restore the weak, nervous, and sickly to health, strength, and vigor.

Persons who from the injudicious use of liquors, have become dejected, and their nervous systems shattered, constitutions broken down, and subject to that horrible curse to humanity, Delirium Tremens, will, almost immediately, feel the happy and healthy invigorating efficacy of Dr. Ham's Invigorating Spirit.

DOSE.—One wine glass full as often as necessary. One dose will remove all Bad Spirits. One dose will cure Heart-burn. Three doses will cure Indigestion. One dose will give you a Good Appetite. One dose will relieve the most severe pains of Dyspepsia. One dose will remove the distressing and disagreeable effects of Wind or Flatulence, and as soon as the stomach receives the invigorating Spirit, the distressing load and all painful feelings will be removed.

Persons who have been troubled with distressing pains of Colic, either in the stomach or bowels.

A few doses will remove all obstructions in the Kidney, Bladder, or Urinary Organs.

Persons who are seriously afflicted with any Kidney Complaints are assured of speedy relief by a dose or two, and a radical cure for the use of one or two bottles.

NIGHTLY DISSIPATION.

Persons who, from dissipating too much over night, and feel the effects of the intoxicating cup in violent headaches, sickness at stomach, weakness, giddiness, &c., will find one dose will remove all bad feelings.

Ladies of weak and sickly constitutions should take the Invigorating Spirit three times a day; it will make them strong, healthy, and happy, remove all obstructions and irregularities from the menstrual organs, and restore the bloom of health and beauty to the careworn face.

During pregnancy it will be found an invaluable medicine to remove disagreeable sensations at the stomach, and to invigorate the system, and prepare for, and lighten a circuit of about fifty hours, the medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined testimonials. They contain a very large amount of *Sulphate of Soda, Sulphate of Lime, and Sulphate of Magnesia, Sulphate of Iron.* The great medicinal virtues possessed by these waters depend very largely upon the presence of the latter ingredient, of which, of these curative substances.

Remedies for cases of disease, especially those resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use.

Cases of skin diseases—even in confirmed *leprosy*—the waters have been signally successful.

Opinions of medical and scientific gentlemen are given in the pamphlets. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters: Prof. Emmons, T. Romeyn Beck, M. D., of Albany, Alexander Hamilton, M. D., of Albany, Edward Spring, M. D., of New York; Dr. B. Campbell, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. J. S. Shuler, of Lockport, N. Y. They recommend, *Dr. Spring refers to a case of chronic diarrhea of several years' standing, which was cured by the use of the water.* Dr. Beck says, "I am satisfied from my own observation of its effects as a medicinal agent." Dr. Campbell says, "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."

Dr. S. P. White read a paper on the subject of these Waters, before the Medical Society of Albany, in the city of New York, in which he states that the Waters possess decidedly tonic, refrigerant, and astringent properties; and that in cases of disease to which they are more particularly adapted, are chronic affections of the *digestive* and *urinary organs*, and some of the *cutaneous diseases*; *chronic dyspepsia*; *chronic diarrhea*; *chronic dysentery*; *chronic diuresis*; *chronic cystitis*; *diabetes*; *cases of passive hemorrhage, such as Purpura hemorrhagica*, and the colliquative sweats of Typhoid Fever. The Water may also be often used with advantage, he says, in cases of *low typhoid fevers*; in convalescent fevers, and in those cases where there is no petite and promote digestion; in diarrhœa, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines; in *colonic affections, or lienteria*, attended with phosphatic sediment, and where a remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, as being more solvent and less apt to continued use to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases, in which the system requires a refrigerant to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In all such cases—in those forms of dyspepsia connected with an irritable state of the mucous membrane of the intestines, it will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In cases of *Colica pictonum*, and other injurious complaints, the action of Sulphate of Iron, taken as a tonic, will prove to be an admirable antidote. In *chronic pharyngitis, laryngitis, chronic mucous catarrh, and chronic ophthalmia* (extensively used as a gargle in *ulcerated sore throats*, in cases of salivation, and in *leucorrhœa and gleet*; and also in *piles*, when taken internally, a wine glassful of the Water, diluted, taken three times a day, is sufficient for an adult.

Other testimonials from physicians, and other respectable individuals, may be seen on application to the Agents.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

No Water genuine unless procured from

H. W. BOSWICK, *Sole Agent*,
No. 574 BROADWAY, New York.

For Sale at the following Agencies:

FREDERICK BROWN'S Drug and Chemical Store, Northeast corner of FIFTH and CHESTNUT Streets.

Also for sale at FREDERICK BROWN, Jr.'s, Drug and Chemical Store, Continental Hotel, corner of NINTH and CHESTNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

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ALL PAINS

are instantly relieved of inflammation, by a timely application of the *Magical Pain Extractor*, and the pain, anguish, and application of this *marvellous Medicine*, and the flesh is renewed as if by a charm, without a scar.

THE FRIEND OF THE NURSERY.

Children are frequently sufferers from external injuries, especially from *Scalds and Contusions*; the mother should have this invaluable remedy at her command, it heals and removes the pain instantly on hand, it heals and removes the pain instantly on hand, it heals and removes the pain instantly on hand