



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1855.

On Thursday last, a man named WILLIAM HAYS, was found dead, near the residence of Frederick Fable, on the public road leading from this place to Bartonville. The following facts, in relation to this sad affair, were elicited, upon an examination by SILAS L. DRAKE, Esq. The deceased, who was a foreman, in the employ of H. S. Wells & Co. upon the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at Dug Hill, in this County, had been to Belvidere, N. J. on business, and when he reached this place, on his return home, complained of being unwell, and after a few hours rest left for home, and was found as above stated. The deceased had with him when found, a watch, revolver, and \$640 02. He leaves a wife and six children to mourn his loss.

The Hon. GEORGE R. BARRETT, arrived in town yesterday, and will leave to-morrow. He looks well, and is surrounded by a host of warm friends. We learn that his name will be presented to the people of this district, as a candidate for President Judge.

The Whig State Central Committee met in Philadelphia, on Tuesday of last week, and resolved to call a Whig State Convention, to be held on the 11th of September, at Harrisburg.

Flour Going a Begging. At Wellsburg, Ohio, last week, a lot of flour was offered at seven dollars a barrel, for which the holder had refused ten dollars a few weeks ago. The flour would not bring the seven dollars, and was left on commission for want of a purchaser.

EPA National Convention of Colored Men is called to assemble in Philadelphia, on the 10th of October next, to further the education, progress and elevation of their race. A Convention of the kind was held at Rochester, in 1853, and the one this year is to review the field of operation, see what has been done, and what remains to be done. This movement looks to the acquisition of complete political and social rights, and the encouragement of mechanical, artistic, and agricultural skill among the colored people.

A very important discovery has just been made by M. Petit, of Lyons, of a means of impregnating silk, by a chemical process, with gold, silver, brass or iron, so that it can be woven with perfect flexibility, and thus form, as it were, stuffs of these metals. The invention has been secured by patent, and will be worked by a company of capitalists. Permission has been given to place a specimen in the Universal Exhibition. It is said that the price of this new material will not be high.

Removal of Governor Reeder. By the following Telegraphic Despatch, it will be seen that the guillotine has done its work, and dough-facism is triumphant over public sentiment:

Washington, July 29.—The President has appointed John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, Governor of Kansas vice A. H. Reeder, removed. Dawson was an effective member of the last Congress, voted for the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and was a strenuous advocate of giving homesteads to actual settlers; at each session he introduced a bill for that purpose, which passed the House, but failed in the Senate.

Apples are exceedingly abundant in the Philadelphia market. Prime ripe apples sold on Saturday last, for 37 1/2 cts. per basket.

Later from Havana. Charleston, July 28.—The steamship Isabel arrived to-day from Havana, bringing dates to the 24th inst.

The cholera was raging at Havana, and numerous deaths had occurred among the military. Several citizens had also died, and great alarm prevailed.

Yellow Fever. Norfolk, Va., July 31.—The yellow fever continues its ravages in this city.—There are 20 cases to-day and four deaths. In Portsmouth, 68 cases and twenty-six deaths. There is great excitement in the community. The infected districts have been fenced in and the occupants removed.

The U. S. frigate Potomac, sailed on Saturday. The Constellation dropped down to the naval anchorage yesterday.

Singular Suicide. On Sunday afternoon last, says the Doylestown Democrat, Joseph Carver, a wealthy and respectable citizen of Solebury township, Bucks Co., committed suicide by hanging himself to a hay rack in his barn. The dreadful deed was committed about two o'clock, with a very small cord. He has no wife or children living, and has been in much trouble for some time about his temporal affairs, being weighed down with the belief that he would come to want. It is said that he has had several thousand dollars about his premises for some time, being fearful of losing it, if he should loan it out upon interest.

Programme of the Examination and Exhibition of the Upper Department of the Stroudsburg Free Union School. August 2d and 3d.—Thursday Morning. Arithmetic. Algebra. Geometry. Afternoon. Constitution of the U. States. How Michael Fagan cured his pigo. Danil C. Staples.

Dialogue—Choice of Seasons. Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter, To-morrow, Destruction of Sennacherib's host, Washington, Appeal to the Hungarians, A word in kindness, Give a trifle, Play and Study, Dialogue.—Story Reading, Thermopylae, The sea of life, Dialogue—about laughter, Friday Morning. Reading. Spelling, Grammar. Afternoon. Mental Arithmetic. Famine in Ireland, Close of term, Every one can do some good, Rules of school, Death of Leonidas, A lost day, Things that I love, The Tempest, The richman and the poor man, The Old Bachelor sale, The Idle Boy, The River, Star in the West, Dialogue, Valectory, Friday Evening. Opening address, The light of science, The school for me, New England's dead, Merchant's Career, Dialogue.—The Volunteers. SONG—Come, come away.

Speech of John Adams, Human Life, The Sleepers, The march of mind, The Frenchman and the rats, SONG—The Academy Bell. Public opinion and the sword, Maternal Love, Elijah's Interview, Epitaph on Washington, Rhyme of the Rail, SONG—Long live America. Apostrophe to Washington, Onward, The Modern Belle, The clock on the stairs, Dialogue.—The student ponderwel (a Student) Grabbal (a miser) Swagger (a gentleman at large) Van Koot (an ignorant dutchman) Steepletop (a young man of pretensions) Sober-sense (an intelligent farmer), Noisy-breath (a garrulous politician), O'Mulligan (an Irish servant), SONG—School Days. Landing of the Pilgrims, Theo. C. Hammon. Speech at a debating society. Question—which is the greater evil a scolding wife or a smoky chimney? Affirmative, Davis J. Walton. Closing address, Adam Overfield, jr.

Exercises in the morning and afternoon at the Academy, commence at 8 1/2 and 4 of 2 o'clock. Admittance free. In the evening at the Court House, at precisely 8. Admittance 12 1/2 cents. The proceeds will be devoted to purchasing books for their library.

Personal Matters. Ex-Governor David R. Porter has written a letter, which appears in the last Pennsylvania Patriot, in which he takes strong ground against the legality of the proposed election of a United States Senator, on the first Monday of October, to which period the Convention adjourned.

Sickness at Havre-de-Grace. Disease of a violent character has broken out at Havre-de-Grace, Md., within a day or two past, and several cases have proved fatal. The following persons are said to have died:—Miss Viola Bradberry, daughter of Mr. John Bradberry, the operator of the magnetic telegraph at that place, aged 15 years; W. Pennington's child; Mrs. Blaney and child; J. Mitchell; Mrs. Pickett, (of Baltimore, it is said); and P. Donnell's boy. The deaths of only three of the parties—Mrs. Pickett, J. Mitchell, and Miss V. Bradberry—are attributable entire to the disease, which is represented as a violent dysentery.—The others had been sick or unwell for several days.

'NO ACCOUNTING FOR TASTES'—Among the marriages recorded at the City Register's office, in Boston, Mass., within a few days, is that of a colored man of 40, to a white girl of 19.

Great Mortality among the Fishes.—The Indianapolis Sentinel says that for miles in the waters of the Beech Fork of Salt River, Kentucky, the fish are dying by thousands. The shores are covered with their dead bodies to such a degree that the atmosphere is loaded with an offensive smell. The hogs have been turned loose to feed upon them. No reason can be given for this fatality. Every kind of fish ever seen in that region, with the single exception of the cat fish, has been found killed.

Destructive Freshet in New Scotland.—Three Dams carried away.—Narrow Escapes. [From the Albany Journal, July 28] The recent heavy rains had swollen the creek at Clarksville, about fourteen miles from this city, much beyond its usual size; and Bennett's mill dam, about two miles above the village, gave way. The stream came rushing down, carrying devastation in its train. It destroyed Jones' sawmill which stood a short distance below, and that dam also giving way before it, new volume was added to the torrent. It then swept towards Clarksville spreading over the fields, prostrating grain and sweeping away outbuildings. Temporarily checked by the Turnpike bridge, it dashed up against the gate house, swept away part of it, and swung the remainder round on its foundation. The gatekeeper's wife and children were in the house at the time, and were rescued with some difficulty from the upper windows.

The flood then rushed down into Clarksville, and entered the heart of the village like a wall ten feet high, surmounted by saw logs, tons of hay, grain and other matter. It knocked the stone foundation out from under G. Long's house, and injured several others, and dashed completely over the roof of Simmons' blacksmith shop. A woman in the house adjoining, seeing it coming, had barely time to run up stairs, leaving the outer door open, through which the water entered the house and swept the furniture before it. The heavy boulders of a stone fence were carried off by it like so many feathers, and a garden had the soil and everything growing on it completely washed out of the rock on which it rested. Bennett's grist mill dam in the village, withstood the pressure a short time, and then gave away, which probably saved the mill itself. Then with again renewed force it swept off two bridges and tore away much of the plank road. Many persons narrowly escaped drowning, while others, who saw them, and even within a stone's throw, were unable to reach or assist them. What damage the water did below the third dam we do not learn, but probably this was the worst for it. The loss is estimated to be at least \$20,000.

Regulations at the Mint. PURCHASE OF SILVER.—The Director of the Philadelphia Mint gives notice, in consequence of the present accumulation of silver coin at the Mint, that from and after the first day of August next, and until further notice, the purchase of silver for coinage will be paid for in silver coins only, and not in gold. The Ledger says: The silver offered for purchase will be weighed, melted, and assayed as usual, and the standard weight determined therefrom in ounces troy to the hundredth part of the ounce, and will be paid for (as at present) at the rate of one dollar twenty-two and a half cents per standard ounce. The receipt given at the first weighing must be presented by the seller or his order, and usually payment may be expected on the day following the date of receipt or the second day following. For the information of bullion dealers, country banks, &c., it may be stated, that, according to the above rate of purchase, the yielding of various classes of coin or bullion will be about as follows:

Five franc pieces	99 cents
Mexican and South American dollars	106 1/2 "
Old Spanish dollars	105 "
Revolutionary or 'hammered' dollars	101 "
Half dollars, U. S., coined before 1837	52 1/2 "
The same since 1837 to 1853	52 1/2 "
Quarter dollars are proportionally less productive of premium, while dimes and half dimes coined before 1837 have lost rather more by wear on an average than the premium would make up. Those coined since 1837 to 1853 will average a premium of 3/4 per cent. on their nominal value.	
German, Swedish, Danish, and Norwegian crowns	111 cents
Old French crowns	114 "
German florins	41 1/2 "
Prussian and Hanoverian halers	72 "
American plate, 120 to 122 cents per ounce.	
Genuine British plate, 125 cents per ounce.	

These regulations will take effect at the branch of the Mint at New Orleans when the purchase of silver is resumed at that institution, of which notice will be given by the Superintendent. At San Francisco the purchases may be paid for in gold or silver, at the option of the Superintendent thereof, until a sufficient supply of silver bullion is received to meet the public demand for silver coin at that institution.

A FORMIDABLE BODY.—We learn from the Pennsylvaniaist that the Liquor Dealers' League for the State of Pennsylvania now number about twenty thousand members, and are thoroughly organizing in the interior of the State with great energy and rapidity, their object being a concert of action, to protect themselves and their interests, by legal, pecuniary and political process, against legislation upon the prohibitory question.

A Novel Law Suit has been commenced against the city of Boston, by the friends of Mr. Albert Stoughton, who was killed by being thrown from his horse, in consequence of fire crackers thrown into the street by boys. They allege that as the crackers were fired in violation of the law, the city is responsible for the mischief which occurred from a neglect of employing the proper means to see the ordinances enforced.

The latest estimates of the population of the world make it eleven hundred and fifty millions, viz.—Pagans, 676,000,000; Christians, 320,000,000; Mohammedans, 140,000,000; and Jews, 14,000,000. Of Christians, the Church of Rome numbers 170,000,000; the Greek and Eastern churches, 60,000,000; and Protestants, 90,000,000.

Execution of David Stoddard for the Murder of his Wife.—His Confession. This wretched man, whose crime was the result of intemperance, was hung at Rock Island, Illinois, July 13. The Rock Island Gazette says: Upon arriving at the gallows, which was erected in a gentle ravine outside the limits of the city, we found present a crowd of fully 10,000 people gathered upon the rising ground in the immediate vicinity, and crowding down to the very foot of the gallows in a dense and swaying mass, so that the Rock Island Guards with difficulty finally succeeded in clearing a circle around the scaffold. The criminal, dressed in a light suit of summer clothing, with his arms pinioned, was assisted out of the omnibus and up the stairs of the scaffold by the officers of justice and several ministers, and also by a brother of Stoddard, who had come all the way from Peoria in order to be with him in his last moments. Rev. Mr. Morse, by request of the prisoner, proceeded to speak to the multitude for him as follows: He began by saying that, fourteen years ago, Stoddard and his wife were both professed Christians and members of the church, and lived together happily and in peace with themselves, God, and the world. But he had been charged by the criminal particularly to state that the cause of the breaking of this peace was intemperance. He began to drink by little and little, until his home became a raging hell, and he himself a demon of evil passions which he found it impossible to control. Under such circumstances it was that his family became broken up, and were wanderers and outcasts with himself upon the face of the earth. He said further, that he had been requested by the prisoner to state, that he had no particular confession to make in regard to the crime of killing his wife, at that time, leaving the question of his guilt to be settled by the public—that the Court, the Jury, and the Sheriff and his officers, were blameless, and that he had not a word of accusation to bring against any of them.

After he had taken his seat, Stoddard was again assisted to rise. He proclaimed in a loud and emphatic voice, that what Mr. Morse had stated was true—that he owed all his crimes and misfortunes to the curse of intemperance—that he forgave every one and was ready to die—that he feared not the terrible death before him so much as the eyes of the people now fixed upon him. He warned young men against the beginning of crime, which was a use of the intoxicating glass, if they would avoid the miserable life he had led for the past five years, and perhaps its dreadful end. "Remember," said he, "remember my dying words—and FLEE FLEE THE WRATH TO COME!" After a short address from another clergyman, Stoddard again arose and said, that his time upon earth was now short—that he was addressing the world now for the last time. He then confessed to the crime of killing his wife, adding, "I did the deed, but many wrong stories have been told about it. I did it in a moment of passion. I was often so tempted before that I could scarcely keep my hands off her. I am now ready to die."

After this, as a general leave-taking of all present on the scaffold, and kissing his weeping brother, the prisoner stepped on the drop. The fatal noose was adjusted around his neck, and the cap drawn over his face by the Sheriff, assisted by his deputy. He then commenced singing the words, "I'm going home," which he repeated twice, and the drop fell at ten minutes after one o'clock. He struggled but little, and in seven minutes had ceased to live. After hanging twenty minutes, his body was taken down and conveyed to the graveyard, and buried beside his wife, according to his request.

Gold on the Continent. A letter from Strasburg to the Philadelphia Ledger, says: Commercially speaking, the war has had a great influence on the precious metals. Gold has actually become a drug on the Continent, and exchange on London, from Germany, Belgium, and even France, is actually below par. On bills on St. Petersburg there is a heavy discount, while in Germany gold loses in exchange against silver. In France too, gold has become the circulating medium, pure gold five franc pieces and ten franc pieces, to double Napoleons or forty franc pieces. It is the silver which is now hoarded by the peasantry, as the article on which less depreciation is feared than any other. American stocks are actively inquired after, and large investments are made in them in small towns, without producing any sensation whatever.—In like manner are large sums going to the United States, to be invested in public lands; for even colonels and generals begin to grow timid, and seek investments for their money in countries not subject to revolution. In a word, a general feeling of insecurity pervades the whole of Europe, and as each party is happy to ascribe all its mistakes to the blundering want of sense of its opponents, political rancor increases in proportion to the insecurity of property.

Potatoes. At Syracuse potatoes are selling for 87 cents a bushel. We hear that one of our householders has contracted for his potatoes for the coming year, at fifteen cents per bushel.—Syracuse Standard.

And we are informed that a party in this city has contracted for several thousand bushels in Monroe Co. at fourteen cents per bushel. The day of high prices of provisions is fast passing away.—Albany Express.

Prices of Flour in the principal cities of the Union are tumbling rapidly. In fact quite a panic exists among speculators, in consequence of the abundant harvest. It is said that one speculator in Philadelphia lost \$9000 by holding on for \$3 a bushel for the stock of wheat he held, \$2.90 wasn't enough.

Legislative Doings in Kansas. Letters received from Kansas on Saturday show that the affairs of the legislation of the Territory have arrived nearly at a crisis. We had been already informed by telegraph that the Legislature had adjourned from Pawnee (a town near the forks of Kansas river, where Gov. REEDER had called it) to the Shawnee Mission, in the immediate neighborhood of the Missouri line. Our readers will remember that Gov. R. vetoed the vote for an adjournment. The Legislature, however, passed the vote anew by more than two-thirds over his veto.

The telegraph, as is usual with it in Kansas matters, lost in its passage through the negative electricity of Missouri the much more important news that the Legislature had first unseated the eleven "Free State" members who, in spite of Missouri invasion, had been returned to the lower House. The fifteen members elected by the army of Gen. Stringfellow seem to have feared even the presence of a minority of men legally elected, and so initiated their proceedings by vacating their seats.

They had also, we learn, with remarkable rapidity, voted that the whole code of Missouri should be the law of Kansas. It was then that, for after purposes, they adjourned to the immediate neighborhood of that State—to the Shawnee Mission. We confess that we do not look with any great regret on this procedure. With the evidence we have had that the election of these men was a mere sham, it is rather a satisfaction to find them proceeding with a wantonness of absurdity which must show, even in the most prejudiced quarters, that they know they have not the support of the people of Kansas.

We learn from private sources that the ejected members of the Legislature were to meet on the 12th at Lawrence for consultation. Meetings of the people, at every point through the Territory, are everywhere disavowing the authority of the worse than Rump Parliament which is forcing upon them the laws of another Commonwealth.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

A Pungent Pen.—Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, says: "A correspondent wishes us to publish a defence of General Stringfellow, the border ruffian, who headed the invasion of Kansas. Our opinion of Stringfellow is, that if he had his deserts, he would be a strung fellow."

A Severe Storm in Maine. Portland papers give an account of a terrific thunder shower on Thursday evening, of last week. In some instances damage was done to a serious extent.—Awnings, blinds, &c. were handled without mercy, and several barns in the immediate vicinity of the city were unroofed or blown down. A little girl of six or seven years, named McLucas, was killed by lightning at Brownfield, Maine. She was playing on the floor, and was struck by the fluid, which passed into the room by way of the iron stove funnel. A woman was also killed in Limington and a yoke of oxen in Limerick. In Westbrook the wind in its course took a barn on the farm of John Reed, Esq., seventy feet long by thirty in width, completely demolishing the whole, throwing boards and timber in all directions.

The Last Notion. The Philadelphia Times says that decidedly the coolest specimen of Yankeeism we have seen during this hot weather is the man who walked into our sanctum the other day and exhibited a dozen tin shirt collars for our inspection. We were not prepared for this innovation on the linen trade, and were about to pronounce the notion impracticable, when the exhibitor triumphantly pointed to his own collar, saying, "D'ye think this ere collar will waltz?" On taking another look, we found it to be the "genuine tin," but not observable except on close inspection.—The thermometer stood at 96 degrees, but had no effect on the new Yankee collar. We advise all who wish to cheat the washerwoman and the starch manufacturer to substitute painted tin for linen, for over their perspiration hath no power.

Juice of the Water Melon. A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer presents the following method of using water melons: "I endeavor every year to raise a good water melon patch. They are a healthy and delightful fruit, I think. I cultivated the iceing variety; plant early in May, and again toward the end of the month, so that they may come in succession. When they commence ripening we commence cutting, and use them freely during the hot weather. When the weather becomes cool in September we haul a quantity of them to the house, split them open, with a spoon scrape out the pulps into a cullender, and strain the water into vessels. We boil it in an iron vessel into syrup, then put in apples or peaches like making apple butter, and boil slowly until the fruit is well cooked, then spice to taste, and you have something that most people will prefer to apple-butter or any kind of preserves. Or the syrup may be boiled without fruit down to molasses, which will be found to be as fine as the best sugar house molasses. We have made of a fall as much as ten gallons of the apple butter, if I may so call it, and molasses, which has kept in a fine condition until May."

OXIDE OF LEAD.—The Scientific American says "common red wafers scattered about the haunts of cockroaches will often drive away, if not destroy them." These wafers, like candies, are colored red by oxide of lead, a most deadly poison; and so is the acetate of lead, or sugar of lead as it is sometimes called, on visiting cards, which, being a little sweetish, has been known to destroy young children to whom they were handed to be amused with. Fashion for once acts sensibly in discarding glazed cards, using instead Bristol board, more pliant, less cumbersome, and really more delicate.

Sequel to the Gilman Snake Story. A paragraph was published in The Boston Journal a few days ago, stating that a little daughter of Mr. Hill, in Gilman, N. H., had been discovered to be on very intimate terms with two black snakes, which she was accustomed to visit and feed daily. The Manchester Mirror states that on Sunday morning, 8th inst., Mr. Hill pursued and caught the smallest of the two snakes—about four feet long—and bringing it home, caged it in a sugar box, where it is now kept. Although it is very fond of the little girl, coiling itself about her lap, it is cross to the others of the family, and refuses food from their hands. The Mirror says: "The little girl was asked if she was not frightened when she first saw the snake. She said she was terribly frightened; and when asked why she did not run, she said she tried to scream for her mother, but could not speak a word. The idea is that she was paralyzed by the magnetic power of the snakes. The first time she remained with them a very long time—could not tell how long. Afterward daily she staid with them several hours, feeding them regularly. She says they liked sweet things best, and that she stole three cakes of maple sugar that her mother had laid away, and sweet gingerbread whenever she could to give them. The big snake would try to drive the small one away from her when fed, and she cuffed him several times, and he returned the compliment by taking her fingers into his mouth several times, without doing much harm. Consequently she don't like this snake as she does the other one, though he is generally fond of her.

FINE WHEAT.—Mr. Glenn out on his farm near Warsaw, Ky., a field of twenty-one acres of wheat, which averaged twenty-seven bushels to the acre, weighing sixty-three pounds, and sold at Petersburg at one dollar and twenty cents per bushel.

Progress of Mormonism.—Twenty-five years ago the "Prophet" Joe Smith organized the Mormon church with six members. At the present time the Church in Utah Territory has three Presidents, seven apostles, two thousand and twenty-six "seventies," seven hundred and fifteen high priests, nine hundred and ninety-four elders, five hundred and fourteen priests, four hundred and seventy-one teachers, two hundred and twenty-seven deacons, besides the usual ratio of persons in training for the ministry, but not yet ordained, and four hundred and eighty-nine missionaries abroad. During the six months ending with the beginning of April last, nine hundred and sixty-five children were born in the Territory of Utah, two hundred and seventy-eight persons died, four hundred and seventy-nine were baptised in the Mormon faith and eighty-six were excommunicated from the church.

Tornado at Canajoharie.—On Thursday afternoon last, a severe tornado passed over the village of Canajoharie, blowing off the roof of the Lutheran church and completely demolishing the new shed in the rear, which had but recently been completed. The shingles from the roof of the shed were blown with such violence against the side of the church that the thickest ends generated the clapboards like a wedge driven by a sledge hammer. We understand that a man who was fishing in the river, near the bridge, was blown out of the boat into the water, but succeeded in regaining the boat.—Mohawk Valley Register.

New York Markets. New York, July 31.—Flour firm. Sales 6,000 bbls. straight State \$8 25a\$8 56.—Sales 600 bbls. Southern at \$9 50a\$10 12 1/2 Wheat.—Prices stiffer but not quotably higher. 18,000 bushels sold. Corn is a trifle lower. Sales 40,000 bushels at 88 1/2. Pork firm. Sales 1,000 bbls. Beef firm. Lard dull and declining. 200 bbls. sold at 11 1/4. Whiskey heavy. 150 bbls. sold at 41.

DIED. In Stroudsburg, on the 26th ult., Jeremiah, Son of John and Mary E. Thomas, aged 18 years, 1 month and 5 days.

E. B. WOODWARD, Violinist and Teacher of Dancing, Has permanently located himself at the house of William A. Brodhead, at the Delaware Water Gap, where he may be found in readiness to play for dancing parties, either at the House, or surrounding vicinity, on reasonable terms. August 2, 1855.

TRUSSES! TRUSSES!! C. H. NEEDLES, Truss and Brace Establishment, S. W. Cor. of Twelfth and Race streets, PHILADELPHIA. Importer of fine French Trusses, combining extreme lightness, ease and durability with correct construction. Hernial or ruptured patients can be suited by remitting amounts, as below:—Sending number of inches round the hips, and stating size affected. Cost of Single Trusses, \$2, \$3, \$4 and \$5. Double, \$5, \$6, \$8 and \$10. Instructions as to wear, and how to effect a cure, when possible, sent with the Truss. Also for sale in great variety, Dr. Bunnag's Improved Patent Body Brace, For the cure of Prolapsus Uteri; Spinal Protrusions and Supports, Patent Shoulder Braces, Chest Expansors and Erector Braces, adapted to all with Stoop Shoulders and Weak Lungs, English Elastic Abdominal Belts, Suspensories, Strychnine—male and female. W. P. Ladies' Rooms, with Lady attendants. August 2, 1855.—17.

CHARLTON BARNETT, Attorney at Law, STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA. Office on Elizabeth street, formerly occupied by Wm. Davis, Esq. May 8, 1851.