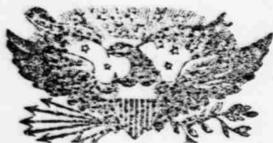


representatives of the people and of the States in Congress assembled, will meet that question under all the responsibilities which they owe to their constituents, and which are imposed upon them by their oaths of office; and with full information upon matters of fact important to the formation of a final judgment. Events are constantly occurring in the territory which will afford matter for Congressional debate, and may affect the ultimate decision.

To the people of Pennsylvania the admission of a new State into the Union—into the confederacy of which she is a member—must be at all times a subject of high interest. And I believe I express their sentiments as well as my own, in declaring that all the qualified electors of a Territory should have a full and fair opportunity to participate in selecting delegates to form a Constitution preparatory to admission as a State, and, if desired by them, they should also be allowed an unqualified right to vote upon such Constitution after it is framed. Of course those who then fail to vote, in either case, cannot complain that the proceeding goes on without their participation. It is to be hoped that Congress will make such provision for other Territories that the present difficulty will have no repetition in the future.

In conclusion, permit me to observe, that all experience and reflection prove that the moral virtues form the only firm foundation of public order as well as individual character, and their support should therefore engage the profound attention of Government, and the co-operation of all good men. Frail indeed will be any structure reared for the regulation of society, and the promotion of man's true and substantial happiness, unless it stand upon a foundation more permanent than paper arrangements, or the fleeting impulses of the hour! The recognition of a Great Supreme Power, which rules the affairs of nations and of men, is the only support of those virtues which can make a people distinguished and prosperous, and give to Government duration and success. Sincerely imploring the Divine guidance in the performance of duty, I assume the post assigned me by the people, indulging the hope that at the termination of my service I shall enjoy the approval of my own conscience, and behold Pennsylvania advanced and secure in her position as one of the great communities of the New World—her standard aloft, and proudly bearing, untarnished, her motto of "Virtue, Liberty and Independence."



## The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1858.

### Monroe County.

From the report of the Auditor General, we extract the following, showing the amount of payments made into the State Treasury during the last fiscal year, by this county:

Tax on Real and Personal Estate	\$2,500 19
Tavern Licenses	672 70
Retailers do	388 28
Ten-pin Alley license	35 00
Eating Houses	50 00
Tax on Writs, Wills, Deeds, &c.	1,168 85
Stroudsburg Bank,	200 00
	\$5,015 02

### Appointments by the Commissioners.

The Commissioners appointed Hon. J. H. Walton, their Counsel, E. B. Dreher, Esq. Clerk, and John S. Fisher, Esq. mercantile appraiser for the ensuing year.

William L. Hirt, esq., has been elected City Solicitor of Philadelphia, in place of William A. Porter, esq., who resigned to accept an appointment upon the Supreme Bench, in place of Hon. John C. Knox, the Attorney General in Gov. Packer's Cabinet.

The Democratic State Central Committee met at Harrisburg on Tuesday last, nearly all the members being present.—The time for the meeting of the next State Convention of the party elicited a warm discussion. The friends of Mr. Buchanan desired a postponement of the Convention until some time in July next, whilst the friends of Douglas insisted that the Convention ought to be called in March next, which was, after the withdrawal of some of the members, finally agreed to. The Convention will therefore, be held on the 4th day of March next.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the North American, says:

"One of the most significant facts relative to the feelings of Gen. Packer and cabinet was afforded by the vote cast by Mr. Diffebach, Deputy Secretary of State. He voted on the final vote for the 4th of March. Indeed, there is no attempt at the concealing the feelings of the new Governor and his cabinet upon this point. He, Heister, Knox and Diffebach, speak unreservedly upon their Lecompton constitution. Whether they do this from policy or principle I do not pretend to judge. \* \* \* The result in the Committee may justly be regarded as the triumph of the Douglas wing of the Democracy, and also of William A. Porter. It will result in securing the nomination of that gentleman in the next State Convention."

The Lebanon Valley Railroad is now open through from Reading to Harrisburg.

### The Kansas Election.

The official vote given at the election of the 4th inst., in Kansas, has at length been received, as well as that of the 21st of December, and has been published over the signatures of Gov. Denver and presiding officers of the Territorial Legislature. The vote on the Lecompton Constitution, on the 21st of December, stands as follows:—

With Slavery,	6,143
Without Slavery,	569

The official returns of the election on the 4th, show the success of all the Free State candidates for State officers by an average majority of 415.

The Legislature will be composed as follows:—

	Senate.	House.
Free State,	13	29
Democrat,	6	15

Parrott, Free State, is elected Representative in Congress for the State of Kansas.

The majority against the Lecompton Constitution, at the election held on the 4th, is 10,226, the alleged frauds in Oxford, Shawnee and Kickapoo being counted.

This result of the 4th of January election of course will not be recognized by the Administration, but it cannot fail to have its effect upon the course of members of Congress.

### Del. Lack's Western Railroad.

We quote from Thursday's Tribune: "The following is a statement of the gross transportation earnings of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for the year ending December 31st, 1857; as compared with the previous year:

	1857.	1856.
Passengers fares,	\$151,511 09	\$152,742 93
Fares on extra baggage,	334 27	242 09
Freight on Coal,	821,277 55	471,487 38
" on merch'dise,	268,777 57	199,627 40
" on express,	6,152 74	3,214 56
Transportation of mail	10,020 46	6,343 97
Service of locomotives	13,532 18	2,597 98
Service of cars	9,837 83	9,411 93
Storage	105 10	100 78
Telegraphing	655 74	

Total \$1,282,214 53 \$815,768 99

"This shows an increase in 1857 over 1856 of upward of fifty per cent; but it will be remembered that the eastern extension of the road in the direction of New York, comprising the Southern Division and the Warren Railroad, was not in operation until June of last year. The following exhibits the comparative earnings upon each division of the line:

	1857.	1856.
Cayuga Division,	\$108,225 69	\$86,814 81
Northern Division,	399,476 85	325,374 11
Southern Division,	357,076 71	276,391 46
Warren Railroad,	162,265 08	70,687 47
On connecting lines,	91,170 25	47,501 14

Total \$1,282,214 53 \$815,768 99

"Notwithstanding this Company has been laboring under serious embarrassments, from inability to carry their large floating debt, it appears that the business has been large. We are gratified to learn that the plan adopted to relieve the Company from its difficulties by a contribution of ten per cent. from the stockholders, payable in ten year income bonds, and funding the floating debt in the same manner, also deferring the interest upon the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, is likely to be successful. The subscribers to said plan—comprising the stockholders, bondholders and creditors—are coming up to the work with a good degree of promptness. Mr. Robert, the indefatigable Chairman of the Committee, is in daily attendance of the office of the Company, supervising the settlements now in progress.

"The nominations announced for officers for the ensuing year give general satisfaction. The changes proposed are as follows: For President, Christopher R. Robert, Esq., in place of Mr. Mills, who resumes his seat in the Board in place of Mr. Warren, who declines re-election.—Messrs. C. R. Robert, Charles H. Marshall, David Heady and Robert L. Stuart, are nominated for Directors, in place of Messrs. Roswell Sprague, Samuel Willet, Thomas McElrath and Howell L. Williams. Mr. W. E. Warren is renominated for Treasurer, and Mr. A. J. Odell for Secretary."

### \$2,231,777.81.

The above figures indicate the amount which the State Debt—a debt that under every Locomo Administration since the days of George Wolf had been largely increased,—has been REDUCED during the three years of Gov. Pollock's term. The reduction does not include any revenue or payment received from the sale of the main line of public works. If that be added,—and it is quite certain that a sale would not have been effected under a Locomo Administration—the amount which the State debt has been reduced during the last three years would be within a fraction of ten millions of dollars.—This has been done in the face of heavy extraordinary expenses on the public works, amounting in the past year to \$1,414,909.50. The greatest leak having been stopped by the sale of the main line and a prospect existing for a riddance of the other divisions of the other public works it is hoped that we may one day see the end of the enormous public debt, and its accompanying taxation. The sale of the remaining public works is strongly recommended by the Governor. Well will it be for the people if Gen. Packer, upon his retirement, can present as favorable a report of his stewardship as his immediate predecessor, and invoke the exclamation, which all but the miserably bigoted must accord to our present retiring Chief Magistrate—"WELL DONE GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERVANT."—Chesler Times.

### Later and important from Mexico.

GENERAL RISING AGAINST COMONFORT. ANARCHY AND CONFUSION.

The City of Mexico in a State of Siege. New Orleans, Monday, Jan. 25, 1858. The steamship Tennessee has arrived from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 21st inst., bringing highly important news from Mexico.

The country was in a complete state of anarchy. Nearly all the mail stages between Vera Cruz and the capital had been robbed; nearly every State and town in the Republic was issuing proclamations against Comonfort; and the City of Mexico was in a state of siege.

On the 11th, the Zoluaga brigade, which first declared the Dictatorship of Comonfort, pronounced against him. It holds the citadel and barracks of San Augustine and Santo Domingo. Comonfort had been refused admission to the last named.

Comonfort has assembled two thousand troops at the palace with artillery. He had also arrested Gen. Zuluaga but afterward released him on parole.

A portion of the Zoluaga brigade were in favor of Gen. Zuluaga for the Presidency, while others advanced the claims of Santa Anna.

On the 15th the barracks of San Augustine were attacked by Comonfort's troops, but repulsed them.

All the foreigners in the city had hoisted the flags of their respective countries for protection. Confusion reigns supreme at the capital.

### Counterfeiters Arrested—Desperate Fight near Providence—Two Men Mortally Wounded.

There appears to be an organized gang of counterfeiters operating at the present time in this valley. And the incidents connected with their operations for the week past afford us materials for quite a chapter on the subject.

On Saturday evening last a man by the name of John Robbins called at the Hotel of W. M. Keen in Archibald, and in payment for drinks obtained, offered, first, a \$5 counterfeit bill on the Onongaga Bank, Syracuse, which was refused. Next he offered a worth less \$2 bill, which was also refused. He then presented a \$10 note on the Rondout Bank, N. Y., which was accepted, and change given him in good money. After Robbins left a close inspection of the bill demonstrated that also to be spurious. He was followed late in the evening to Carbondale, was arrested, taken before Lewis Pague, Esq., examined and committed to jail in this place to answer the charge of passing counterfeit money.

We learn that an attempt was made to arrest a gang of counterfeiters near Providence on Monday last by the Constables of that Borough and township. The men showed fight, and in the melee beat one of the officers,—Mr. Holden Vaughn—so severely that his life is despaired of; Vaughn's skull is said to be fractured.—In the meantime the wounded man's companion came to his rescue, and used his revolver with such effect as to wound one of the assailants in the abdomen—who also is not expected to live. Subsequently a large reinforcement was obtained and nine of the participants in the fray were arrested.

We understand that Lyons, who passed the counterfeit money up the valley, as chronicled by us last week, has also been arrested and lodged in jail at Wilkesbarre.—Carbondale Advance.

### Counterfeiters Sentenced.

At Williamsport, Pa., Jan. 21st, Wm. Anderson, Chas. Miller, Wm. Lewis and Peter Garver, charged with conspiracy to manufacture and pass gold and silver coin were convicted, after a trial lasting two days. They were sentenced to the Penitentiary for the following terms:—Anderson and Miller to four years and four months, Lewis to three years and two months, and Garver to one year and ten months.

Among the latest counterfeiters are 5's on the Iron Bank, Rockaway, N. J.—Imitation of genuine—Vignette, eagle on part of globe—5 in a die in each upper corner—FIVE across left end—state arms in lower right corner—engraving coarse, and poor paper.

Counterfeit \$50 and \$100 notes of the Stroudsburg Bank, are in circulation. So says the "North American."

NOISE.—Up in Detroit, Michigan, when the Douglas men turned an administration meeting into a Douglas meeting, they made a little noise. Says the Advertiser:

"Of all the noise made by the human voice, this meeting afforded the greatest variety. A zoological garden or menagerie of cats, dogs, tigers, roosters, elephants, hogs, bulls, horses, cows, hawks, mocking-birds, robins, owls, geese, hens, goslings, jackasses, parrots, and all other things that utter strange noises, were represented on this occasion."

The New York and Erie Railroad Company have issued their annual report. The leading fact it discloses is, that the liabilities of the Company over their assets is \$288,349 29.

Edwin R. Biles, an Adjutant in filibustering Walker's expedition, captured by Commodore Paulding has been arrested at Norfolk, Va., on a requisition from Gov. Pollock, on charge of embezzlement. Biles was principal book-keeper of the firm of Ho-king, Heiskill & Co., of Philadelphia. In June last he embezzled to the amount of \$10,000, and then suddenly disappeared.

The receipts from the customs of New York averaged, last week, \$50,000 or \$60,000 daily, nearly doubling the receipts previously since the panic commenced.

### Most Extraordinary Case—A Woman Living Over Eighteen Months Without Eating or Drinking.

Relative to the case of the woman, Mrs. Hayes, of the town of Day, Saratoga County, of whom it is said she has lived now nineteen months without eating a morsel of food, and whose death was recently announced in one of the papers of Albany, "The Sandy Hill Herald," has the following:

"Mrs. Hayes is not dead, but remains in the condition in which she has been for many months past. Incredible as it may seem, there is little, if any doubt, but that this woman has lived for more than eighteen months without eating or drinking. We have not alluded to the case before for the reason of its apparent incredibility; but scientific gentlemen, together with hundreds of others, after the closest scrutiny, have become convinced that there is no deception practiced, and that the woman actually subsists without food or water. In order to test the matter, a gentleman took the woman to his residence, and parties watched her day and night for one month, who say that she neither ate nor drank during that time, and that on food being introduced into the room, concealed in the pockets of disinterested persons, the woman would immediately go in to horrible convulsions. The same effect was produced by persons taking tobacco, or any kind of ardent spirits, where she was.—The woman is reduced to a perfect skeleton, so much so that by placing the hand upon the abdomen the back bone can be distinctly felt. We are aware that there are instances on record somewhat akin to this, which turned out to be frauds; but if this is a deception, it has been adroitly practiced that every one who has examined it has been duped. Besides, there is no motive for the deception; and it is quite incredible that any person would suffer to the extent that this woman has for the sole purpose of playing upon the credulity of the public. Viewed in any light, the subject is worthy of the attention of the scientific and curious."

### Lucy Stone and the Tax Collector.

Lucy Stone, who is a resident of Orange, Essex Co., N. J., having refused to pay the taxes assessed against her property—upon the principle that taxation without representation was unjust and anti-republican—had a number household articles sold under the collector's hammer at her residence on Friday afternoon last, in obedience to the following notice, which had been conspicuously posted at the railroad depot:

"SALE FOR TAX.—Notice is hereby given that, by virtue of a warrant issued by A. H. Freeman, esq., J. P., to make the tax assessed against Lucy Stone, in the township of Orange, in the County of Essex, the subscriber, one of the constables of said county, will, on Friday the 22d day of January instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the house of Lucy Stone, sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, the following goods, to wit: Two tables, four chairs, one stand and two pictures, to make the said tax and costs.

E. A. KYNFS, Constable.

"Orange, Jan. 18, 1858."

The sale took place on the front piazza. The first article offered was a marble table, worth about \$12, which was started at \$9 and knocked down at \$7.50. The next articles were two steel-plate likenesses, one of Gerrit Smith and the other of Gov. S. P. Chase, which were sold together for \$3. From these sales a sufficient sum was realized, and a small balance was paid to Lucy. She told the constable that the same operation would have to be performed every year until the law was repealed, as she would never voluntarily pay taxes for the support of institutions that she had no voice in governing. The officer of the law replied that he would let some one else have the job hereafter, as it was not a pleasant duty for him to perform. It is said that Lucy intends to address the people of Orange upon this subject at a public meeting soon to be held.

### A Wonderful Case of Starvation.

A most remarkable case of voluntary starvation is reported by the keeper of the St. Lawrence County Poor House, New York, which if not well attested, we should pronounce incredible. It appears that some time since an aged man, who had been for some time an inmate of the Poor House, refused to take food, saying he had made a vow to his God never to eat again. From that time no threats of solicitations could induce him to eat, and he lived in that state sixty-five days and twelve hours before he died. Mr. Boardman the keeper, states that during that time he took no food of any kind, and that he seemed to be free from disease. He literally died of starvation, with plenty around him, being a most remarkable illustration of a strong will.

### The Case of T. W. Smith.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 21. The application of Miss Smith for the possession of her brother, Thomas Washington Smith, recently cleared of the charge of murdering Richard Carter, the President of the Tammany Bank, on the ground of insanity, was argued before the Court this morning. Medical testimony was adduced showing that the confinement of Smith in the Lunatic Asylum would result in his speedy death, while the careful attention of his friends would restore him to health.

The Court decided to place him in charge of his sister, meanwhile placing her under bonds of \$5,000 for good care of him. He will be taken to New-Castle County, Del.

The taxation of New York city for 1858 will reach \$100 for every voter, according to the number of votes for Mayor.

A few days ago a slave in Gates County, N. C. killed three white men. He was pursued and killed on the spot.

### Suspended Banks.

To guard our readers against imposition we have obtained the following concise table of suspended banks, with the rates of discount on their bills attached, corrected by Thompson Brothers, No. 2 Wall Street, New York:

	MAINE.	Disc't.
Bank of Hallowell,	75	
Maritime Bank,	15	
Monsum River Bank,	75	
Sanford Bank,	75	
Grocers' Bank,	75	
	VERMONT.	
Bank of Royalton,	30	
Danby Bank,	75	
South Royalton Bank,	30	
Woodstock Bank,	30	
	MASSACHUSETTS.	
Western Bank,	10	
	RHODE ISLAND.	
Bank of South County,	40	
Hopkinton Bank,	40	
Bank of Republic,	60	
	CONNECTICUT.	
Hartford County Bank,	5	
North America Bank,	40	
	NEW JERSEY.	
Bergen County Bank,	25	
Morris County Bank,	15	
America Bank,	25	
	NEW YORK.	
Agricultural Bank,	5	
Dairymen's Bank,	5	
Bank of Central N. Y.,	5	
Ontario Bank, (free)	10	
Ontario Bank, (safety funded)	75	
Bank of Orleans,	50	
Reciprocity Bank,	40	
Sackett's Harbor Bank,	40	
Hamilton Ex. Bank,	20	
Ontario County Bank,	10	
Chemung Co. Bank,	10	
Western Bank, Lockport,	10	
Tratt Bank, Buffalo,	5	
	PENNSYLVANIA.	
Bank of Pennsylvania,	35	
Warren County Bank,	10	
Bank of Newcastle,	10	
	MICHIGAN.	
Peninsular Bank,	20	
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank,	10	
Macomb County Bank,	10	
Bank of Tecumseh,	20	

### The Manheim Tragedy—Conviction of the Prisoners.

Anderson and Richards, the negroes who were arraigned, last week, before the Lancaster Criminal Court, for the murder of Mrs. Garber and Mrs. Ream, were both found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung.—When called upon to say whether they had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon them, they each made a statement; protesting their entire innocence. Richards, in defence of himself, wholly criminales Anderson, alleging that his silence, or seeming acquiescence in the murder, was compelled through fear of the threats made against him by Anderson; whilst Anderson, averring his innocence, throws the crime upon Richards.

Anderson concluded his statement by saying—"so help me God, gentlemen, I am innocent of the murder of them poor women. They swore about my cap being bloody; but there was no blood on it; they ought to have brought it here to be shown to the jury. There was blood on my woman, but it got there from my nose, which had been bleeding that afternoon. "I am innocent, gentlemen, but as sentence of death must be passed, I am willing to go and suffer; but, gentlemen of the Court, I am innocent of the murder."

The Lancaster Express says—"The prisoners, on their way out, intimated that these statements were made by them in the hope that the denial of their guilt might still, in some way, benefit them; but now, that they see there is no chance of escape from the penalty of the law, they will make a full and true confession to be published "for the benefit of their families," after their execution."

During the year 1857, says the Boston Traveler, no less than 403 persons, nearly all children, died in Boston of scarlet fever. This is the largest number that have died in Boston of that disease for a similar period for many years, comprising fully one-tenth of the mortality of the year, which in regard to other diseases was remarkably healthy.

Cincinnati according to an estimate of the Gazette, has a population of 210,000 inhabitants; an increase in ten years of over 87,000. The value of manufactures and industry is set down at \$80,000,000.

The Cincinnati Press mentions the butchering of a 15 months pig, which weighed, dressed, 642 pounds. An "expensive account" carefully kept with his pig-ship, shows a net profit of \$32.

Southville, Conn., has lost several cattle lately. They were poisoned by licking the paint of a newly painted barn.

### Decidedly Cool.

The following instance of cool performance is given by the Clearfield Journal:

"As everybody knows our county jail is a great institution, and occasionally the 'boarders' indulge in some rich performances. On Saturday evening, Jas. Curly and Wm. Miller, who are serving out sentences of imprisonment, having been allowed the privilege of going into the jail yard, scaled the wall and vanished. Miller left a note, informing the Sheriff that he had gone home to attend to some affairs, and that he would be back next evening. Curly coolly moved around "to see what was going on in town," until about nine o'clock, when he returned to the jail, and all the doors being locked, had to call the Sheriff to get in. Monday evening, Miller also came back.

### An Extraordinary Surgical Operation.

A most extraordinary surgical operation was performed Dec. 8th, at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburg, Scotland, by Prof. Syme, before a large assemblage of medical men from all sections. The Edinburg Advertiser states that the patient had been afflicted with cancer of the tongue. He was placed upon a table in the theater, and immediately rendered insensible by chloroform. The Professor then made a vertical incision through the integument covering the chin, and saved through the lower jaw at the symphysis; cut away the tongue at the root, close to the hyoid bone; tied up the arteries quickly, placed the jaw together again, and sewed up the integument.—There was very little hemorrhage, and the man lost only a few ounces of blood. He was able a'ter the operation was performed to walk out of the room. At last accounts the man was well and happy, though speechless. He was fed with a tube, at first, but gradually became able to swallow; and the account says "he spoke, or rather breathed out the word 'milk.'"

WALKER'S BONDS.—It is stated that Gen. Walker has flooded the South with bonds of one hundred dollars each issued in his (Walker's) name, running twenty years, payable in Nicaragua lands. Rath-poor stock.

### New York Market.

January 26, 1858.  
FLOUR—Wheat—\$4 24a\$4 30 per bbl. for common to good state, \$4 25a\$4 35 for superfine Indians and Michigan; \$4 45a\$5 for extra do., \$480a\$5 for common to good extra Ohio; \$530a\$7 for St. Louis brands, and extra Genesee. Rye flour is in fair supply and moderate request; sales at \$3a\$4. Corn meal \$3 per bbl. Buckwheat flour \$2 25 per hundred.  
GRAIN—Wheat—350 bushels of good white Michigan at \$1 25. Rye is steady at 70a73 for Northern; sales of 700 bushels Jersey at 70 cents. Oats are in moderate demand and are plenty at 28a31 cents per bushel for Virginia; 40a43 cts. for Delaware and Pennsylvania. Corn 66a70c for new Southern yellow, 75c for prime old do.  
MOLASSES—New Orleans is held at 25 cents per gallon.  
PROVISIONS—Pork—400 lbs. at \$15 35 a \$15 50 for Mess. Hams 8 cts. per lb. Shoulders 6 cts. Lard 9a9 1/2 cts. per lb. Dressed hogs are in good demand at 68a69 cts. Butter 11 a 15c for Ohio; 13a21c for State, and 21a23c for Orange County. Cheese at 6a8c.  
SUGAR—92 hds. Cuba at 5c. New Orleans at 4 1/2c.

T. W. Smith, who has just been acquitted of the murder of Richard Carter, the seducer of his wife, has applied to the Legislature of Pennsylvania for a divorce.

Philadelphia contains no less than two hundred and ninety five churches.

The "Miners' Journal" says there is much suffering in Schuylkill county, in consequence of depressed state of business. Some families have had nothing to eat for two and three days.

We learn from the Easton Express that a young Miss of the Bethlehem Seminary, eloped from that Institution, with a young Jersey man, and got married. She has not yet reached sweet sixteen.

In Baltimore there are twenty establishments constantly engaged in putting up oysters for the southern and western markets, shipping 12,000 bushels a day.

The New York papers say that there is more gold and silver in circulation in that city, at the present time, than was ever before known.

To put a set of boilers in a Collins steamer costs about \$110,000, and this must be done every six years.

The taxable property in Pennsylvania is assessed at five hundred and sixty-eight millions of dollars.

HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Every one will, we think, agree with us in the opinion that the human hair is the greatest natural ornament that is possessed either by a gentleman or lady. Just you admire his features, whiskers, and general bearing; but lo! he lifts his hat in recognition of your bow, and the charm has vanished, for Ichabod is written on his bald head, and the glory has departed with the flowing locks that once flourished there. In the case of a lady, the matter is, if possible, worse—such cases reminding one of the circumstances on which the following epigram is founded:—"O! give me, fair Emma, a lock of your hair," A bashful young lover took courage and sighed:—"Twas a sin to refuse such a modest request.—"So take the whole wig," the dear creature replied.

Now, to prevent such a catastrophe, is within the power of every lady and gentleman; for, by using Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, hair is not only prevented from falling off or turning gray, but the article will restore hair to bald places; and even if it has changed color and become gray, it will bring it back to its pristine beauty and luxuriance. Those who are acquainted with the anatomy, physiology and pathology of the hair, must be well aware that certain substances have a specific action upon it; and it is by a judicious combination of these that Prof. Wood has succeeded in compounding a mixture possessed of remarkable virtues.—Waverly Magazine and Literary Gazette.  
Sold in Stroudsburg by Hollishead & Detrick.