

sion of the Constitution for ratification or rejection by the vote of the people. Indeed, my only alternative was to suppress this revolution by the bayonet or by advocating the submission of the Constitution as above stated, and pledging my best exertion for the people of the Territorial Legislature in the then ensuing October. These pledges, and these alone, it is conceded, prevented revolution and civil war.

And why should they not now be redeemed? For myself these pledges have been thus far most faithfully maintained, and they will be redeemed by me, if necessary, with the last drop of my life's blood, and to the latest hour of my existence. These were pledges well known to the President and all his Cabinet.—They were pledges given by me in good faith, and my abandonment of them now on my part, after the people had accepted and acted upon them, would be to cover myself with infamy and dishonor.—Whatever, then, may be the action of the wavering, timid, or corrupt, menace and proscription have no terrors for me. I will continue to tread the path where conscience and duty call me, regardless of all consequences or sacrifices, personal or political.

But were the case now exempt from these pledges and their consequences, is it true that the people, in framing a State Constitution, are only to decide the Slavery question? Has it come to this, that the people in their sovereignty are to decide only the destiny of such Africans as may be in their limits, and not upon all those far greater rights which concern the life, liberty, property and happiness of a free people? Has the African become so elevated above the free men of this Union that they, in their sovereign capacity, may not decide upon all that concerns their own government, but only upon the fate of that sable race that may be within their boundaries? And is it true that the people in inchoate Free States can neither ratify nor reject any part of their State Constitution, but that this can be done in inchoate Slave States only, and then only as regards this one particular institution? The Kansas and Nebraska bill declares it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." Now the President in his December message admits that the term "people," as here used, means what it says, the people themselves in their sovereign capacity (as contradistinguished from conventions) in voting for or against the ratification of a State Constitution. But he says the term "domestic institutions," in the plural, means only one institution, namely, that of Slavery. But the term "their domestic institutions" most clearly include them all, because extending in words and letter to all the Territories of the Union, whether bond or free. The President regards this Kansas and Nebraska bill as an enabling act, but enabling whom, or what, or how? Why, enabling the people to form and regulate their domestic institutions through a State Constitution. The word "form" is here significant. Who ever spoke of forming the institution of Slavery? This word most clearly implies the forming of a State Constitution; and if it does not mean this, it is not an enabling act, for that is the great object and purpose of such an act. These words, then, do enable the people to frame a State Constitution, and by which alone they shall form and regulate their institutions; and the President concedes that the word "people" as here used, means, as it says, the people themselves, as contradistinguished from Conventions, by a direct vote for ratification or rejection. This, then, being an enabling act, an act, as construed by the President enabling the people to frame a Constitution, this term, the people cannot have two interpretations, one meaning the people themselves, and another also, as the President insists, Convention only. No; these words, the people, in that act have but one signification as applicable to all their domestic institutions, and it can never be interpreted to mean, as the President would construe it, in what he calls an enabling act, the people, so far as regards the question of Slavery, and Conventions only, as regards all other subjects. No; this great act, declaratory upon its very face, was intended to recognize the right of self-government in its broadest and most comprehensive sense, as vested in the people themselves, extending to all their domestic institutions, in ratifying or rejecting their State Constitutions, whose provisions could only be known and acted on by them when submitted for their decision by the Convention. And thus it was that the Kansas and Nebraska bill was a recognition of that great fundamental principle of public liberty, embodied in the Federal Constitution, reserving all sovereignty to the people of the several States, admitted or inchoate, and not as vested in Conventions who possess no sovereignty (which cannot be delegated or divided), but are servants of the people only, and not their masters.

Such is the true meaning of term people in the Kansas and Nebraska bill, as now and always advocated by its distinguished author. Such was the interpretation given to this act by both Houses of Congress in the Minnesota act (which is but supplemental and in execution of the Kansas and Nebraska bill), in requiring the Constitution itself to be submitted, for ratification or rejection, to the vote of the people. And why should this odious distinction be made between Kansas and Minnesota? Why should the people of the latter be permitted to vote for or against the ratification of their State Constitution, and this great sovereign and constitutional right be withheld from the people of Kansas? Is the one a sovereign and the other a subject state? Where are we, and in what direction are we drifting? Are we upon the banks of the Bosphorus or Danube, or upon soil consecrated to the popular sovereignty by the blood of the Revolution? Is it Executive edicts or sovereign rights that constitute

the liberties of our country? Are we freemen who know our rights, and knowing dare maintain, or are we vassals, serfs, or slaves, palace slaves, that will cringe or change at the stamp of the foot of a master? Is it the people and the States, as represented in the Senate and House of Representatives, who are to record their votes as indicated by their unbiased judgment; or are they merely to register Executive edicts, under penalties for refusal of denunciation and Proscription? Is the President the master or the servant of the people, that he should thus dictate to them or their representatives, under threats of exclusion from the party of their choice? Is Democracy a name and a shadow, or a substance? It means the power of the people. This is its vital essence. Or has it lost its true significance, or are we moving from it with viewless but rapid strides toward despotic power, to make and unmake the rules of political faith under pains and penalties abhorrent to the souls of freemen? Is this the eighty-second year of our independence, or is it the first year of American Monarchy, that is now dawning upon us? Let the people—let the masses composing the true Democracy—arouse from their slumbers. Let them break the chains which would fetter their free thought and free opinion, and assert their blood-bought rights, and especially the great inalienable sovereign right of self government.

We have fallen upon evil times; the liberties of the country are in danger.—Let the people in every town, county, and State rise in their majesty to the rescue. Let the timid and corrupt falter as they may, let the Democracy of Indiana, now in mass meeting assembled, proclaim in tones that shall echo throughout our Republic, that the spirit of the Revolution is not extinct in their bosoms, but that from the lakes of the North to the lovely valleys of the Wabash and Ohio, you, the Democracy of Indiana, will stand, as one undaunted column, by the great principle of popular sovereignty, sustained by them at the polls in 1856, as embodied in the submission of the Constitution for ratification or rejection by the unfettered vote of the people of Kansas and of every other Territory.

Thanking you for the kind manner in which the Committee, through you, have been pleased to speak of my humble services in behalf of the great Democratic doctrine of State and popular sovereignty, I am, most respectfully, your fellow citizen.

R. J. WALKER.

Discovery of Electricity.

Professor Charles G. Page has made an interesting discovery in regard to the action of electricity upon flame, and one which may serve to throw some light upon the many unsolved mysteries of lightning. The star of light upon a point negatively electrified, and the divergent pencil or brush from a positive point, and several other phenomena have long since been adduced in favor of a single fluid moving in one direction—that is, a stream or current of electricity passing from the positive to the negative. It has also been known that the flame of a lamp or candle discharges electricity like a pointed conductor, but, in the curious experiments of Professor Page, it is shown that positive electricity will extinguish flame, and negative electricity will increase it. The flame selected is that from a single wick lamp burning a mixture of alcohol and turpentine. When the flame of about two inches height is charged positively from a powerful machine—that is when the flame discharges electricity—it is rapidly shortened to total extinction; however, if the discharge of electricity be graduated, the flame may be kept at any required height from one quarter to two inches. When the flame is charged negatively (or receiving electricity) it is immediately enlarged, a portion of it being impelled down around the wick tube for the distance of an inch, and a portion also elongated above, and the great heating effect of the portion impelled down causes a copious escape of the burning fluid, so as to risk a melting of the lamp and explosion.

A Cool Jail-Bird.

The Springfield Republican relates the following in regard to Chapman, the counterfeiter, who escaped from Greenfield (Mass.) jail:

"About an hour after the escape he walked into Reed's bar-room, in the village, and called for a drink. No one knew him, and he sat down. The room was full, and the topic of conversation of course, was the escape. Chapman joined in the conversation, and sat there drinking and talking of the escape until nine o'clock, no one suspecting him. He then left, walked up to the jail, and deliberately rang the bell of the jailor's house. A son of the jailor opened the door, when Chapman remarked that he thought it was time to lock up, and he had come to go to bed. Of course he was welcomed. When afterwards asked why he returned, he said it was a cold night, and he thought it would be more comfortable in bed in jail than out in the woods without a coat."

Public attention is now attracted in Baltimore and other cities to gas meters, and ever-increasing gas bills. Robert Prince, of Brooklyn, in a published communication, asserts that all the meters made in that city for the gas companies are designedly constructed to indicate a consumption of about fifteen percent of gas greater than the real amount. Some years ago he became interested with a manufacturer of gas-meters, which were made with indexes that truly indicated the amount consumed, but the gas companies would not purchase these, consequently the manufacturer was obliged to give up the business or attach false indexes to his meters. He now works to the order of these companies.

A henpecked husband says that instead of himself and wife being one, they are ten; for she is I, and he is 9.



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1858.

Mr. Joseph Donner of this place, has purchased a tract of 14 acres of land, in Moore township, Northampton County, of Abraham Wolf, for \$1400.

The Spring Election for Borough and township officers, will take place this year, on Friday, the 19th inst.

John W. Forney, in his Press of Monday, says of the recent 4th of March Locomotive Convention: "The darkest chapter in the history of Democracy of Pennsylvania has just been written."

FIRE—The dwelling house occupied by Jos. Slatter, in Jackson township, together with its contents, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 2d inst. Mr. S. and his daughters were at Church; and Mrs. S. and a child about one year old barely escaped with their lives.

Mrs. Patrick Glenn, at Robinson's Tannery, was last week delivered of a child having two heads, one of which was taken off by the surgeon, with a fair prospect of success.—Honesdale Democrat.

Death Warrant.

The Philadelphia Daily News states that the warrant for the execution of Muller, convicted at Wilkesbarre for the murder of Matthias, has been signed by Gov. Paeker. The execution is to take place on Friday, April 30th.

Democratic State Convention. The Democratic State Convention met at Harrisburg on the 4th inst. John L. Dawson of Fayette County, presided.—On the test vote it was found that there were 59 delegates opposed to the Leocompton Swindle and 68 in favor of it. In making up the Committee on Resolutions, however, the President excluded all the anti-Leocompton members, so as to prevent a minority report. When attention was called to the fact, the President protested it was entirely accidental, but the Convention steadily refused to enlarge the Committee so as to allow the minority to be represented. At the evening session it was announced that the Committee was not ready to make report, and the Convention adjourned till the next day. On the 5th inst., the Committee reported a series of resolutions, fully endorsing the Leocompton Swindle, without a declaration on the part of Congress of the right of the people of Kansas, to alter the Constitution at pleasure. Mr. Stokes presented a different set of resolutions as an amendment. A spicy debate ensued; but the amendment was voted down, yeas 21, nays 109. This vote was not full. The platform was then adopted, yeas 111, nays 0, the minority refusing to vote.

W. A. Porter of Philadelphia was then nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court, and Westley Frost of Fayette for Canal Commissioner. Before the platform was made Mr. Cassidy of Philadelphia stated by authority that Mr. Porter, if nominated, would stand on any platform the Convention might adopt. Convinced Mr. Porter!

We have some interesting news from Kansas. The Leavenworth Times says that the judges and clerks of election in Shawnee District were arrested; and, on being sworn before the Legislative Investigating Committee, testified that the poll book of Shawnee was taken to Westport, Mo., and that 300 names were added thereto at that place. J. J. Clarkson the postmaster at Leavenworth, was burned in effigy on the night of the 15th ult., and threats were made to hang him, if he could be caught.

Worthless Small Bank Notes. The Legislature of Massachusetts has rejected a proposition to abolish small notes and the "sharper," taking advantage of this mistaken policy, are flooding the State with all sorts of "promises to pay." On Saturday two men were arrested at Danvers, charged with passing \$1, \$2, and \$3 notes on the Metropolitan Bank of Washington, D. C. A large number of the notes were passed, the men making small purchases at several places, and receiving change in good coin. There is no such bank at Washington as Metropolitan. The two men had also in their possession a number of \$1 and \$2 bills on several other banks, including the broken bank of Milford, Delaware.

Arrest of a Forger. Boston, Monday March 8, 1858. John F. Mahan, a grocer, doing business on Long Wharf, has been arrested in this city on a charge of forging the signature of his uncle, Benj. F. Mahan, to notes amounting to over \$12,000.

New-Hampshire Election. CONCORD, N. H., March 9—10 1/2 p. m. A large vote was thrown at our State election to-day. Wm. Haile, the present Governor, was supported by the Republicans, and Asa P. Gate of Northfield by the Democrats. The returns so far indicate the reelection of Mr. Haile for Governor by an increased majority over that of last year, when he received 31,758 against 31,355 given for Mr. Wells, the Democratic candidate.

MANCHESTER, N.H., March 9. Some disturbance took place in the Fifth Ward to-day. A party of rowdies took possession of the Ward room, tore the check-list in pieces and broke one of the ballot-boxes. The other two in the room were thrown out of the window and were saved. The assailants were certain Irishmen were not registered on the voter-list. After the disturbance was over the Board reassembled and announced the election of the Republican Representatives.

Several fights also took place between the Irish Republicans and Irish Democrats. This evening all is quiet.

CONCORD—11 p. m. The following is the vote in some of the principal towns:

Nashua, Haile, 1,004	Cate, 628
Amherst, Haile, 219	Cate, 106
Claremont, Haile, 523	Cate, 204
Keene, Haile, 551	Cate, 233
Manchester, Haile, 1,376	Cate, 907
Portsmouth, Haile, 770	Cate, 803

Albin Beard, editor of The New-Hampshire Telegraph, is elected Mayor of Nashua by a large majority.

CONCORD, Tuesday, March 9—11:30 p. m. Eighty-two towns give Haile 18,083, and Cate 14,024.

The Republican Representatives elected are 119 and Democrats 39.

To the Senate, 9 Republicans and 3 Democrats are elected.

The Councilors are all Republican. The Legislature is strongly Republican, and Gov. Haile's majority will reach at least 4,000.

Half-past twelve o'clock p. m.—One hundred and twenty-nine towns heard from give Haile 23,892, Cate 20,011.—Republican Representatives elected thus far, 146; Democrats, 72.

Pennsylvania Legislature. HARRISBURG, March 8, 1858.

SENATE.—The Governor transmitted two vetoes; one relative to the Washington Infantry, of Pittsburg, and one relative to the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company.

Mr. Warren, from Committee, reported favorably a bill to erect a new county out of parts of Erie, Crawford, and Warren. Mr. Myers read a bill for the better regulation of Banks.

Bills Passed.—A supplement to the act incorporating the Philadelphia and Wilkesbarre Telegraph Company.

A supplement to the act relative to auctioneers.

One to incorporate the Millerstown and Shirksville Turnpike Company. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Nearly the whole of the session this afternoon was spent in the reception of petitions. More than two hundred petitions for the repeal of the tonnage tax were presented.

Bills Reported Favorably.—The Annual Appropriation Bill.

The bill appointing appraisers to ascertain the value of damages done to transporters by the sale of the Main Line.

Reported Negatively.—A bill repealing the act exempting the Union Canal Company from the payment of taxes in Schuylkill county.

One to reduce the rate of the State tax. One, appropriating the tonnage tax received from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the sinking fund.

Supplement to the North Philadelphia Plank Road Company. This last bill was committed to the Committee on Railroads. Adjourned till to-morrow.

From Kansas. ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 9, 1858. The Republican, learns that an attempt has been made to abduct the Judges of the Election at the Delaware Crossing Precinct to prevent their giving in their evidence to Gov. Denver, as requested by Calhoun, and that Isaac Mundie, one of the Judges, was shot in the head and killed.

The clerks of the Shawnee Precinct were preparing a certificate under oath, stating that they gave the testimony they did before the Investigating Committee, under threats of death.

A letter from Fort Scott says that that place has been taken by a company of Lane's men, who were robbing the stores and stealing horses. No lives were lost.

The Leader (Pro-Slavery) learns from a gentleman from Kansas that the Topeka and Anti-Topekaites of Leavenworth, have quarreled concerning the policy to be pursued, and that two sets of candidates have been nominated to the Constitutional Convention. The Democrats made no nominations.

It is reported that Gen. Lane has issued a proclamation, calling on the Free-State militia to attack Weston, Missouri. This report is discredited here.

Some one recently made the discovery, that the disagreeable aroma of the onion may be so neutralized as to allow of eating them without any danger of being detected. Young ladies who are fond of onions—and most of them are—may now freely indulge their appetites. The neutralizing agent is a small piece of asafetida, placed in the mouth directly after eating the onions.

The Buchanan men of Susquehanna county recently appointed a Committee to appear before the Legislature and urge the passage of a bill removing Mr. Wilnot from the office of President Judge. They made a number of speeches before the Judiciary Committee of the House denunciatory of Wilnot. But when asked by McClure, of Franklin, whether they would say, as lawyers and men, that they had ever known Wilnot to be guilty of partiality in his judicial decisions, on account of the political opinions of any man, they refused to answer the question categorically. In fact no one of them would answer it any way, save by long speeches, the infernal tenor of which was, they thought so. When the question was put directly and so pointedly, a second time, that they could not escape from it, they hesitated and faltered, and at last some young lawyer—by the name of Over-on, declared that he believed so.

The attempt to remove a Judge, otherwise than by impeachment in due form is unprecedented in this or any other county, but the locofoeos care neither for law nor right when they have a party end to attain.—Honesdale Democrat.

Mr. Prentice on Keitt. The Louisville Journal gets off the annexed commentary on the fight in Congress:

We see a good many comments in the papers upon the affair in the House of Representatives, in which Mr. Keitt figured, and was figured with so strikingly.—Mr. Keitt certainly had the floor upon the occasion, and the floor had him, and the two were unmistakably entitled to each other. There seems, however, to be some little dispute as to whether Keitt fell by stubbing his toe or was knocked down by an enemy or pulled down by a friend.

One statement, apparently true, is that Keitt disappeared immediately after rising from the floor. Mr. Grow gained some credit in the affair, and Keitt lost.—Grow grew, and Keitt kited.

Keitt grasped Grow by the throat. He is not the first individual that has had a downfall from being too grasping.

A CHEAP CITY TO LIVE IN.—The Rochester (N. Y.) Union says:—"Good flour can be had at \$4.50 and the best at \$5.50 per bbl.; dressed hogs at 6 cents per pound; beef at 5 cents; mutton at 4 cents; butter poultry at 15 cents per pound for prime and 13 cents for common; eggs abundant at 10 cents per dozen; best potatoes at 63 cents per bushel."

WELL PROVIDED.—The Richmond Dispatch says:—"A negro child, with twenty-six fingers and toes, was born lately in Pittsylvania county. The distribution is as follows: Six toes on each foot, and seven fingers on each hand.—In order to make up the grand total, four thumbs must be counted in as fingers."

A Candidate for Mayor. A stump candidate for the Mayorality of Galveston Texas, announces himself in the papers as follows:—"BY INDUSTRY WE THRIVE.—T. W. B. Odam is the workman's candidate for Mayor, at the election on the first Monday in March. He is not the tool of any clique or party. He is a democrat of the Jeffersonian school, believes in a Supreme Being, accepts of Holy Writ, submits to the laws of his country, and takes physic when he is sick. Balance from the stump when called on."

Appointments by the Governor for the City. Harrisburg, March 9. The Governor made the following appointments for the city of Philadelphia, to-day.

Quarantine Master—Louis B. DeMan. Port Physician—Dr. Samuel P. Brown. Butter and Lard Inspector—John Keyseley.

Health Officer—Col. Arthur Hughes. Wm. Addis, has also been appointed by the Governor Sealer of weights and measures for Bucks county.

New York Market. New York, March 9. Flour is quiet; sales of 65 bbl., at \$5 26 a 5 30 for State, a decline of 5c.—Wheat has a declining tendency; 2500 bushels sold at \$1 25 a 1 45 for Southern white. Corn is unsettled; 22,000 bushels sold at 67 a 68 cents for white, and 70 a 71 cents for yellow. Chicago Beef is steady at \$12 a 13 50. Mess Pork 10 cents, lower, at \$16 80 a 16 90. Lard firm. Whiskey dull at 22 2/2c.

MARRIED. On the 6th of March, by George Klinefelter, Esq., Mr. John Augustus Keenan, to Sally Ann Azer, both of Stroudsburg.

NEW Express Arrangement. The Hope and Howard Express Companies are now prepared to forward Money, Valuables of any kind, Packages, &c., with their own Cars, and special Messengers, with dispatch from Stroudsburg to any part of the world.

JOHN N. STOKES, Agent, For the Hope and Howard Ex. Co.'s Stroudsburg, Feb. 4, 1858.—ff.

N. S. LAWRENCE'S Paper, Printers' Card & Envelope WAREHOUSE, No. 405 Commerce Street, Philadelphia, Cash buyers will find it to their interest to call. January 14, 1858.—ly.

A PROCLAMATION TO THE LADIES.

Whereas, it appears that the days of right, honor, and integrity are fast fading away, and whereas, the unscrupulous and ignorant are daily taking advantage of the profound and learned. But it known therefore, to all, whether Maids, Wives, or Widows, that Dr. Cheesman's Female Pills are alone the certain panacea for the troubles incident to female disorganization; they alone correcting all painful menstruation, assuaging palpitations of the heart, disturbed sleep, pain in the side, and causing health and happiness to the whole sex; more especially to the married portion, as they are certain to bring on the monthly period with regularity. And whereas, these Pills are purely vegetable and entirely free from minerals, therefore perfectly harmless in their operations and wholly unlike other medicines thrust upon the public, purporting to effect the objects already detailed. Therefore, be it known, that nothing but the said Pills of Dr. Cheesman will accomplish the desired object, when disappointment has been experienced under the regime of other Pills; and the LADIES will cause this Proclamation to spread amongst them, to their own everlasting benefit—always premising that said Proclamation in one case must be considered null and void; that is to say, that the Pills must not be taken when any female is in an interesting situation, otherwise a miscarriage will be the inevitable result.

Explicit directions, to be carefully read, accompany each box. Price \$1. Sent by mail on enclosing \$1 to Dr. Cornelius L. Cheesman, Box 4531, Post Office, New-York City. Sold by one Druggist in every town in the United States.

Given under my hand and seal, C. L. CHEESEMAN, M. D. R. B. Hutchings, General Agent for the United States, 165 Chambers-st., N. York.

Sold in Stroudsburg by Hollinshead & Detrick; H. B. Semple & Co. Easton. Feb. 25, 1858.—ly.

Balley's Magical Pain Extractor. In all diseases inflammation more or less predominates—now to allay inflammation strikes at the root of disease—hence an immediate cure.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor, and nothing else, will allay inflammation at once, and make a certain cure.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor will cure the following among a catalogue of diseases: Burns, scalds, cuts, chafes, sore nipples, corns, bunions, strains, bites, poison, chilblains, piles, scrofula, ulcers, fever sores, felons, ear ache, piles, sore eyes, goit, swellings, rheumatism, scald head, salt rheum, baldness, erysipelas, ringworm, barbers itch, small pox, measles, rash, &c. &c.

To some it may seem incredulous that so many diseases should be reached by one article; such an idea will vanish when reflection points to the fact, that the salve is a combination of ingredients, each and every one applying a perfect antidote to its opposite disorder.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor. In its effects is magical, because the time is so short between disease and a permanent cure; and it is an extractor, as it draws all disease out of the affected part, leaving nature as perfect as before the injury. It is scarcely necessary to say that no house, workshop, or manufactory should be one moment without it.

No Pain Extractor is genuine unless the box has upon it a steel plate engraving, with the name of Henry Dalley, Manufacturer. For sale by all the Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers throughout the United States and Canada. Principal Depot, 165 Chambers St., New-York. C. F. CHACE, Sold in Stroudsburg, by Hollinshead and Detrick. Feb. 25, 1858.—ly.

Something New. The public are respectfully informed that the undersigned has opened, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, a NEW

DRUG STORE, in the large four story building recently erected by Messrs. Fowler and Wintemute, two doors above Robert Boy's Store, where he intends keeping always on hand, a large assortment of

Drugs and Medicines. Paints, Oils, Var-nishes, French and Common Glass, &c. The stock will also embrace FANCY NOTIONS in endless variety, from which all tastes can be gratified, including Perfumery, Plain and Fancy Glass Ware, Tooth, Hair and Toilet Brushes; Combs, &c. ALSO—PURE

WINES AND LIQUORS for medicinal purposes, which bear their own recommendation.

Every article will be warranted pure and fresh, and will be dispensed by an assistant whose experience in the business is such as to deserve the unlimited confidence of the public. Call and see.

JAMES N. DURLING, Proprietor. Stroudsburg, Dec. 31, 1856.

DR. WALTON'S AMERICAN PILLS. JOY TO THE AFFLICTED. Young America Victorious!

One small box of Pills cures ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. No Balsam, no Mercury, no odor on the breath, no fear of detection. Two small pills a dose; tasteless and harmless as water. Full directions are given, so that the patient can cure himself as certain as with the advice of the most experienced surgeon, and much better than with the advice of one of little experience in this class of disease.

Sending by mail to any part of the country by enclosing one dollar to Dr. D. G. Walton, No. 154 North Seventh st. below Race, Philadelphia. A liberal discount to the trade. None genuine without the written signature of D. G. Walton, Proprietor.

Dr. W.'s treatment for Self-abuse, Weakness, &c. is entirely different from the usual course. Dr. W. has cured hundreds who have tried others without benefit. The treatment is as certain to cure as the sun is to rise. Enclose a stamp, and address Dr. W. as above, giving a full history of your case, as the sun is to rise. Enclose a stamp, and address Dr. W. as above, giving a full history of your case, and you will bless the day you made the effort to secure what is certain—A RADICAL CURE. January 28, 1857.—ly.