



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1859.

We are indebted to Col. C. D. Brodhead, of the House, for Legislative documents.

The report of coal, of all kinds, from this State, the past year, was 11,060,167 tons.

State Treasurer Elected.

Col. Eli Sifer was elected State Treasurer by the Legislature on Monday over H. S. Magraw, the present incumbent.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature to provide additional means for the extinguishment of the State debt by raising the rate of discount by banks to 7 per cent. and requiring them to pay over 1 per cent. to the Commonwealth.

The Tribune almanac for 1859, containing, in addition to the usual calendars, election returns, and other statistics, may be obtained at S. Mellicks Jewellery store, at 13 cents a single copy.

What we Need.

We need some more efficient means for contending against fire in this Borough, more than anything else, not even excepting money and "A New Press." We need something more effective in the shape of machinery than the little tub which we call an engine, and which with its few feet of hose, would be about as serviceable if called into action, as a teakettle.

Now if a fire should start in one of our wooden blocks, with a favorable wind, this town would be swept from one end to the other, and nothing could save it. And yet this immense loss of property is liable to occur at any moment, and all from the want of a little expenditure, and attention.

Citizens, arouse! ere it be too late.—Do not from a sense of false economy,—for the sake of saving a trifling expenditure of money put your whole property in jeopardy. This is a matter in which each one of you is personally interested. Attend to it. Obtain a good effective machine; organize a Fire Company, and use some means for increasing the supply of water in the town.

The Genesee Farmer.

The January number of this old and sterling agricultural monthly has been received. It is always welcome on our table—always comes loaded with a rich repast of practical and scientific suggestions. It is said to have a larger circulation than any similar journal in the world, and certainly no agricultural journal furnishes so much valuable reading for so low a price.

Upon matters of agricultural improvement and farm economy, growing crops, raising and fattening stock, making butter and cheese, the management of poultry, household hints and domestic receipts, the Genesee Farmer is worth many times its cost to every farmer's family in the land.

and flower-grower, will also find in its well filled pages the latest and most reliable information. In addition to this, it is the design of the publisher to furnish full and reliable reports of the principal grain and cattle markets. It is emphatically the "paper for the times"—in its information and price. It is so cheap that all can afford to take it. In fact, no farmer can afford to be without it. It is sent to any address for fifty cents a year; five copies for two dollars; eight copies for three dollars, and the person getting up the club is presented with a copy of the Rural Annual and Horticultural Directory for 1859, a beautiful 25 cent book published by the proprietor of the Farmer. We advise all not acquainted with the Genesee Farmer to send for a copy. Specimen numbers are sent free to all applicants. Address JOSEPH HARRIS, Rochester, N. Y.

Orders left at this Office will be promptly attended to.

He can afford to be Liberal.

It is currently reported and believed that Dr. F. Cogswell is on the high road to a splendid fortune. We learn from an authentic source, that he is now employing thirty operatives in manufacturing one million boxes of his Medical Salt to meet the orders pouring in from his agents and the public, since his liberal reduction in the price. The Dr., it is said, has recently made an improvement in the mode of preparing it, by which its cost is greatly diminished—and we commend him for his wisdom in reducing the price, as he will doubtless reap a richer harvest. The acknowledgment and advice of Mr. Hood, (referred to below) a gentleman of the highest integrity and philanthropy, afford a sufficient guarantee that this extraordinary medicine is worthy of public confidence.

"When we recollect the virulent opposition to the introduction of vaccination, and the fatuous manner in which even the most eminent medical men shut their eyes to its wonderful life-saving operation, we ought to be careful how we reject Dr. C's New Discovery."

[For the Traveler]

To the PUBLIC.—Editors of the Traveller. Will you allow me through your columns to make an announcement which I trust will interest the community, especially the invalid portion. It is made at the suggestion of my venerable and judicious friend, the Hon. Chas. Hood of this city. Having proved the unequalled efficacy of my Antiphlogistic Salt, in subduing a painful and chronic inflammatory disease in his own person, he kindly hinted to me his belief that "its high cost deters thousands from using it, who would avail themselves of it, were its price reduced." Although in the constant receipt of orders by mail and express from my agents and the public at its present price, yet having made an important improvement in my Chemical Apparatus for manufacturing it, by which its cost is materially lessened, I am resolved to put it within the reach of all—even the poorest of the poor. My agents are now authorized to sell it at the following reduced rates:—Acute package, \$1; and Chronic do., \$2.50. They will send it, (post paid) to any address within their respective limits. Invalids in those States and countries yet without agents, can obtain it of me, through the post office, box 322 Boston, Mass., and at my new office, No. 2 Cherry, corner Washington, street, from 10 to 12 and 3 to 5. My concentrated Salt, (a scruple equalling a drachm) is for foreign countries and distant places, where postage runs high.

Descriptive circulars sent gratis, by enclosing a stamp to pay postage.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

MR. EDITOR:—On reading the report of Mr. Reporter in your issue of the 13th, I was struck with the very "philanthropic" character of the Society for which he takes "notes" so much for the "edification of the public!" If that Society is so "philanthropic" and so much wishes to have "ignoramus" enlightened, why do we find such a connection of words in the report of its proceedings as the following?—"And we only regret that there is no probable means by which they (the remarks) may reach them (the ignoramus)." Previous to the above quotation we find such a sentence as the following:—"Even as the waters flowed from the sterile rock—who ever saw any other than a sterile rock—"A touch of Moses, so now do mighty periodical streams of eloquence gush forth on every Friday night at—." How Philanthropic it was in Reporter to tell us so much; and with what a "gush" of "eloquence" he tells it. What a pity that all that "mighty periodical stream of eloquence" is lost on so few, and those too, according to Reporter, to whom it don't apply. Now Mr. Editor is not that doing a noble work? flow ignoramus posterity will bless them! What if the members of that Council which formed the Declaration of our National Independence had revealed no more of its transactions than this very modern Society! How much good would have been accomplished! Why don't this "P. S." throw open its doors to the public; stick its "Essays" and "Criticisms" in the Press and do something to help others as well as themselves? Why do they keep their light under a bushel?—or will it not cast its rays beyond a larger circumference? Yours, MORE LIGHT.

Horrible Suffering Upon the Plains—Ten Men Frozen to Death.

Mr. John M. Guthrie returned from Salt Lake City a few days since, and gave The Weekly Argus the following account of the horrible sufferings which he and his companions endured from the cold weather on the plains and in the mountains:

Mr. G. left Salt Lake City on the 27th of November, with the mail on packed animals, in company with G. A. Beardsley, of New-York. It had been snowing for seven or eight days before Mr. G. left the valley. The snow was from one to six feet deep in the Pig Mountains, and they had to tramp the snow to pass with their animals. Second day out the snow was so deep that the company got lost and lay out all night, and the men in charge of the mail had their feet and hands frozen, and the boots had to be cut off their feet next morning.

The third day they made Bridger at sunset, and, after traveling about twenty miles, got lost again, and were compelled again to lie down in the snow until morning. Fourth day they made Big Sandy Station, and left there about 2 o'clock in the evening, and traveled twenty miles, wind blowing from the east. The storm increased so as to prevent them from seeing five feet ahead, and compelled them again to lay up. They camped in a hollow, and during the night snow drifted on them to the depth of three feet. Here the whole company almost froze. Mr. G. states that his feet and legs were so numb that he was almost unable to stand up. The mail men, having no bedding, were compelled to walk around all night to keep from freezing.

Fifth day—Left early in the morning, traveled eight miles; one of the mail men's face and hands froze, and the other was so far froze as to be almost asleep.—Mr. G. here finding that the men would freeze, took them off and made them walk. They then turned and went back 23 miles to Big Sandy. The next day the wind ceased, and they started in company with Mr. Ashton, the mail agent.—They reached the South Pass at dark.—Here the wind raised again; the snow being drifted from five to ten feet deep, and they again became lost; for three or four hours they wandered round in hopes to find the road, and their only hope was to face the wind in order to reach Sweet Water, which they did. They then attempted to travel down this stream, but the drifted snow was so deep as to be impassable. They escaped, and Mr. Ashton froze one of his feet while in the bed.

In the morning they left mules, mail and all, and took it a foot down Sweet Water on the ice. Mr. Ashton begged to be left in the bed, as they had to cut the boots off his feet. Mr. G. pulled off his buffalo moccasins and put them on Mr. Ashton—leaving his feet with only a deer skin moccasin on. The whole company concluded their time was growing short, but like heroes, made a desperate effort—part of the time carrying Mr. Ashton. They reached a station-house about ten miles distant. They then had some hopes of making the trip, although the thermometer stood twenty-seven degrees below zero. Mr. Sanders the surveyor on the new road south of Laramie, had Mr. Miller stationed at this place with a barometer and thermometer in order to take notes of the weather. The oldest mountaineers, one in particular, who lives close to the station, states that it was the coldest weather they had experienced for thirty years.

They left Mr. Ashton after lying over three or four days. While here the St. Joseph mail arrived.—Mr. Garvis, the Indian agent for the Snakes, coming through with it. They had nine mules frozen around their camp fire—some within two feet of it. The men all had their hands and feet frozen, and lay four days within eight miles of the station, unable to get in. They attempted to follow the train, and became lost and froze. While here the Salt Lake mail of December 4 overtook Mr. G. and, having no men to send with the mail, Mr. G. took charge of it and brought it to Laramie, where he met an agent having men. Mr. G. took the coach, in company with four other passengers; below Laramie they had but little snow, and the roads were good most of the time. They found men at almost every station on the road frozen. They met Mr. Hockaday at Cotton Wood Springs, on his way up with mules to supply the mail stations. From here the roads became muddy and the creeks high, and in some places they had to swim the mules.

Simple mode of Ascertaining Interest.

The Detroit Advertiser gives a new method of computing interest on any number of dollars, at six per cent., which appears simple:—"Separate the right hand figures by a point, and the figure on the left hand of this separating point will be interest in cents for six days—the figures on the right of the point decimals of a cent.—Multiply the whole amount by five to find the interest for thirty days, and this sum by two for sixty days, three for ninety days, &c. For any number of days less six, take the fractional part of the interest for six. Care must be taken to separate the right hand figures of the dollars, whether there be cents or mills in the given sum or not."

This is all very well, but a simpler and shorter way, remarks the Philadelphia Ledger, is to multiply any given number of dollars by the number of days of interest desired, separating the right hand figure, and dividing by six; the result is the true interest of such sum for such number of days at six per cent. This rule is so simple and true, according to all business usage, that every banker, broker, merchant, or clerk should post it up for reference and use. There being no such thing as a fraction in it, there is scarcely any liability to error or mistake. By no other arithmetical process can the desired information be obtained with so few figures.

The Pen is mightier than the Sword.

Another Murder in New York. ONE MAN KILLED—ANOTHER FATALLY WOUNDED—ARREST OF THE ALLEGED MURDERER.

The New York Courier, of Monday, says:—About twelve o'clock on Saturday night, the 6th Ward was the scene of a most brutal and unprovoked homicide, the particulars of which are as follows: It appears that John Glass, an Ex-Constable of the 6th Ward, James Higgins, and another man whose name is unknown, while partially intoxicated, called at the assignation house, No. 21 Elm street, kept by a German named Wilhelm Decker, and unceremoniously burst open the front door. They then rushed up stairs and commenced breaking mirrors, crockery, &c. Decker ran to save his property and eject the intruders, who, to conceal themselves from him, extinguished the hall lamp. He, however, succeeded in getting them into the street, and was about closing the door, when Glass, as is alleged, drew a revolver and fired two shots through the panel of the door. Both balls struck Decker, one of them entering the side of his head, the other his left shoulder. At this moment Richard Owens, a stevedore, residing at No. 121 Union street, Brooklyn, happened to pass, being on his way home, but whether or not he interfered is unknown; at all events, the two men attacked him, one striking him upon the head, while the other shot him, the ball entering his heart and producing instant death. The murderers then fled, and Capt. Dowling, of the 6th Ward Police, having learned of the occurrence, dispatched several officers in pursuit of them, and in the meantime the murdered man was conveyed to the Hospital, and Doctor Simmons was called to attend Decker, from whose person he extracted both balls, and then sent him, also, to the Hospital. The police showed great vigilance in hunting the murderers, and within thirty minutes after the murder was committed, Glass was captured at the corner of Broadway and Pearl street, by officers Gilgan and Flynn. He was taken to the station-house and locked up, after having first pretended great surprise at being arrested, and asking why he had been so dealt with. A short time afterwards Capt. Dowling arrested Higgins in Elm street. The third man is yet at large. Glass had frequently been in Decker's house, and was known by sight to Wm. Myers, a youth of 15 fully identifies him as the person who fired the first two shots, though Decker thinks Higgins was the man. Coroner Jackson was duly notified, and on Sunday empanelled a jury and took the ante mortem examination of Decker, the substance of which is given above, and the jury rendered a verdict "that he received his wounds at the hands of James Higgins and his confederate John Glass, January 15, 1859." The jury then viewed the body of Owens, after which they were discharged until 11 o'clock this morning, when the inquest will proceed at the 6th Ward Station House. Owens was a native of Wales, 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children. He was a sober and industrious man, and carried on an extensive business as a stevedore, having a large number of men in his employ. He was engaged all day Saturday at the foot of Wall street. Glass is about 30 years of age, and was a constable of the 6th Ward for the year ending 31st December last. He is an active politician, and said to be a quarrelsome character. Higgins does not appear to have any legitimate business. A post-mortem examination on the body of the deceased by D. Ferguson, showed that the ball which caused death pierced his heart. William Decker, the man lying at the Hospital, was quite low last evening, and it is thought will not survive the inhuman treatment he received. To-day the surgeons intend to perform the trepanning operation, in order to remove portions of the skull that rest on the brain.

A Dangerous Counterfeit, one well calculated to deceive, is in circulation. It is a \$10 bill on the bank of Chambersburg. The Detector for January, says "the President's name in these spurious notes is spelled Jos. Culbertson instead of Culbertson," but even this is calculated to mislead, as in the note shown to us the name is spelled correctly. The only way to detect the spurious notes is by the imperfection in the printing of the vignette, and by a single slightly blurred line through the letter X in three corners of the note. In the genuine there is a double line slightly wared through each of these letters. As this counterfeit was taken by a clerk in one of the Lancaster banks, the other day, outsiders will do well to look sharp after them.—Har. Tel.

Selling a Wife for \$500.

Ballston (N. Y.) Journal says, a resident of the town of Malta, Saratoga county, sold his wife for and in consideration of the sum of five hundred dollars. His wife had been sick a number of years, occasioned by a fall she received in her house, and has been constantly failing until she is now unable to speak or move hand or foot. Her husband, in making sale of his farm, made a deduction of five hundred dollars on the sale, in consideration that the purchaser should provide for and maintain his wife during her lifetime, and that he should be free from all embarrassment with regard with her.

Tax on Bank Dividends.

From the Auditor General's Report we learn that the tax on the Easton Bank Dividends for the past year amounted to \$5,000; on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Easton, \$2,016; on the Allentown Bank, \$492; on the Bank of Catsaqua, \$320; on the Mauch Chunk Bank \$2,131.46; on the Stroudsburg Bank, \$240.

The weather was intensely cold on Tuesday throughout the North. In various parts of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, and New York the thermometer ranged from 5 deg. to 39 deg. below zero.

The Rencounter between Messrs. Donovan and Church.

We neglected to notice yesterday the rencounter between Messrs. Donovan and Church, of Philadelphia, for the reason that, not having witnessed it myself, we found difficulty, in the conflicting rumors abroad, to get a correct version of the affair. The circumstances, from the best information we could obtain are these:—After the adjournment of the House yesterday, about 1 1/2 o'clock, Mr. Church was proceeding down State street in company with two fellow boarders, to his boarding house—Mrs. Eppy's, on the River bank. When he reached Second street, Mr. Donovan suddenly came upon him from around the corner, rushed at him and struck him on the head several blows with a cane, the cane breaking to pieces from force of the blows. Mr. Church was stunned and rendered helpless; when he rallied, having no weapon for defence, he retreated to a neighboring tree to protect himself from the violence of the assault; and as he supposed a pistol shot. Mr. Donovan pursued, and in his pursuit drew out a large wagon-whip, and struck Mr. C. numerous blows with it, Mr. Church still retreating. The friends of Mr. Church by this time interfered, and the combatants were separated. Mr. C. was considerably bruised about the head and face, but not seriously injured. We were glad to see him in his seat this morning.

The case of this assault arose out of words spoken by Mr. Church in the House. Mr. Donovan was Mr. Church's opponent for the seat in the House at the late election. Mr. Church obtained the certificate of election. Mr. D. alleges that Mr. Church did not reside a year in the district before his election, and that, therefore, his election is illegal.

On Wednesday Mr. Quigley offered a resolution in the House for the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the case, when Mr. Church made a speech in his vindication, in the course of which he reflected pretty severely upon Mr. Donovan. Mr. D. took exception to his remarks, and demanded an apology, which was refused. Mr. D. then, if we are correctly informed, challenged him to a duel, which was sent back with a note expressive of contempt for the challenger. Mr. D. then resolved upon administering personal chastisement, and hence the assault, as above described.

Mr. Church made affidavit of the facts of the assault before a magistrate, and Mr. D. was arrested last evening on a warrant and held to bail in the sum of \$1,000, to appear at our next Quarter Sessions, (next week,) to answer for the offence. His bail are Messrs. Jas. Morgan, of our borough, and Thos. C. M'Dowell, of the Hollidaysburg Bank. The unfortunate affair has created a profound sensation among the members of the Legislature, and in our community generally.

P. S. Since the above was written, as will be seen by the proceedings of the House, a resolution has been adopted in that body denying to Mr. Donovan the privileges of the House, and excluding him from the floor. The sentiment of condemnation is strongly against him.

The Troubles in Kansas.

The New York Tribune contains letters from Kansas giving a detailed account of the renewed disturbances in the Southern portion of that territory, which have led Gov. Medary to make a demand for a military force, and the Missouri Legislature to vote \$30,000 for defending the borders of that State. Under the compromise brought about by Gov. Denver, the old disturbances and the legal proceedings resulting from them should be, it was agreed, mutually overlooked and annulled by the two opposing parties. Recently, however, the pro-slavery party procured indictments for Montgomery and some of his followers, one of whom, named Rice, they arrested and confined. Montgomery attacked the jail and released him, a pro-slavery man named Lytle being killed in the conflict, and Montgomery sacked a store whence shot-were fired. Capt. Brown, another of Montgomery's adherents, also marched into Missouri to revenge himself for property lost by one of the old forays from that State, and carried off to Kansas considerable amount of property, and about a dozen slaves, and killed a Missouriian. These proceedings have produced the present condition of affairs.

It would seem from the above account (says the Tribune,) that in spite of all the boasts of the Administration presses over the pacification of Kansas, civil war is to be renewed there in all its horrors. It is stated that Hamilton, the leader of the band of ruffians who committed the horrible murder at Choteau's Trading Post last May, has again taken the field, and is committing new outrages. The defense of the inhabitants against this invasion from Missouri having been wholly neglected by the Federal authorities, has been taken in hand by the very Captain Montgomery whom, according to recent accounts from Washington, the Government are determined to arrest and try as a murderer and robber. As the Federal authorities seem to be powerless to preserve the peace of the territory, perhaps they could not do better than to allow Hamilton and Montgomery to fight it out. Hitherto, at the moment when Montgomery has been on the point of victory, the Government has interfered just in time to save Hamilton from the fate he deserved. So far from defending the people of Kansas against force and violence, the only thing yet done has been to prevent them from defending and righting themselves.

Editorial Convention.

A meeting of the "Editorial Union" will be held at Harrisburg on the 16th of February. The circular sets forth that various important subjects will be submitted and discussed at the proposed meeting, and measures adopted to correct some of the abuses which now have such a damaging effect upon the pockets of those engaged in the newspaper business.

HAIR DYE—HAIR DYE—HAIR DYE

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye! The Original and Best in the World! All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided, if you wish to escape ridicule. Gray, Red, or Rusty Hair Dyed instantly to a beautiful and Natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to Hair or skin.

Fifteen Medals and Diplomas have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1823, and over 30,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his patrons of his famous Dye.

Wm. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of Red Dyes remedied. The Hair invigorated for life by this splendid Dye.

Made, sold or applied (in 9 private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 225 Broadway, New York. Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

112 The genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each box, of WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, 225 Broadway, New-York. Sold by HOLLINSHEAD & DETRICK, Stroudsburg.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. SIR JAMES CLARKE'S Celebrated Female Pills.

PROTECTED BY PATENT. PREPARED FROM A PRESCRIPTION OF SIR J. CLARKE, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

To Married Ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity. Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION. These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the back and limbs, fatigue on slight exertion, palpitation of the heart, hysterics and whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved. Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, JOSEPH MOSES, (Late L. C. Baldwin & Co.) Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 30 pills by return mail. For sale in Stroudsburg, by July 1, 1858—17. J. N. DUBLING, Agent.

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 4,531, Post Office, New-York City. Sold by every Druggist in every town in the United States.

Given under my hand and seal, C. L. CHEESEMAN, M. D. R. B. ESTABLISHING.

General Agent for the United States, 165 Chambers-st., N. York. To whom all wholesale orders must be addressed.

Sold in Stroudsburg by Hollinshead & Detrick; H. B. Sample & Co. Easton. Feb. 25, 1858—17.

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.

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

Dailey'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, liles, scrofula, ulcers, fever sores, felon, ear ache, piles, sore eyes, god, 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.

Dailey'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 Dailey, 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—17.

WIGS—WIGS—WIGS. BATCHELOR'S WIGS and TOUPES surpasses all. They are elegant, light, easy and durable. Fitting up a shaven-top, or bringing up behind—no shaking off the head; indeed, this is the only Establishment where these things are properly understood and made. 225 Broadway, New-York. (Dec. 9, 1858—17.)