



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1859.

Notice.

The second lecture of the Philomathean Society was given last Tuesday evening, to a large audience, by Robert P. Allen, of Williamsport, Pa. The remainder of the course will be delivered by the following gentlemen.

Feb. 21—Rev. Geo. W. Mclaughlin, of Stroudsburg. Subject—"Love of Truth."

Feb. 28—Hon. George R. Barrett of Mauch Chunk. Subject—

March 11—Rev. Pennel Coombe, of Philadelphia. Subject—"Man and his relations."

March 15—Col. John W. Forney, of Philadelphia. Subject—"American Statesmen."

Tickets for the Course, 50 cents. Single Tickets, 15 cents.

We will publish an Essay on Capital Punishment, in our next issue, by Jackson Lantz, one of the members of the Philomathean Society.

The last week's Democrat contains a call for a meeting, to be held at the Court House, on Monday evening of Court week, Feb. 28th, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Legislature for the passage of an act to enact a house of employment of the poor of this County. The public generally are invited to attend.

The second of the course of Lectures being delivered before the Stroudsburg Philomathean Society and the citizens generally, was delivered Tuesday evening, in the M. E. Church, by ROBERT P. ALLEN, on the power or influence of Natural and Moral Beauty. The subject was a very interesting and highly instructive one, and was delivered in a happy manner. The audience was much larger than could have been expected considering the unfavorableness of the weather.

The next lecture of the course, will be delivered on next Monday evening, by Rev. G. W. MACLAUGHLIN. Subject—Love of Truth.

Monroe County Teachers' Association. In accordance with a notice previously given, quite a number of Teachers and others, assembled at the Court House, on Saturday the 12th inst. John Nye chairman of the Association, having called the meeting to order, an election of officers to serve for the ensuing year, then took place, which resulted in the choice of Stephen Holmes, Jr. as President; Ollis B. Gordon, as Vice President; Wm. H. Wolfe, as Secretary, and John Schoonover, as assistant Secretary. An able Essay was then read by John D. Barnes; Subject—"The Teachers' Profession." This was followed by several addresses on Educational matters by practical Teachers and others; and the Association then adjourned to meet again at Tannersville, on Saturday the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

In response to an invitation tendered by the Association, Dr. A. R. Jackson kindly consented to be present at the next meeting, and read an Essay on Physiology and Hygiene;—a subject of practical importance to all teachers. A lecture will also be delivered, on the best mode of teaching Grammar by C. S. Detrick. The following question will be discussed:

Resolved that the use of tobacco is unbecomingly and injurious to the Teacher.

It is earnestly hoped that all Teachers, School Directors and others interested in the work of Education will be present.

Important to Supervisors.

We learn that a person in Chester county, a few days ago, was hauling a load of hay, and owing to the bad condition of the road he upset and in some way broke or injured his arm. He brought suit against the Supervisors of the township for damages, and on Saturday last a jury mulcted them in \$125 and costs. So let the Supervisors see that the roads are in a traveling condition at all times.

SCHALL & HELMAN'S Gift Enterprise, we understand, will be drawn on the 10th of March. This is much sooner than they expected to be able to draw it. They have been very successful in selling the tickets. Ten days ago they had sold over 15,000 tickets. The money for them is not to be taken from the hands of the agents until after the drawing has taken place, so that all parties are satisfied that everything has been fairly and honorably done. The person who is fortunate enough to draw the distillery, will have a good property. It has just been erected and is entirely new.—Easton Argus.

JOSEPH W. MINER, a soldier of the Mexican war, and formerly connected with the press of Wilkesbarre, died on the 5th inst. Mr. Miner had many noble qualities, and his early death occasions poignant grief.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN. "THE AGE WE LIVE IN." Mr. Editor:—Dear Sir:—With your permission I shall criticise every Essay as it appears in your paper. What I find worth commending I shall commend and what I cannot commend I shall honestly condemn. I hope my criticisms will be kindly received, and that they may be of mutual benefit to every person concerned. I am a lover of good Saxon and of pure literature, and when I read a communication from one of the Literati and find it full of bad grammar, insipid sentences and flat contradictions, I feel that I am untrue to the cause of education if I do not point out its faults.

"The Age we live in," published in the Jeffersonian of last week, is full of incongruities, and to criticise it closely would require columns of space, and to make it worth reading at all it would be necessary to remodel it throughout. The author's first sentence is as flat and devoid of elegance as it could well be and convey any sense at all. He says, "The age we live in is the most remarkable one the world has ever seen." Now who can find any beauty or very forcible truth in that? Every little schoolboy knows we live in a wonderful Age, and why should he be told, by one who presumes to teach, that it is only a "remarkable age!" If the author had thrown away half his words and said, we live in a wonderful Age, he would have been much more explicit and much more correct. A good writer never uses any superfluous words; and if the Essay under consideration, had been condensed into one column of pure English, instead of nearly four of tautology, it would have saved the type-setter much time as well as the reader and conveyed its share of common sense.

But we will pass on, skipping minor blunders, such as "intense energy" instead of extreme energy, and quote this,—"It is a time when the wits of men are honed down to the last degree of razor-like sharpness, by constant rubbing and jostling together in competition, and when keen necessity, than whom (I) there can be no more vigorous incentive, trains and develops every faculty to its utmost extent." There! if that is not a specimen of the classics then I never saw one—I mean the classics of Tautology. What a beautiful figure of sharpening a razor, by "jostling" it up and down, say in a basket of nails! What harmony of parts! Too much figure, we pass on to that highly grammatical use of the relative "whom," in the same sentence. A boy who has studied grammar four weeks ought to know that whom is only used in speaking of persons and of things personated.—The antecedent of this author's whom is indeed: He takes the most round-about way to express his ideas and uses the very worst words, and concludes every sentence with the literal exhibition of what he says of mankind in general of "floundering in the mud at the bottom of the hill." He has the cows feeding on flowers and man living on gold only. Instead of finding the birds warbling he finds them "warble." He dwells on the "silvery moonbeams, the milky way, the Comet's tail" and "The New York Ledger," oh, how felicitously! He talks all the time of one person and he is a farmer and a fool, a miser and a merchant, a good citizen and a cut-throat, and always devoted to "the sublime precepts of the Multiplication table!"

We think his "view" of things is very "superficial" indeed. "The kite seized the dove" &c.; why did he not use signs of a quotation? Stick a pin in plagiarism there. But if he had given us more plagiarism he would also have given us more sense. "He ruled who was the strongest and wrongs were righted and rights wronged." Here seems to be a balance of accounts. Perhaps our author could enlighten our Administration in their present dilemma. Our Treasury needs balancing desperately and Secretary Cobb needs assistance. But the question is, can a right be wronged? He says, "the pickpocket, the garote,"—another now word—"the swell mob, the drop game, are among the refinements and luxuries of the generation." Now is not this a flattering view of the age we live in! This he gives as the character of the whole people, and in the very next sentence he speaks of "a great and glorious nation, one vast brotherhood, composed of concordant spirits dwelling together in harmony!" Who ever read such inconsistent clap-trap? It is well our historians were not authors of such stamp. No wonder he finds literature in such poor demand—his literature. Good authors never found better market for their productions than now, and whoever can write anything that is really good has no difficulty in finding a good price for it. We cannot stop to give examples, but our author thinks it would pay better to be author of a patent mouse-trap than of an epic poem. Perhaps his poems would not be as good capital as a patent mouse-trap, and we think too he would do better with the trap than he could with his essays. "If Homer, Virgil or Will. Shakspeare"

—what familiarity!—lived in these days, they would have been inevitably obliged to give up the cultivation of the muse, and go to raising cabbages and turnips! Now who believes any such doctrine as that? and besides the nominatives, "Homer, Virgil or Will. Shakspeare" are connected by a disjunctive conjunction and yet he follows them with the plural pronoun "they." What sort of grammar is this? I would inform the gentleman that singular nouns connected by disjunctive conjunctions must always have pronouns and verbs agreeing with them of the singular number.

Finally hear this,—"What the present age is most in need of, is not men of genius,—geniuses are generally good for nothing." He has just been talking about the useful inventions, and now the men who accomplished this useful work are "good for nothing." In speaking of the literature of the age, according to his judgment, geniuses should be better encouraged. What a jumble of inconsistencies! He says in conclusion—and it is nearest the truth of anything we have seen in his Essay—that "there is much remains to be said, and that too by abler pens than ours." Just before this he says,—we have now but merely glanced at the various trains of thought suggested by this subject." If he had only got aboard of one of those trains and left for some parts unknown, without giving such an Essay to "all the world and the rest of mankind," he would have fulfilled his mission nobly.

A. B. BURRELL.

Water Gap, Feb. 11.

Legislative.

Mr. Brodhead, read in his place and presented to the Chair, "An Act declaring McMichael's creek, in Monroe county, a public highway, and to prevent the destruction of fish.

Also, "An Act authorizing the appointment of an auctioneer for the borough of Stroudsburg, Monroe County."

Mr. Goepf, "A supplement to an act incorporating the Saeon Iron company."

Also, "A supplement to the act approved 20th April, 1854, in relation to establishing and changing the places for holding general elections throughout this Commonwealth."

Judge Bell, of Chester county, introduced two important bills. One was a bill interpreting the Appropriation Act of 1857 (which reduced the State tax from three to two and a half mills) so that the reduction shall apply to the State, City, County and other loans; and its introduction was necessary, because the Auditor General omits these loans in the reduction of the tax, and the Attorney General gives a different interpretation of the law. Mr. Bell's other bill was to amend the existing law relating to evidence. It removes the disability of a witness, by reason of having been convicted of felony; provides that no person shall be excluded from testifying by any interest he may have in the event of the suit; that a party to the record may be examined as if under cross examination, at the instance of the adverse party, and other important alterations in the existing rules of evidence.

Army Statistics.

The Army Register for 1850 has just made its appearance. We find that our present force of regular soldiers consist of nineteen regiments, all told, as follows: Ten regiments of infantry, averaging ten companies of seventy men each; one of mounted riflemen, two of cavalry, and two of dragoons, each of the latter numbering ten companies of about sixty men.—It would be difficult to arrive at a correct estimate of the actual fighting material at the disposal of the War Department, but we presume the entire strength of our army is little over or under 16,000. The Register shows the grand aggregate of the militia, all told, to be 2,724,426.

Murder in Carbon Co.

A shocking tragedy was perpetrated in our neighboring county of Carbon, on Tuesday evening of last week, near the public house of Mr. Stenler, in Stenlersville, by which a man named Solomon Wilhelm, was so seriously wounded that he died from the effects a few hours thereafter. The circumstances under which the deed was committed are as follows: It appears that Wilhelm, in company with some friends, went to a shooting match that came off during the day in the vicinity of the place named, where everything passed off peaceably and the best of feeling prevailed; but on their way home after dark, a dispute arose between Wilhelm and one of his friends, named Eckert, when the latter in a violent passion, struck Wilhelm across the forehead with his rifle felling him to the earth, splitting open his head so that a finger could be inserted into the skull, and completely severing his nose from his face. It is said that after the occurrence, Eckert went back to the tavern, for a light, saying that he "had given it to a fellow, and that if he hadn't enough he would give him sufficient." The murderer was immediately arrested and committed to prison at Mauch Chunk for trial. Wilhelm survived his injuries until 10 o'clock next day, when he expired.

SOAP MADE FROM STRONG LYE.—We see it recorded that a Yankee soap pedler was recently caught at sea during a violent storm, when he saved his life by taking a cake of his own soap and washing himself ashore.

Fire at Scranton.

A liquor store belonging to J. J. Posten, was burned on the 13th inst. Insured in the Lycoming Company.

Atrocious Villain. On Monday night, Jan. 31, some desperate rascal entered the dwelling of Mr. Henry Stowell, in Shutesbury, and stealthily proceeded to a bedroom in which his daughter Ellen, an excellent young lady of some nineteen years of age, and another lady, were sleeping in separate beds, to both of whom he administered chloroform. He then made several cuts with some sharp instrument upon the forehead of Miss Ellen, extending from the roots of the hair to the eyebrows, and also upon her chin. From these wounds the blood flowed freely, but they were not serious. He also made a gash of some three inches in length upon her breast, and probably committed other outrages. On retiring she took the rings from her fingers, and placed them upon the table near her bed; these were found upon the floor, broken and useless. Her clothing was all taken from the room in which she slept, and from the room adjoining. Even her trunk was broken open and clothing and papers carried away. Her summer hat and summer clothing of all kinds, as well as whatever else that belonged to her was carefully selected and carried off. There were many valuable articles in the same room belonging to other members of the family, but nothing whatever was disturbed, except such things as belonged to this interesting young lady. It seems evident, therefore, that revenge was the only object of the scoundrel. She came to consciousness about daylight the following morning and found her face and bed clothing covered with blood, and herself suffering greatly from the violence described. The family were at once made acquainted with what had happened, and a diligent search has been instituted, but as yet no clue to the perpetrator of the outrage has been obtained.—Amherst (Mass.) Express.

The Folly of going to Law.

The Easton Argus of last week says: "The folly of going to law was beautifully exemplified in our Common Pleas Court last week, in the trial wherein Daniel Schortz figured as plaintiff and Wm. Stoeker as defendant. The action was brought to recover the value of 12 bushels of screenings, which the plaintiff held the defendant wrongfully withheld from him. Stoeker lived on Schortz's farm and was farming "on shares," bound in a lease to give his landlord half the grain, &c, which it was alleged he did not do, inasmuch as he did not hand over the screenings. The entire value of the screenings was about \$7.50, and nearly two entire days were consumed in the trial of the case. Two attorneys were engaged on each side, whose fees did not amount to less than \$50, and the witness fees and court increased this sum to at least \$100, to say nothing of the time consumed by the parties to the suit. The Jury, after a patient hearing of the case, decided that screenings did not come under the head of grain, and accordingly returned a verdict for the defendant.—How much better Daniel would have been off, had he permitted his tenant to retain his screenings and rest content. A man had always better submit to trifles, even if he imagines himself wronged than to go to law.

Congressional Seats.

The chair of each member in the new Representative Hall at Washington, finished last winter, cost the moderate sum of ninety dollars. The carpeting of the Hall, as well as the other furniture, is proportionately expensive. What a spectacle it would be to see these fellows lying back in a ninety dollar chair, and thrusting their congressional legs beneath a seventy dollar desk, and economically voting to raise the rate of letter postage two cents to meet the governmental expenses.

A New Idea.—Church Suppers.

One of the churches in Columbus, Ohio, is supplied with quite respectable parlors, near its entrance, where once a month or oftener, the members of the congregation meet in social circle, have a good supper, and enjoy each other's smiles to the fullest extent. A tax of a dime or a quarter from each attendant provides for the expense, and gives a large sum annually for the support of the church. At Columbus, in the church to which we refer, \$800 was raised in one year.

A Simple Remedy.

It is said that a roasted onion bound upon the wrist, on the pulse, will stop the most inveterate toothache in a very few minutes. Simple, but worth trying.

A drove of 6,000 geese for the New York market were put on the cars at Winchester, Ohio, last week. The calculation of the owner was that the feathers would pay him for his outlay in raising them and getting them to market, and that the proceeds for the carcasses would be clear profit.

Mrs. Lee, an aged lady of Columbus, Ohio, a few days since obtained a warrant for the arrest of a mulatto named William Foily, on the ground that he had destroyed her happiness, by marrying her daughter Mary Ann, a very pretty white girl, making an oath to the effect that the girl was eighteen years of age, when she was but sixteen. The girl, however, appears to be satisfied with her doubtful colored husband, and is determined to stick to him.

THE 23D OF FEBRUARY.—It is stated that the Order of United Americans in New York are making extensive preparations for the celebration of Washington's birthday. They have already secured the Academy of Music, and the services of the Hon. John Minor Botts, as the orator of the day.

WINGED CLOUDS.—The clouds out in Texas, just now, are composed of wild pigeons. They darken the air and devour all the grain.

Oregon a State. The House of Representatives on Saturday passed without amendment the Senate bill admitting Oregon as a State of the Union (the thirty-third) by the following vote: Yeas—114. Nays—103.

The Constitution of the new State in some of its particulars is alleged to be in direct contravention of that of the United States—a fact which led to determined opposition to its admission at this time by the bulk of the Republican members.—But as the measure was made a party question, and two Democratic Senators were waiting the signal to take possession of their seats, there was but little difficulty in forcing it through. Attempts were made by the Republicans to attach to the bill a provision for the admission of Kansas upon an equal footing, providing for a census of the inhabitants, requiring American citizenship, &c, all of which were over-ruled by the majority. It seems that what applies in one case has no bearing upon another, there being one rule of action for a Free Soil Territory, and another for a Democratic one. The bill will certainly be signed by the President, and the members elect will take their seats without delay.

Important from Mexico.

New-Orleans, Feb. 12, 1859. The steamship Tennessee has arrived with Vera Cruz dates to the 9th inst. Zuloaga abdicated in favor of Miramom on the 2d inst., when the latter was installed as President.

Miramom had rearrested the political prisoners liberated by Robles, and dismissed all the officers engaged in deposing Zuloaga. He had also suppressed the forced one million loan ordered by Robles.

Miramom was about marching on Vera Cruz with a force of 5,000 men, Zuloaga acting as President *ad interim*.

The brother of Miramom had been defeated at Zacatecas.

Degollado was threatening the capital with a force of 4,000 reorganized troops.

The capture of Mazatlan by the Liberals is confirmed.

The commander of the French and English fleets has succeeded in enforcing their demands at Vera Cruz. The high system of duties was to be restored forthwith, and two thirds of the revenue secured to England and France. The American Consul had promptly acted against this interference, and Juarez was greatly embarrassed by it.

The Whig State Convention of Virginia met at Richmond, on Thursday last, and nominated WILLIAM L. GOGGIN as their candidate for Governor. Mr. Goggin is a man of character and ability, and bore a part in the National Council when Virginia was better represented there than she has been of late years.—He served in the House of Representatives from 1839 to 1845, and from 1847 to 1849, when he was beaten by a small majority by his Democratic opponent.

New York Markets.

WEDNESDAY, February 16, 1859.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The sales are 14,700 bbls. at \$5 30a\$5 50 for superfine State; \$5 80a\$6 05 for extra do; \$6a\$6 20 for low grades of Western extra do; \$6 35a\$6 50 for shipping brands of round hoop extra Ohio; \$6 55a\$7 25 for trade brands do; \$6 60a\$8 for extra Genesee. Rye Flour is in fair demand and is firm; sales of 100 bbls. at \$3 75a\$4 30. Corn Meal is steady; sales of 500 bbls. at \$3 70a\$3 75 for Jersey, and \$4 25 for Brandywine. Buckwheat Flour is saleable at \$1 75a\$2 per 100 lbs.

GRAIN.—Wheat; the sales are 1,400 bush. Red Southern at \$1 40a\$1 45; 900 bush. fair white do. at \$1 62½; 4,500 bush good Red Western at \$1 40, and 2,700 bush. Milwaukee Club at \$1 20. Oats are firm, and in demand at 56a58c. for State, and 61a65c. for Western and Canadian, the latter for Sweet. Rye is in moderate demand at 82a87½. Corn is more active; the sales are 40,000 bush. at 79a 80c. for White Jersey; 80a81c. for Yellow do; 82a84c. for white Southern, the latter for choice, and 82a84c. for Yellow do. western Mixed may be quoted at 84a86½c.

MOLASSES.—The trade is dull; sales of 140 bbls. New-Orleans at 39a40c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork; the sales are 1,000 bbls. at \$18 25a\$18 30 for new Mess; \$17 62½ for old do; \$20 for Clear; \$7 for sour Mess, and \$13 50a\$13 55 for Prime. Cut Meats are firm and in demand; sales of 420 bbls. at 7a7½ for Shoulders, 9a9½ for Hams. Smoked Meats are in demand at 7½a8c. for Shoulders, and 10a11½c. for plain and canned Hams. Dressed Hogs are quite scarce, and in demand at 8½a9c. Butcher is in fair demand, and is firm at 11a 20c. for Ohio, and 15a27c. for State.—Cheese is saleable at 8½a11c.

WHISKY.—The market is firm, and the demand fair; sales of 200 bbls. at 27½c.

DIED.

In Illinois, on the 1st inst. Benjamin Franklin, youngest son of Joseph B. Miller, in the 14th year of his age. "Oh mother, do not weep for me, When death has laid me low Forget not there's a sinless world, Where fadeless flowers grow.

"Let not thy heart with sorrow grieve, Or bitter tears be shed; But often, mother, think of me, When I am with the dead.

"And when the spring is here again, With birds and blooming flowers, Oh, wander near my little grave, To pass the pleasant hours.

"But angels now invite me home, To worlds beyond the skies, Where youth is in eternal bloom, And never, never dies."

On the 12th inst., in Ficksville, Northampton county, Pa. William Sayre, aged about 79 years.

In Coolbaugh township, on the 14th inst., John D. Eck, aged 82 years.

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

PROTECTED BY ROYAL 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, JOB 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 J. N. DURLING, Agent, July 1, 1858—ly.

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 1839, and over 90,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his patrons in 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, 233 Broadway, New York.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

The genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each box, of WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway, New York.

Sold by HOLLINSHEAD & DETRICK, Stroudsburg.

WIGS—WIGS—WIGS. BATCHELOR'S WIGS and TOUPEES surpasses all. They are elegant, light, easy and durable.

Fitting to a crown—no turning up behind—no shrinking of the head; indeed, this is the only Establishment where these things are properly understood and sold. 233 Broadway, New York. (Dec. 9, 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 is 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 correct 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.

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. Sempie & Co. Easton.

Feb. 25, 1858.—ly.

Dalley'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, lites, poison, chilblains, bites, scrofula, ulcers, fever sores, felons, 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.

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