



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1859.

Washington's Birth Day.

The Stroudsburg Cornet Band turned out last Tuesday, in honor of Washington's Birth Day, and made a fine appearance.

IF ERROR.—In our report of the Monroe County Teachers' Association last week, we stated that the next place of meeting was Tannersville. This is an error. The report should read, "Lenersville."

Change.

The meeting at the Court House to take into consideration the propriety of erecting a Poor House, which was announced in our last, to occur on Monday night next, will be postponed to Tuesday night, on account of the fourth Lecture of the course, which is to be delivered on Monday night, by the Hon. Geo. R. Barret. This will give an opportunity for all to attend.

The lecture on Monday Evening last, delivered by the Rev. Geo. W. MacLaughlin, of this Borough, was well attended, considering the State of the weather. The reversed gentleman's subject; "The Love of Truth," was ably handled, and the discourse was highly pleasing to everybody present. We only regret that there was not that overflowing house, which the gentleman's discourse merited, and which doubtless would have been, had the weather been more propitious. The next lecture of the course is to be delivered on Monday Evening next, by the Hon. Geo. R. Barret, of this Judicial district.

Some months since, the Saylorburg Post Office was discontinued, and a new one established at Joseph Altemose's, called Pepononung. We believe the origin of this affair was political spite, indeed this is not denied. Our old political friend Timothy Marsh, was appointed Post Master, who deputed Mr. Altemose. We certainly should feel very grateful to the Democracy for the honor they have bestowed upon us, in taking the Post Office from David Saylor, an old line Democrat, and giving it to a member of our party. But, as is usual, when such changes are brought about, to spite certain individuals, the new change does not give satisfaction to friend nor foe, because the majority of neither is accommodated. We have it from undoubted authority, that there is a petition already signed, by over two hundred persons, within the range of the Post Office delivery, without distinction of party, which includes all but five or six, in favor of having a Post Office re-established at Saylorburg, simply because the public can best be accommodated with the office at that place.

We regret that the publication of a simple report of one evening's proceedings of the Philomathean Society, should have been the means of so grievously stirring the ire of our correspondent from the Water Gap. It was our wish that those criticisms should be conducted in a spirit of candor and generous feeling. But the result has disappointed our anticipations. The recent criticism on the "Age we Live in," betrays a spirit of unfairness and personal hatred. We do not wish to have our columns made the channel of venting malice, from any quarter. Had we known that Mr. Holmes would refuse to reply in his own vindication, we certainly would have rejected the criticism. We, however, herewith publish a reply to it, from another quarter. Mr. Holmes informed us soon after the publication of the criticism in our last week's issue, that he should not take any further notice of Mr. Barrell, because of his want of fairness, and betraying such a bitter personal feeling. We, therefore, deem this explanation due to Mr. Holmes, because of our regard for him, and the merits of his Essay. All criticisms must henceforth, in order to ensure publication, be fair in character, and generous in spirit.

Notice.

The third lecture of the Philomathean Society was given last Monday evening, to a large audience, by Geo. W. MacLaughlin, of Stroudsburg, Pa. The remainder of the course will be delivered by the following gentlemen.

Feb. 28.—Hon. George R. Barret 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.

See Essay, on Capital Punishment, by Jackson Lantz, on first page.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

Criticisms Criticised.

MR. EDITOR:—I was highly gratified to learn some time since, that there had been a literary Society established in your place. The first knowledge I had of its existence was through a report of its proceedings published in your paper, over the signature of "Reporter." The week following, I saw a very impertinent, and to the Society, grossly insulting article, over the very expressive signature of "More Light." This, the "Reporter" felt himself called upon to answer, which, he perhaps, should not have done, but which he did in a justly severe manner. "More Light" should have been treated as his conduct merited,—with silent contempt. For such intrusive snobs—(an other new word perhaps, but snob means briefly, a vain pretender)—have no right to insult the public with their foul and slanderous conceptions. But, "More Light" rejoined, and "Reporter" replied, stating the origin of the controversy, and very properly refused to have any thing further to do with a person so abusive, and so much puffed up with his own conceit, (as all snobs are,) that he cannot stoop sufficiently low to see himself as he really is. In the same paper with "Reporter's" last article appeared an Essay, of no small merit, which it seems was written by the aforesaid "Reporter"—Mr. Holmes, of your Academy. This snobbish critic, (pardon me, sir, for I cannot find a more appropriate epithet—) pounced on the Essayist, like a ravenous animal on its prey, fully determined to slaughter him without benefit of clergy. This is truly an unchristian act, and one of which no Christian ought to be guilty.

When criticisms emanate from persons sufficiently honest and able to properly conduct them, they very often prove highly instructive as well as amusing. But when in the hands of a person devoid of both honesty and ability, then they most generally become perfect nuisances, as the criticism in your last week's paper fully demonstrates.

This critic imagines that he has discovered many incongruities in sense, and also many grammatical errors.

In regard to the grammatical errors, we are charitably informed, I suppose, "that singular nouns connected by disjunctive conjunctions must always have pronouns and verbs agreeing with form of the singular number." This, sir, is nearly always true, but are there not exceptions? Now, "Homer, Virgil or Will. Shakspeare," are not spoken of singly, but are spoken of collectively. It is equal to saying Homer, Virgil and Shakspeare; or, even Shakspeare, speaking of the latter in a parenthetical sense. But, according to this critic, the pronoun "he," should have been used instead of the pronoun "they." If the Essayist had done this, then the pronoun "he" would only refer to Shakspeare, and not to the two former or whole three, as was intended.

He also finds fault with the manner in which the relative whom is used, and says that "a boy who has studied grammar four weeks ought to know that whom is only used in speaking of persons and things personated," and that therefore, it was wrong to personify "necessity," as it is, in the Essay.

Now, here is a grand display of those classics with which this critic's productions abound. I mean the classics of nonsense, and not those to which he so pedantically alludes. He uses the word "personate" for personify. To explain, so that our critic may comprehend us.—Personate means to counterfeit; to represent one man for another; for example: if in the play of Macbeth a person takes the character of Macbeth, he is doing so counterfeits or personates him. While personify is entirely different, and means, to change from a thing to a person; as, to give, in imagination, an animal the character and attributes of a man.

Now, this is too gross an error for a person who makes any pretensions to a knowledge of literature to be guilty of; and I wonder if the boy alluded to above, with his four weeks study of grammar, could not have informed him this much. But this critic must not become entirely discouraged, for his manifest youthfulness may to a great extent account for his evident veridancy: age may assist him; for it often brings with it knowledge and judgment; and it may therefore, teach this youthful critic, that in carving literature, it is much better to take the knife by the handle than the blade, (yet his knife won't cut much,) or, perhaps he may learn not to touch it at all, which would appear to be, from present circumstances, the only safe course for him to pursue. But we must pass on.

He next finds fault with the word garate, which he calls a new word. If this sage will take the trouble to look into Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, he will find that this word is not so very new.—There are several silly objections made to the use of certain words, which it would be folly to answer, because it can easily be seen that they are not faults.

Next, is the imagined incongruity throughout the Essay. It must be plain

to every discriminating mind that if this critic had been in possession of sufficient penetration, to have comprehended his subject, he would not have discovered any inconsistency. For the simple reason, that the Essay is satirical and ironical throughout, and, consequently, ridicules, and states many things, when quite the contrary is intended.

But it would appear that this critic is not far enough advanced in the mysteries of literature, to comprehend such abstruse ideas. But I would suggest, for his special benefit, that it would be prudent in him to lay aside the character of critic, which he has already so much abused, and apply his attention to literature, until he realizes the fact, that there are such incomprehensible things lurking in the labyrinths of that science, as satire and irony; and if he should ever succeed in getting thus far, he will then be able to discover how sadly he abused the Essay under consideration, because he failed to understand it, and this, too, not in consequence of any fault of the Essayist.

I would also advise this sage critic, before he proceeds further with his criticisms, to take up some good spelling book,—Town's, for instance, (Mr. Melick has them for sale)—and go through it a few times carefully, in order that he may acquire a knowledge of the mysterious art of spelling. For it truly appears very shabby to spell incorrectly in a criticism. He would have us to believe that the following is the proper way to spell: "forcible, studdies, Shakspeare." These words, and name, as most school boys know, should be spelt respectively: forcible, studies, Shakspeare.

The Essay is too long for this fastidious critic. This is truly a very singular objection, for it is now shorter than the subject demands, and much shorter than Essays generally are. It is, perhaps, needless to review this criticism further, for it is manifestly not the Essay with which the critic is so much displeased; but it is evidently its author with whom he is not on friendly terms, and he has therefore, embraced this opportunity to abuse him, which he has most effectually done. We hope that the members of the Society will continue to favor the public with their essays, and not be in the slightest degree disturbed by the floundering of this pseudo-critic; for, as yet, he has only succeeded in rendering himself ridiculous, in the eyes of all intelligent persons.

I think, however, that it is a mistake, in allowing this personage the privilege of spitting out his vituperation on the Society, because, before an indiscriminating public he would appear, from his numerous silly attacks, to be in some respects correct. Or, in other words, before the intelligent he will smell like, while before the indiscriminating he will shine like, a "rotten mackerel by moon-light."

Next, in regard to the Society being private. The history of such societies shows beyond a doubt, that when conducted privately, they have proved to be the most successful. The members, of course, are banded together for their special and mutual benefit, and not to assume the character of a show, in order to tickle the vanity or satiate the curiosity of the public. If it is their wish to be private, certainly is none of our business; for they have a perfect right to do so; and we have no more right to complain of them than we have of the Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, or, indeed of private families, because they do not make their social hearths public lounging places.

The peculiar character and protractedness of this controversy gave rise to the question, among many of us, "who is this middle-age personage, dressed in the significant garb of 'More Light!'" Some thought that his roarings were somewhat after the manner of a lion, but it was evident to most of us, that it was a bogus lion, or at most, but a whelp. But when the shaggy mane of this assumed lion, was seized, his covering slipped off, and exposes to the gaze of a curious public, the long ears of a peculiar species of animal, bearing the name of "A. B. Barrell."

It is not my intention to notice this matter further: nor should I have gone thus far, but for the injustice of the attack on the Society, by the personage above named, which calls loudly for a rebuke from all those out side of the society, who have any regard for justice and propriety. JUSTICE.

LEGAL AND ILLEGAL LOTTERIES.

The Easton (Maryland) Star, in a notice of the celebrated lottery firm of Swan & Co., now Wood, Eddy & Co., of Augusta, Ga., speaks of these great lottery operators in terms of just commendation. No complaints have ever been made against these gentlemen by any of the public having dealings with them. They have occasionally been the object of hostility of interested parties, who, unable to compete with them honorably, have resorted to dishonorable means to injure their business. The public, having more confidence in their integrity than they happen to repose in their opponents, continue to send their weekly instalments of \$10, \$5, \$2 50, and receive in return a share in their magnificent lotteries, which pays them sometimes a fortune, and hardly ever fails to reimburse them for their outlay. Address Wood, Eddy & Co., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Georgia.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

Eastern Virginia.

Centreville, Fairfax Co., Va., February 16, 1859.

MR. EDITOR:—I perceive that in my letter of January 24th, there is a typographical error, which though small, has the effect of materially changing my meaning;—in fact, of conveying an entire different meaning from that I intended to convey. In the sixth line from the last, the word "Flax" should be "Hay." I deem the above correction to be due, both to myself and to your readers.

I beg permission of speaking, still more particularly of our country, as regards health. From the fact that our climate is not subject to the extremes of heat and cold, pulmonary diseases are almost unknown: and when an individual at the North, suffering under the withering blight of consumption or its kindred maladies, removes to this country, the change of climate acts like magic upon the system in restoring him to health. There are numerous instances, which I might point out, where families, disposed to this dreadful disease, have fallen one after the other in quick succession, till but two or three remained; who taking the alarm, have wended their way to this country; and although in some cases they were carried on beds, in consequence of their low state of health: yet have invariably recovered after a short residence. In like manner, horses, that have the heaves, on being removed hither are pronounced "sound" in a few weeks; and in many instances the change is effected as soon, and sometimes before they enter the State. "Heaves" is unknown and unheard of by the most of the native citizens. To speak of a horse having the "heaves" is all greek to them. All kinds of fruit that flourish in Pennsylvania and New York, grow here in great perfection. The peach tree seems to be natural to the soil. It springs up anywhere;—in the field, in the hedge rows;—in the woods, and along the high ways. It will bear fruit fifty years; and when at last it fails, the root sends up new sprouts, which in the course of two or three years are loaded with luscious fruit. Thousands of peaches are eaten by hogs, and many are distilled into brandy. Until quite recently, inoculation with the peach has not been practiced; and though the improved varieties sell the best in the city markets, the people are so well satisfied with the peach in its natural state, that it is probable that inoculation will never be carried on to much extent. Our peaches begin to ripen in August; and various varieties continued to succeed each other till the last of October. Cherries in like manner, grow everywhere and afford an abundant supply for the landlord, the way-farer, and the birds of the air;—all of which fail to appropriate but a small proportion of them; leaving enormous quantities, to wilt and rot on the trees. These cherries are of various varieties, among which are the Merrilla, Oxheart, Greyheart and the red and black English Cherries. The cherry tree, like the peach, lives to a great age, and attains a majestic size.—Many specimens exist, of three feet in diameter; and with every appearance of still possessing the vigor of youth.—Much attention has been paid to apples of late years. Before the Northern migration, the art of grafting was but little known. But since that era, nurseries have sprung up in various sections and large orchards have been planted: and consequently the citizens are about to exchange their apples of natural growth for those improved by art. The Apricot grows to great perfection; and figs can by the aid of shelter in winter, be made to flourish. We have an abundance of wild fruit; among which I will mention; various kinds of grapes; the May apple; the pericium and papaw. The pericium is a fruit of much value. All kinds of stock, from the horse, down to the dog and cat, are fond of it. It is very fattening; and this, with acorns and other fruits of the forest, annually fatten thousands of hogs. The papaw is of the size of an ordinary pear:—of a yellowish color and a very rich flavor. Thousands of these are eaten by man—the only animal that is fond of them.

Our streams are full of excellent fish, and our woods are full of game; among which are the wild turkey, the pheasant, the partridge, the hare, opossum and the large fox-squirrel:—a squirrel of a yellow color, and hence his name. Deer continue to traverse the country, and occasionally one is killed.—The Northern men and the natives are fast blending into one people;—all jealousy once existing, in consequence of the apprehensions that the "Yankees" would express their opinions too freely upon slavery, is forgotten; and now as one community, actuated by the same hopes and fears they cordially unite in improving the country. When the Northern men first made their appearance, they created an excitement amongst the slaveholders equal to that which might have taken place in consequence of the country's being invaded by a foreign enemy. That portion of the aristocrats whose worldly goods consisted mostly of slaves, looked

upon them with the most dreadful apprehensions! They prophesied the establishment of underground railroads, through whose dark channels their property would be fitted away to the North!—of insurrections!—of midnight assassinations!—of fire and of civil war. But alas, as is the case generally in the South, these slaveholders constitute but a small portion of the white population. Those who owned no slaves, anticipated many advantages of which they hoped to avail themselves, in the event of the yankees settling among them. They looked forward to the day when a school house would stand at every cross-road; and when bridges, churches, railroads and all the thrift and enterprise of the North should be established in their country; and last, though not least, when they should muster enough force to overturn the existing constitution, deposit it in the archives as a relic of barbarism, and supply its place by one of a republican mold. Consequently they turned a deaf ear to the croakings and moanings and prophesings of the slave party. They encouraged the yankees to come in; and the latter, by correct deportment;—that is, by minding their own business and respecting the rights of others, quickly won the confidence and good will, not only of the liberal party, but of the slaveholders themselves. The liberal party waxed stronger and became clamorous for a change of the constitution; and this was finally effected. At this day, every white man 21 years old, has a vote. All officers are elected by the people; and in fine nothing remains to remind you that this country was once under the sway of a government, as aristocratic as any upon the face of the Earth; and to cap the climax, the democratic State convention, by a unanimous vote have nominated for Governor a man who has always advocated the abolishing of slavery, as the first great step towards placing the State on an equal footing with the North. Respectfully,
DANIEL G. ROBERTS.

LIGHTNING IN FEBRUARY.—On Tuesday evening of last week a negro man belonging to R. D. Taylor in New-Orleans was struck by lightning, and instantly killed.

The advancing age of Gen. Cass begins to be felt as inconvenient to the Administration, and he will probably soon retire. The correspondent of the Detroit Tribune says that his foreign policy is so complete a failure at all points that a change is found to be indispensable. The real Secretary is Mr. Buchanan himself, but the work of detail is done by the Hon. John Appleton, Assistant Secretary, without a seat in the Cabinet.

The Legislature talks of adjourning on the 15th of March, which would be a happy deliverance.

MARRIED.

Feb. 15th, by the Rev. Wm. M. James, at the residence of Mr. James Postens, Mr. Jabez G. Angle, of Middle Smith field, and Miss Anna Maria S. Postens, of Stroud township.

DIED.

In Stroud township, Jan 14th, 1859, Eliza B. wife of John Stillwell, aged 54 years, 5 months and 28 days.

New York Markets.

WEDNESDAY, February 26, 1859.
FLOUR AND MEAL.—The sales are 9,200 bbls. at \$5 30a5 50 for superfine State; \$6a6 10 for extra do. Rye flour is in steady demand at \$7.50a\$8.30. Corn Meal is firm; sales of 170 bbls. at \$3 70a\$3 80 for Jersey, and \$4 25 for Brandywine, and \$19 50 for puncheons. Buckwheat Flour is plenty at \$1 50a\$2 per 100 lb.
GRAIN.—Wheat; the sales are 2,300 bush. Red Southern at \$1 40a\$1 45; 700 bush. White do. at \$1 60. Oats; sales of State at 56a57c, and Western and Canadian at 60a63c. Corn is rather better, sales of 21,000 at \$1.18a\$2c for Jersey Yellow; 82a84c for Southern Yellow.
PROVISIONS.—Pork; the sales are 1,400 bbls. at \$18a\$18 25 for New Mess; \$17 50a\$17 62 1/2 for Old do. Cut Meats are quite firm; sales of 230 hhd. and tes. at 6a6 1/2c for Shoulders, and 8a9 1/2c for Hams. Dressed Hogs are saleable at 8a 8 1/2c. Butter of prime quality, is in good demand, and we quote 11a20c, for Ohio, and 15a27c for State. Cheese is saleable at 9a11 1/2c.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that I have leased out to Joseph Booram, of Paradise township, Monroe county, Pa., at my pleasure, one yoke of oxen. The public are cautioned against meddling with said property.
JAMES KINTZ.
February 24, 1859.

NOTICE.

SCHALL & HELMAN'S GIFT ENTERPRISE Will be drawn in the Borough of Bath, on Monday, March the 14th, 1859. All persons desiring Tickets must make application before that time, as they are selling rapidly.
February 24, 1859.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers at private sale a house and lot situated on the South side of Elizabeth street, in the borough of Stroudsburg. The house and shop are frame—two stories high, and the lot is 50 feet front by 190 feet deep to an Alley. On account of its central position it is admirable, it being directly opposite the Stroudsburg Hotel. The same will be disposed of on fair terms.
JOHN F. DRINKHOUSE.
January 13, 1859.

WIGS—WIGS—WIGS.

BATH'S WIGS and TOUPEES surpasses all. They are elegant, light, easy and durable. Putting on a wig—no turning up behind—no shrinking off the head; indeed, this is the only Establishment where these things are properly understood and made.
233 Broadway, New-York. (Dec. 9, 1858—1y.)

[From the ALTON (Ill.) COURIER.

Prof. Wood's Hair Restorer.

We cannot too earnestly recommend to the attention of our aged friends, or others who have been so unfortunate as to lose their hair, the restoring properties of Professor Wood's wonderful discovery. Certificates of its efficacy are constantly coming in, and a village can hardly be found in the West, where living witnesses cannot be found to testify from experience that it will not only restore gray hair to its original color, but will restore to the bald head the locks of youth and beauty, thus furnishing an effectual antidote for the ravages of time and disease. Among those who certify positively to its efficacy in accomplishing its work, is Judge Breese, of this Circuit, together with other responsible witnesses. Gray-headed bachelors and widowers who desire to make their market, and all others afflicted as above described, deserve to bear their misfortunes without sympathy, if they will not avail themselves of the offered remedy.

Sold in Stroudsburg by Hollishead & Detrick, and James N. Durling. See advertisement in another column.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal will re-open for navigation on March 1st.

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

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS 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 head, 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 injurious to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, JOH MOSES (Late L. C. Baldwin & Co.) Rochester, N. Y.

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, and to have your 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 1820, and over 70,000 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, how ever long it may be continued, and the ill effects of Red Dyes removed, the Hair being again 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.

Wm. A. BATCHELOR has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each box of WIG FACTORY, 233 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the opening of "Quaker Alley" in the Borough of Stroudsburg.

Notice is hereby given that the Jury appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Monroe County, to award damages to, and assess contributions, (upon parties owning lands through which said Alley passes,) that the Jury will meet for the purpose aforesaid, at the house of Samuel Melick, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, on Saturday, the 26th inst., at two o'clock in the afternoon, of said day, when they will proceed to view the ground, award damages, and make assessments for contributions, as directed by the Act of Assembly (passed April 22, 1856,) at which time and place, all persons interested are required to attend if they think proper.

By order of the Borough Council, JACKSON LANTZ, Secretary. February 17, 1859.

MASON TUCK, HOUSE PAINTER.

Glazier, and Paper Hanger. Will attend to, and promptly execute, all orders with which he may be favored. From his long experience in the various branches of his business, he feels confident of rendering entire satisfaction in his work. He may be found at his shop, on Sarah street, nearly opposite the residence of Hon. M. H. Dreher, Stroudsburg, Pa.

Patronage respectfully solicited. February 17, 1859.—ly.

YOUTH AND MANHOOD.

Just Published, the 25th thousand, and mailed in a sealed envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of three stamps.

A Medical Essay on the Physical Exhaustion and decay of the Frame, caused by "self-abuse," infection, and the injurious consequences of Mercury. By R. J. Calverwell, M. D. member of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c.

It Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Impotency, Loss of Energy, Depression of Spirits, Timidity, Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and Impediments to Marriage, are promptly and effectually removed by the authors' novel and most successful mode of treatment, by means of which the invalid can regain pristine health without having recourse to dangerous and expensive medicines.

(From the London Lancet.)

The best treatise ever written on a subject of vital importance to all, well worthy the author's exalted reputation.

Address, the Publishers J. C. KLINE & Co., 1st Avenue, Cor. 19th street; Post Box 4386, New York City. February 17, 1859.—ly.