



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1859.

People's State Convention.

The Citizens of Philadelphia, and of several counties of this Commonwealth, attached to the People's Party, and all voters who are opposed to the unjust, unwise and extravagant measures of the National Administration, are requested to send Delegates, equal in number to their several representations in the General Assembly, to a Convention to be held at HARRISBURG, on WEDNESDAY, June 8th, 1859, at 10 A. M., to nominate Candidates for AUDITOR GENERAL and SURVEYOR GENERAL, to be voted for at the General Election in next October.

HENRY M. FULLER, Chairman. WILLIAM B. MANN, Secretary. April 14, 1859.

Monday, the 18th day of June, is the day appointed for the drawing of A. Shoemaker & Co's Grand Gift Enterprise.

Odd Fellows Hall Clothing Store.

We would call the attention of the public to the stock of Ready Made Clothing, et cetera, recently opened by M. M. Burnett, Esq. at his establishment, in the Odd Fellows Hall building.

Mr. Burnett has just returned from the city with an extensive assortment of ready made clothing of all kinds and qualities, with prices to suit the pockets of all; and after having fully examined his stock, we are confident the public will here be furnished with goods amply worth all the money paid for them. Mr. Burnett also has a choice variety of cloths, in the piece, of all descriptions, ready to be made up to order, by the best workmen the country produces. As Mr. B. employs none but first-class workmen, a good fit is a thing of inevitable certainty.

If the citizens of Monroe County wish a good suit, or any part of one, worth all the money they pay for it, we would advise them to patronize home enterprise, and give Mr. B. a call, rather than go further and fare worse.

Important Act.

The following bill became a law at the close of the late session of our State Legislature. It is of considerable importance to suitors in the Courts: AN ACT RELATING TO COSTS IN CERTAIN CASES.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same.

That in all cases where petit juries may by law direct that a prosecutor or defendant shall pay the costs thereof, any such jury shall direct that a prosecutor shall pay a portion and the defendant or defendants a portion thereof, and shall designate in such case what portion each party shall pay.

Approved the twelfth day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

WM. F. PACKER.

Important to the Militia.

The following act, passed by both branches of the Legislature, was signed by Governor Paeker on the 14th of April.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of the fifth section of the act afore-said, that the election for Major General shall take place on the first Monday of July, 1859, and on the first Monday of July in every five years thereafter.

A curious and opportune discovery was recently made by a poor man named Jenkins, a soda-water maker, residing in Worcester street, Gloucester. He had unfortunately got behind with his rent, and owed his landlord some one hundred dollars, and Jenkins resolved to sell off his goods to pay this. Among his furniture was an old fashioned bureau, which came into his possession through his wife's father. This article, it had been arranged, was to be reserved for the landlord, and in getting it ready for removal Jenkins saw what appeared to be a secret drawer, which he contrived to open, when his eyes were gladdened by the discovery of a bag containing one hundred spade guineas, almost as bright as when first coined.—Hertford (Eng.) Jour.

Lynch Law in Iowa.

O. F. Johnson, who murdered Wallace in Minnesota, has been hung by a mob, who first drew him out of a house in which he took refuge, by means of fire, and then hung him at the gable end of a cabin. They let him down twice to confess, instead of which he protested his innocence, and when they found he would not confess, run him up brutally till he died. He charged Wallace with seduction of his wife.

JUST RECEIVED.—A large lot of linen drawers, all at Pyle's Easton Hall of Fashion, opposite the old Easton Bank.

A Fat Office.

The fees of the Sheriff of the city of N. Y., for the year 1858, amounted to \$32,209.

Crop Prospects at the West.

Davis Johns writes from Duncan Falls, Ohio, May 7, as follows: "The prospects for a wheat crop in the Muskingum Valley, are at this time rather promising, and I think if not disturbed by 'weevil,' we shall have a larger crop than for the last four years. We have at the present most delightful weather, and all 'Farmerdom' are busy, late and early, in trying to get in a large breadth of land."

From Walpole, Ind., we have the following:

"Every farmer in Central Indiana has been taking your advice given about two weeks ago in putting in all the corn and wheat they could. One farmer here, who has nearly two hundred acres of improved land, has in about fifty acres with wheat, and the same with corn. The last ten days have been occupied with corn planting over all Central and Northern Indiana. Never before has three-fourths so much ground been put in with corn, nor so much wheat sown as was put in last Fall. Men from all sections of the State, say that the promise was never so good for a fine and abundant wheat crop.—There is scarcely a bad field of wheat in this part of the country.

"The promise for fruits, of all kinds (save peaches), is splendid. Apples will be 'dog-cheap' this year all over the West.

"The Spring is an advanced one, and butter and eggs have fallen to 10c. and 6c. respectively."

The Grain and Fruit Crops.

The Pittsburg, (Pa.) Gazette of the 10th inst. says: A friend, who has traversed most of the counties between the Ohio and Lake Erie, in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, reports the wheat crop looking finely—better than for several years previous. In Erie and Crawford counties and the Western Reserve the crop is further advanced than usual, and is very thick on the ground.—About the usual amount of ground is sown and the farmers anticipate a profitable harvest. The fruit trees are literally loaded with blossoms, and unless we should have heavy frosts there is no doubt that an extraordinary quantity of apples, peaches, pears and plants will be gathered.

Crops in Bucks County.—The Doylestown Intelligencer says that a large surface will be planted with corn this season, in that county—much of it being already planted. The wheat is growing finely, and generally looks well, and the prospect at present is favorable for a good crop.

Mr. Fotts on Slavery.

Mr. J. M. Fotts concludes a letter in the Richmond Whig, in relation to his views concerning slavery as follows:

"In this connection it may be proper to add, for the information of all who feel an interest in my record, see a short paragraph from my African Church speech in 1846, relating to the same subject, and from the several extracts herewith furnished, I think few will have any difficulty in ascertaining my position on the slavery question. Here is the extract referred to:

"My position on the question of Slavery is this, and so far from wishing to conceal it, I desire it should be known to all. Muzzles were made for dogs and not for men, and no press and no party can put a muzzle on my mouth, so long as I value my freedom. I make bold then to proclaim that I am no slavery propagandist. I will resort to all proper remedies to protect and defend slavery where it exists, but I will neither assist in nor encourage any attempts to force it upon a reluctant people anywhere, and still less will I justify the use of the military power of the country to establish it in any of the territories. If it finds its way there by legitimate means, it is all well; but never by force, through any instrumentality of mine. I am myself a slaveholder, and all the property my children have in the world is slave property, inherited from their mother—and he who undertakes to connect my name, or my opinion, with abolitionism, is either a knave or a fool, and not unfrequently both. And this is the only answer I have to make to them. I have not connected myself with any sectional question, and so help me God I never will."

Speaking of the adoption of the two years' amendment in Massachusetts, through the combined efforts of Americans and Democrats, The Detroit Tribune remarks:

"One fact stands forth for the satisfaction of that influential class of our fellow-citizens at whose political status this odious amendment strikes, and that is this; that every State in the Union controlled by the Republicans, either by its Press, its leading public men, or its State Central Committees, has counseled Massachusetts not to take this action, and protested against it. The Republican party of the Great North-west can be inoculated with no such proscriptive heresy. Michigan again washes her hands of it. She is for political equality and no proscriptive dogmas, as she has ever been.

The Fort Smith (Ark.) Times announces the death of Billy Bowlegs, at the house of John Jumper, on Friday, March 11. There were great lamentations and loud wailing among the people, the Seminoles. The late emigrants had not arrived in the country at the time of Bowleg's death.

Extraordinary as it may appear says an exchange, a piece of brown paper, folded and placed between the upper lip and gum, will stop bleeding at the nose.—Try it.

A farmer charged a hired man with having an offensive breath. "Thunder and lightning," said the employe, "do you expect a man to breathe musk roses for six dollars a month?"

Destructive Conflagration in Baltimore.—Burning of a Locomotive Depot and Destruction of Engines—Loss \$30,000.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—The extensive engine depot belonging to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, situated near the passenger depot, on President street, was totally destroyed by fire this morning, about 3 o'clock.

The building was set on fire, it is supposed, by sparks from one of the locomotives, and the flames spread so rapidly that it was impossible to check them, notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions on the part of the firemen.

The Locomotives, Baltimore, Magnolia, Maryland, Cincinnati and Virginia, were all destroyed. Several coal cars, snow ploughs, and a quantity of material belonging to the cars were burned.

The machine shop of the company, which adjoins the engine depot, took fire and was partially destroyed. A very serious, and to the Company annoying loss, was occasioned by the destruction of the entire books, papers, memorandums, &c., of the Machine Department.

The loss by the fire is estimated at \$30,000, upon which the Company had insurances in the Baltimore offices of \$25,000.

The car and passenger depots were uninjured. No interruption will be occasioned to the passenger trains, the track being unobstructed.

Serious Fires in Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, May 13.—Last night, the barn attached to the State Lunatic Asylum was burned, together with all its contents, consisting of four horses, wagons, reapers, mowers, and a large quantity of agricultural implements. The flames communicated to two tenant houses, which were considerably damaged.—The loss by this fire is estimated at \$4,000.

At two o'clock this morning, the barn attached to the Dauphin County Poor House, was destroyed by fire. Four mules, five horses, and eighteen horned cattle perished in the flames. Twenty-five tons of hay, one hundred bushels of oats, fifty bushels of rye, and forty bushels of potatoes, were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$4,200.

It is supposed that both of the buildings were fired by a man named Martin Henry Wolf, who was formerly an inmate of the Asylum. He has recently been an inmate of the Poor House, and effected his escape from that institution yesterday afternoon. He was arrested this morning, and committed to prison.

The Earthquake at Quito.

The last Columbia Democrat publishes the following extract of a letter from the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, United States Minister to Ecuador, to Judge Warren J. Woodward, of Bloomsburg, Pa. It gives a more accurate account of the recent terrible earthquake in the city of Quito, than has yet appeared in the papers and relieves the anxiety that was felt for the safety of Mr. Buckalew and his family, when the first news of the disaster came, representing the city in ruins, and thousands of the inhabitants killed.

DEAR SIR:— We had this morning at 5 1/2 o'clock, much the most severe earthquake which has visited Quito during the present century. Its duration was about one minute. The spires of many Churches are thrown down, roofs of houses fallen in, and the streets in many places lined with broken tiles precipitated from above. I have just returned from visiting the Flores House, from which we removed on the 17th inst. It is in ruin—a great part of the roof is down, also a part of the second story; the chimney-top, thrown with violence, carried away with the stable roof, and some of the furniture is crushed, and the brick and tiles are piled four or five feet deep over the bed-places where we slept. We escaped the catastrophe by just five days.

My present home is uninjured, and is reasonably secure against future shocks, and there is plenty of open ground adjoining for refuge. Mrs. Buckalew and I passed into the palace, and the children and servants into the garden during the shock—from our position I saw the action of the house, and the movements of the earth to advantage. A bricklayer on the roof, working at a chimney top, found it thrown into confusion around him, and took a firm grip to hold himself from following the fragments. There is more or less of injury all over the city, but details are yet unknown. I do not think the number killed is very large. I have had time to make only a slight personal examination. The houses are very much shattered, and another severe shock, would produce immense destruction.

Reports from neighboring villages represent them as having suffered severely; and we await news from the South, where previous Earthquakes had been most severe. I might fill my sheet with reports, but have confined myself in this letter to what I know.

Yours Respectfully, C. R. BUCKALEW. Hon. W. J. WOODWARD.

Great Stampede of Slaves.

We learn from reliable authority that seventy-five slaves arrived in Canada by one train, from the interior of Tennessee. This is probably the largest that ever escaped in one company. But a week before a company of twelve arrived and are now at the depot near Malden. Nearly the same time one of seven, and another of five, safely landed on the free soil of Canada, making ninety-four in all, worth at the present market price the handsome sum of \$94,000! The Underground Railroad was never before doing so flourishing a business. At the rate these ungrateful fellows are stealing themselves, the market must be seriously affected, unless kept supplied direct from Africa.—Detroit Advertiser.

Every girl who intends to marry, should go through a course of cookery. Unfortunately, few wives are able to dress anything but themselves.

Facts Concerning Gold.

When refined from all impurities and alloys of inferior metals, gold is denominated pure, or gold of twenty-four carats, this being the standard of purity required at the Mint and by dealers in gold.—In reality, however, there is no gold so very pure but that it wants a quarter of a carat of this standard. The carat is divided into one-fourth, one-eighth, one-sixteenth, and one-thirty second, these degrees serving to distinguish the greater or less quantity of alloy therein contained. For instance, gold of twenty-two carats has two parts of silver, or one part of silver and one of copper, and twenty-two of fine gold; that of twenty-three carats has half a part, or half a twenty-fourth of each.

A single grain of gold may be beat into an extent of several square feet, and yet the leaf remain so compact as not to transmit the rays of light; and Dr. Halley found that a small cube of gold, whose side is the 1-100 part of an inch only contains two million four hundred and thirty-three thousand visible parts.

M. Reaumer also shows that, in common way of drawing gold wire, a cylinder of silver, twenty-two inches long and one and a half inch in diameter, is stretched to 1,153,520 feet, or is 634,692 times longer than before, which amounts to about ninety-seven leagues. To wind this thread on silk for use it is first flattened, in doing which it stretches at least one seventh further, so that the twenty-two inches become one hundred and eleven leagues, but in the flattening, instead of one-seventh, it could be stretched one-third, which would bring it to one hundred and twenty leagues.

In regard to the whole amount of gold now in the world some misapprehension commonly prevails. Estimating the yard of gold at ten million dollars, which it is in round numbers, and all the gold in the world might, if melted into ingots, be contained in a cellar twenty-four feet square and sixteen feet high. All the boasted wealth already obtained from California and Australia would go into a safe nine feet square and nine feet high.

Scientific Artizan.

Christian Philanthropy.

The prominent missionary and benevolent societies, which have been devised and instituted for the amelioration of human suffering, and for evangelizing the world, and which are so honorable and distinguishing a feature in the civilization of our country, held their anniversaries in the city of New-York, last week. Their affairs, generally speaking, have been managed during the past year, prudently and efficiently, and the means to keep them in active operation have been contributed by the people with their usual liberality and cheerfulness. We annex a tabular statement showing the amount which has been given to some of the leading religious and benevolent societies for the last twenty years, viz:

Table listing contributions to various societies from 1838 to 1858. Includes American Bible Society, American Tract Society, Home Missionary Society, Foreign Board of Presbyterian Missions, American Board of Foreign Missions, Foreign Evangelical Society, Baptist Home Missionary, American Anti-Slavery, Seaman's Friend, Colonization, American Temperance, American Society for ameliorating the condition of the Jews, Education Society, Female Moral Reformers, American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

An Impostor.

The Lancaster papers caution the public against "an arrogant Impostor and Humbug" stopping in that city "aspiring to the dignity of a Doctor of medicine," who has been operating under several aliases—such as "Dr. Witmore," and at another "Dr. Lorentia." This survery scamp, that paper says, has been imposing upon silly people by selling pills at \$5 per box, cheating printers, &c. We think the press of the State owe it, as well to the public as their own safety, to expose all such diabolical villians. Pass him round.

Valuable Information.

The width of the United States is 2650 miles. Its length is 2600 miles. Area of square miles, 3,936,107. Coast line of rivers and lakes, 15,204. It has 33 States, of which 18 are free, and 15 slave States, and 7 Territories. Its population is 23,189,876, of which there are 13,342,740 free at the North, and in the South, 6,221,518, and 3,204,313 slaves; there are also 427,305 free persons of color. The area of square miles of the St. Lawrence basin is 130,000. Atlantic slope, basin of square miles 410,000. Pacific slope, basin of square miles, 600,000. Mississippi Valley, basin of square miles, 1,200,000. Texas slope, basin of square miles, 280,000. Utah slope, basin of square miles, 280,000. Area of the North, in square miles, 61,897. Area of the the Territories in square miles, 1,500,925. Number of miles of railroad, 22,000. River and Lake navigation, 19,720.

A newspaper thus describes the effects of a hurricane—"It shattered mountains, tore up oaks by the roots, dismantled churches, laid villages waste, and overturned—a haystack!"

FROM EUROPE.

The arrival of the steamers Weser and Borussia from Southampton has put us in possession of intelligence from the seat of war in Italy to the 2d inst. Up to that time, no battle had taken place, though there is a rumor of an unimportant engagement at the bridge-head of Buffalora, which the Austrians are said to have carried by the bayonet. Their movements are certainly more dilatory than was to have been expected. It seems that they did not enter Sardinia until the 29th ult., although the reply of the Piedmontese Government to their ultimatum was received by Count Gyulai on the evening of the 26th. Here was a loss of two days, and for what reason does not appear. The delay in the attack upon the Piedmontese forces is attributed to the fact that the roads on the Austrian line of march have been broken up and the bridges destroyed; but the first considerable hostilities must have taken place before the 7th inst., when the Canada-belled from Liverpool for Halifax and Boston; we may expect to receive her dispatches, with the result, by Wednesday at the farthest.

With regard to the alleged alliance between France and Russia, the British Government have received assurance that nothing of the sort has been negotiated; and both Mr. Disraeli and Sir John Pakington, in speeches at the bustings, have positively declared that there is no title of truth in the report. All that has been done, says Mr. Disraeli, is that Russia has agreed, in case of a war, to place an army of observation on the Prussian frontier; and this, he says, is no more than England is going to do in sending a fleet into the Mediterranean.

Meanwhile, all Italy is in a ferment.—The Government of Tuscany is carried on by a Piedmontese Commissioner, who will be aided by the subordinate local authorities. The Duchess of Parma has imitated the example of the Tuscany Grand Duke, and her dominions are also, for the present, similarly attached to Piedmont. The King of Naples is not dead yet, but when he departs we shall no doubt see there a popular rising in behalf of Prince Murat. On the other hand, we hear that the Prussian army is to be completely mobilized, which looks like anything but German neutrality. The question is now not so much what Powers will be in the war, as what Powers will be able to keep out.

The latest news from the British elections shows a gain to the Government of some 15 members, in 425 who have been elected. Mr. Bright and M. Cobden are both returned; Lord John Russell and Baron Rothschild are again among the members for London. Judge Haliburton is returned for Lauceston, and Sir Allen McNab has failed to be returned for Brighton. All the Ministers are returned by their old constituencies; and, what is unexpected, Mr. Bernal Osborne and Sir William Russell are beaten by the Ministerial candidates at Dover. Mr. Layard is also defeated. By the next steamer we shall know decisively what will be the complexion of the new Parliament.—Tribune.

Our Indebtedness.

According to the New York Tribune, the amount of our existing interest-bearing obligations to Europe, cannot fall short of five hundred millions of dollars. These figures include railroad, State, municipal, and Federal securities. It is the easiest thing in the world to buy, when our credit is good, but not so convenient sometimes to pay. Our importers and others immediately interested, should exercise a little caution. The country is rich in resources, and with the exercise of ordinary prudence, a high condition of prosperity may be anticipated for many years to come. But it is possible for us to go a little too fast, and so bring on another smash-up in financial affairs, which will retard the growth of our country for years.

The Fight between Heenan and Sayers.

It is stated that the fight between Heenan and Sayers, for a purse and the English belt, will not take place before next spring. During the interval, it is expected that Heenan will practice constantly with John Morrissey and Mr. Ottignon. Since the sparring exhibition for the widow of Harrington, Morrissey and Heenan have become warm friends. If the arrangements for a fight with Sayers are completed, Morrissey intends going to England with Heenan, and to second him in the fight.

Strange Conceit of a Madman.

The insane often entertain the most ludicrous idea of their own condition.—There is a man in the asylum in one of the neighboring States who became insane in consequence of a failure in business. He explains the reason of his incarceration as follows: "I am here because of a mere mistake in business. I was engaged during the winter in making mosquitoes' wings, which I expected to sell in the summer. I had ten thousand of them on hand when the season opened, but unfortunately I had forgotten to make them in pairs. They were all left-handed wings, and consequently I lost the sale of them and was compelled to suspend payment." He relates this story with a gravity and earnestness which testifies to the sincerity of his own belief in the explanation.

Sickles in Pursuit of Peace.

The New York correspondent of the Charleston News says: Daniel E. Sickles, on dit, (who is back from Washington) is to sail for Europe about the middle or last of June, there to spend a few months in quiet repose, and recuperate his present shattered political energies. The report that he is about to sue for a divorce, is to employ a cant phrase, all "bosh." Daniel and Teresa will live together at some future day as harmoniously as though nothing had happened.

New York Markets.

WEDNESDAY, May 18, 1859.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The sales are 13,200 bbls. at \$6 25 a \$8 50 for inspected superfine State; \$7 15 a \$7 25 for choice do., \$8 a \$10 for St. Louis brands, and \$9 a \$10 for extra Genesee. Rye Flour is better and in fair demand; sales of 200 bbls. at \$4 25 a \$6. Corn Meal is in fair Jersey; sales of 270 bbls. at \$4 35 for Jersey, and \$4 75 for Brandywine.

GRAIN.—Wheat; the sales are 17,500 bush. Milwaukee Club at \$1 10 a \$1 40 for inferior to fair; 3,000 bush. inferior mixed Illinois at \$1 60; 300 bush. choice White Michigan at \$2 10. Oats are in fair demand at 58 a 59c. for State and 61 a 62c. for Western and Canadian. Rye; sales of 2,000 bush. at \$1 02 a \$1 40. Corn; sales of 22,000 bush. at 95c. for Western mixed, 90c. for River Yellow, and 95c. for Jersey and Southern Yellow.

PROVISIONS.—Prime Mess Pork, sale of 7,500 bbls. at \$18 50 a \$19; and \$17 75 a \$18 for Thin Mess. Lard is better and in fair demand; sales of 1,600 bbls. and tes. at 12 1/2 a 12 3/4. Shoulders at 7 1/2 a 7 3/4, and 9 a 10 for Hams. Butter 10 a 20c. for State and 8 a 14c. for Ohio. Cheese 8 a 10c.

At Easton, the Argus, of the 19th inst. quotes Wheat flour at \$7 per bbl. Wheat at \$1 50 per bushel; Rye flour \$4 50 per bbl; Rye 85 cts. per bush; Corn 80c.—Oats 50c.

JURY LIST—May Term, 1859.

GRAND JURORS. Chesnut Hill—Henry Kintz, Charles Shopp, Reuben Heiney, George Zeigler, J. S. Coffey.

Coalburgh—Isaac Case, Jerse O. Cliff, Eldred—Jacob Frantz. Hamilton—Lyndon Marsh, Jacob Dennis, Peter Williams. Millville Smithfield—Rudolph Schooner, John Smith, John Michaels, Moses W. Cooblaugh.

Paradise—James Kintz. Pecono—Rudolph Metzger. Price—Peter Sees, William C. Long. Smithfield—Daniel Shannon, William Paters.

Strout—Michael Ransberry, James Van Baskirk. Stroudsburg—John N. Stokes. Tobyhanna—James Newell.

PETIT JURORS.

Chesnut Hill—Nathan Huebner, Thomas Altmece, John Kenchener. Eldred—Joseph Hawk, John Christman. Hamilton—Joseph Metzger, Jacob Shafter, Theodore Shoemaker.

Jackson—Jacob Woodling. M. Smithfield—John Place, Jeremy Mackey, Charles Shoemaker, Peter Albert. Paradise—Mablon Frantz, John Storm, Andrew L. Storm, Henry Heller, Abraham Gish.

Tollk—George Dorsheimer, Charles Getz, Peter Keller. Pecono—Jacob Anglemeyer. Price—John R. Price. Smithfield—Morris Evans.

Strout—James H. Kerr, Philip Shafter, John Malven, Thomas W. Rhoads. Ross—Charles Altmece. Stroudsburg—Theodore Schueb, Thomas Stone, Nelson Cook, Jacob L. Wyckoff.

Tobyhanna—Andrew Eshenbach. Tunkhannock—Charles Bauer, Phillip Greenawald.

See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's LIVER INVIGORATOR in another column.

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.

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 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, JOB MOSES (Late C. B. Baldwin & Co.) Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—\$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will secure a bottle, containing 50 pills by return mail. For sale in St. Louis, Mo., 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, in Gray, Red, or Rusty Hair, Dyed instantly to a beautiful and Natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to the skin.

Fifteen Medals and Diplomas have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1833, and over 50,000 applications have been made to the Hair 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, 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 TOPPERS surpasses all. They are elegant, light, easy and durable. Fitting to a chorn—no burning up behind—no shrinking of the head—indeed, this is the only Establishment where these things are properly understood and made. 233 Broadway, New-York. (Dec 9, 1858—ly)