



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1860.

FOR GOVERNOR Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, OF CENTER COUNTY.

The following named persons have been selected as Teachers of the Free School of Stroudsburg, for the coming school year:

- 1st—ACADEMY. STEPHEN HOLMES, Jr. Principal. GEORGIANA BLAIR, 1st Assistant. JOHN NYCE, 2d do. 2d—WM. H. WOLFE, to teach Primary School near the grave yard. 3d—MERIAM WATERS, to teach the Bark Street Primary School. 4th—JANE BARRY, as teacher of Primary School, to be kept in Race School house.

The School will be opened on the 11th of June next, and will be continued at least five months. Twenty-four days teaching to constitute a month. No teaching will be allowed on Saturdays.

Howard Association, Philadelphia. This well known Institution, devoted to the relief of virulent diseases, still continues its charitable and useful labors, and maintains a high character for honesty and fidelity. We feel assured that it is well worthy of the confidence which it enjoys.

Why will you suffer? Dyspepsia is a brief, but comprehensive term for the numerous diseases which affect the stomach, liver, and in fact, the whole system. Until Dr. Greene discovered the Oxygenated Bitters, medical science had exhausted itself in vain attempts to cure this disease.

Retiring State Senators. The Senatorial term of the following gentlemen expired with the late session of the Legislature:—Shaffer and Baldwin, of Lancaster; Rutherford, of Dauphin and Lebanon; Francis, of Lawrence, Mercer and Venango; Keller, of Snyder, Northumberland, Montour and Columbia; Bell, of Chester and Delaware; Marselis, of Philadelphia; Turner, of Westmoreland and Fayette; Miller, of Washington and Greene; Craig, of Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne.

Presidential. The politicians of both the great parties are in the dark as to the probable result of the Convention at Charleston and Chicago. A third party is also looming up—which is powerful in the South and has its advocates in the Northern States—the "Union Party"—composed principally of the "Americans" and those who supported Fillmore.

Death of the Hon. Wm. C. A. Lawrence. We announce with sincere regret this morning, the death of the Hon. Wm. C. A. Lawrence, late Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania. Mr. Lawrence died of consumption, at his residence in Harrisburg on Sunday morning last. He was a son of the late Joseph Lawrence, of Washington county, who, during his lifetime, filled the responsible position of State Treasurer. Mr. Lawrence was a gentleman of very decided talent and gave promise not only of great usefulness, but of a distinguished future career. He was extensively known and beloved throughout the State, and his early death will be regretted from one end of it to the other.

The Hon. W. N. H. Smith, of N. C., who was supported for Speaker by the Democracy in Congress and by the Southern Opposition members, and who would have been elected had Messrs. Adrian and Biggs, of N. J., and Mr. Allen, of Ohio, voted for him, is an ultra Know Nothing in his politics, and openly advocated in the canvass which resulted in his election, the extension of the period for naturalizing foreigners from five years to fifteen years. He is, however, sound on the slavery question, being in favor of a congressional slave code for the Territories, and this latter peculiarity makes him a good enough democrat.

Would not Initiate Him. The Brooklyn Daily Times of Wednesday says: "Last evening a lodge of Free Masons were about initiating a new member, with due solemnity, when detective Wilson, who is a member of the lodge, interrupted the ceremonies and took the candidate into custody. The arrested party is known to the police under the cognomen of the 'Fat Doctor,' as a very expert pickpocket."

Counterfeit Gold Dollars. Quite a number of counterfeit gold dollars are in circulation in Boston. They can readily be detected by the absence of the word "Liberty," which is on the genuine in small letters on the Indian's head dress.

A Fat Office. By a recent act of the Legislature regulating the fee bill, it is provided that the District Attorney's fees on each bill tried, shall be increased from \$3 50 to \$7.—In our large cities, this will give this officer an enormous salary for very little service, as most of these cases are trifling.

The Charleston Convention assembled on Monday last. A host of other names will be presented, but the following will probably be the prominent:

- Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia. Gen. Jos. Lane, of Oregon. Daniel S. Dickenson, of New York. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia. Fernando Wood, of New York. John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky. James Guthrie, of Kentucky. John Sidel, of Louisiana.

In addition to the above, Mr. Buchanan may be named, notwithstanding his declination—if it be found impossible to reconcile the conflicting interests of other candidates.

The Union Convention will be held in Baltimore on the 9th of May. Those most prominent in this connection at present are: John Bell, of Tennessee. Edward Bates, of Missouri. Judge McLean, of Ohio. John M. Botts, of Virginia. Gen. Sam. Houston, of Texas.

The Chicago Republican Convention will open its session with a number of candidates, among them are: John M. Read, of Pennsylvania. William H. Seward, of New York. Edward Bates, of Missouri. Judge McLean, of Ohio. Governor Chase, of Ohio. Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania. Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.

The Yield of Gold. According to official documents analyzed by the Journal des Debats, the value of gold exported from California from 1848, when the gold mines began to be worked, up to the end of 1859, was 2,770,000,000; and that from Australia from 1851-2, when the working of the mines commenced, up to the end of the same year, was 2,332,000,000.—total 4,992,000,000. As, however, a considerable quantity of gold which is not officially registered was sent from both countries, the probability is says the Debats, that the value of the total exports was about 6,500,000. To that must be added a little 1,500,000,000 for the production during the same period of Siberia, Chili, British Columbia and the western coast of Africa. As previously to 1848, there was in circulation about 14,000,000,000 worth of gold, the present amount is 23,000,000,000, and the weight is about 7,333 tons.

Dr. Horlacher. Right Side up with Care.—An old Abolition reprobate, calling himself Dr. Horlacher, from Pennsylvania, was taken up in our city on last Saturday, for having in his possession incendiary documents.—The bird was stripped of his borrowed plumage and treated to a coat of BLACK, a color more in accordance with his political principles, and marked to "Horace Greeley, Tribune office, New York City, right side up with care." Thus paroled, he left for New York, via Chattanooga and Norfolk. Horace, the Black Knight of the Tribune, will please inform us of the safe arrival of his "brother" in inquiry. This climate is too hot for Abolitionists.

The above is copied from the Atlanta Confederacy, an Administration Democratic paper published in the State of Georgia. The Dr. Horlacher mentioned is a citizen of Union County, Pa., and visited, among other places a year or more back, Mauch Chunk, to dispose of his incendiary documents, consisting of the "Democratic platform," the likenesses of Buchanan and Breckenridge, with a pamphlet containing quotations from the Good Book supporting Slavery and Democracy. He was liberally patronized by his Democratic friends when at Mauch Chunk, in front of Lentz's Hotel, as many of our town boys doubtless well remember, on which occasion he made a "speech" fully explaining Religion, Slavery and Democracy. Notwithstanding his entire orthodoxy, it appears his labors were not appreciated down South, where everybody—even the meanest "sand-hiller"—looks upon a Northern doughface with contempt.

If Dr. Horlacher is no a natural fool, then, we say, the people of Georgia served him exactly right.—Mauch Chunk Gazette.

Protecting Young Trees with Blood. With regard to the protection of young trees against the attacks of rabbits, mice, and other animal obnoxious to the vitality of vegetation, a Missouri correspondent says:—"I will give you a much better remedy than any previously proposed. Rub the trees from the ground upward to about eighteen inches, with a piece of raw bloody meat—liver is the most convenient thing; or blood may be put on with a brush. If this be done late in the Fall or beginning of Winter, no animal will touch the bark during that season. I have tried this plan for thirty years, and have never known it to fail.—Let horticulturists try it."—Scientific American.

The attempt to drive Cassius M. Clay from Kentucky has failed. A private letter from Mr. Clay, dated the 10th of April, says:—"Our troubles with the November Committee are I trust, ended forever. We are left to the enjoyment of our constitutional rights, and to press on that divine revolution which will forever make them unnecessary."

A woman died recently in Ireland at the age of 140 years.

Warren County Courts.—Trial of Harden. The April Term opened on Tuesday of last week—Edward W. Whelpley, of the Supreme Court, on the bench, with Sharp, Davison and Moore, of the Common Pleas, his associates. Attorney General Dayton for the State, and ex-Chancellor Williamson for the prisoner, in attendance. The court-room was crowded with anxious spectators. The Grand Jury were sworn, and retired to their room, and much preliminary business was attended to, when at 12 o'clock, Judge Whelpley asked the Prosecutor if he was ready to move the indictment of the State vs. Harden, when he responded that he would be ready in the afternoon. The case was then adjourned until two o'clock, P. M., when the indictment was called up and the prisoner placed at the bar.—Much difficulty was experienced in selecting acceptable jurors. The whole panel was gone through with and only eight found suitable. The sheriff thereupon proceeded to adjourn 48 more citizens, and the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock, Wednesday morning.

The indictment, charging Jacob S. Harden with the murder of his wife by poison, was found by the Grand Jury in the April term of 1859. The prisoner not being ready for trial, it was postponed, upon his motion, to the next September term. At that term it was again postponed, on motion of the Attorney General, to the December term, on account of the absence of Dr. Chilton, of N. York, the chemist who analyzed the contents of the stomach and organs of the deceased Mrs. Harden. At the last mentioned term, on motion of the prisoner, the trial was again postponed until the April term of 1860, owing to the sickness and consequent absence of Mrs. Ramsey, a material witness for him.

Two events have lately occurred in the history of the case which may have a very important bearing upon its termination. The first is the appointment of a new Prosecuting Attorney for the county.—Jas. M. Robeson, Esq.: and the second, the death of a most important and material witness for the State, Mr. Ramsey.

The new Prosecutor is undoubtedly a man of ability and industry, and will give to the case all the attention which its importance demands; but he lacks the experience of the retiring officer, so far as this matter is concerned. The prisoner, although confined in a small room for more than a year, is in good condition. His physical condition, especially, is excellent; no furrows in the face, denoting care and anxiety, are to be seen, but his full cheeks and well developed person give outward assurance, at least, that he considers himself in no danger. What his mental condition is, God alone knows.

His deportment since his incarceration has been exemplary, and all hope that he may pass the great ordeal unscathed.—The youth of the prisoner, his profession being that of a minister of the gospel, and the subject of the murder his own wife, young and beautiful, whom he had just married, all combine to render the case one of the most remarkable in the annals of crime.

The testimony given bears strongly against the prisoner. While Mrs. Geary was testifying, Mrs. Harden's mother shed copious tears. Harden himself was much exercised, and occasionally wept.

The Lemmon Case. The Court of Appeals adjourned yesterday afternoon. Among the decisions, which we published yesterday, was one affirming the judgement of the Supreme Court in the Lemmon case. This is settled the principle, in our highest Court, that slaves cannot under our laws, be brought to this State by their masters, held in servitude. The decision is one of principle merely, no individual right or interest being involved, inasmuch as Mr. Lemmon was settled with years ago, being more than amply repaid the value of his lost chattels by a subscription taken up in New York. The State of Virginia, however, insisted on continuing the litigation, in order to establish that her citizens may take and hold their slaves where they please. Thus far she has been unsuccessful, 3 adverse decisions having been given in succession. She now threatens to carry it to the Supreme Court of the United States, whose well known "Dred Scott" proclivities encourage the hope of a different result.—Albany Jour., 14th.

ROBBEY.—Mr. Henry Vail, a respectable resident of Milford, near Trenton, was robbed on Friday night last, by a hired hand, James Nelson, of most of his clothing, \$15 in money, all his wife's clothing, and the wife herself. Vail who had always lived harmoniously with his frail partner, is said to be willing that his unfaithful wife may go, but is greatly afflicted at the reproach that may be thrown upon his children, two lovely girls—one aged three years another one year—whom he will have to care for as well as he can.

A bill has passed both branches of the New York Legislature essentially modifying the death penalty. Executions hereafter are only to be for treason, arson, and murder in the first degree. In cases of death sentences the execution shall not take place until one year after the sentence shall have been passed, nor until the issue of the Governor's warrant.

Napoleon's Watch. The Jamaica (L. L.) Farmer says that the watch worn by Napoleon I. while a prisoner at St. Helena, is now in possession of a gentleman in Jamaica village. The watch is of gold, English manufacture, and a perfect time-keeper.

John Thomas, of Newark, N. J., who recently won the foot race of 200 yards for \$5,000, in New Orleans, has returned home the fortune possessor of \$1,500 clear of all expenses, and a man from Trenton, who trained him, has won \$1,800.

Lovejoy the Martyr. One day last week, great excitement was caused in Congress by the Hon. Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois, who delivered an earnest and powerful philippic against slavery. In the course of this performance, the orator alluded to the fact that his brother had been murdered by pro-slavery men, because he maintained the right to speak freely upon this subject. "You murdered my brother," he exclaimed, addressing himself to the Southern side of the House, "for discussing the slavery question, and now I am here to reiterate the sentiments for which he laid down his life—and you shall hear me." He then went on and delivered one of the strongest and most withering denunciations of the whole system of compulsory bondage that ever fell from the lips of man.

This event in Congress has aroused some curiosity with reference to the fate of the orator's brother, which the N.Y. Post proceeds to satisfy by giving the following brief biographical sketch:—

Elijah P. Lovejoy, the brother of Owen Lovejoy, was a native of Maine, and was graduated at Waterville College in 1828. He practised law some time in St. Louis, Mo., but subsequently entered the church, became an agent of the Sunday School Union, and was finally selected to conduct a religious journal in St. Louis. In his editorial capacity he maintained the right of an American citizen to free discussion; and when a free colored man was burned to death near St. Louis, he rebuked the savage outrage in such terms as it deserved. And for this he was driven out of the State of Missouri. He next established himself at Alton, Illinois, and began the publication of a paper called the Alton Observer. In this journal he avowed his opposition to the system of slavery, and published a long exposition of his views on the subject. Being on the border of a slave State, his words raised a storm of popular fury, and three times his office was demolished and his press destroyed; but his friends promptly came to his assistance, and replaced the property of which his enemies had robbed him, in violation of law and justice. The publication of the Observer was therefore resumed. In November, 1837, Mr. Lovejoy's press having been recently destroyed and a new one ordered, a meeting was called ostensibly for the purpose of allaying excitement, but really to intimidate the bold advocate of free speech. Mr. Lovejoy appeared at this meeting, and in a brilliant and manly speech defended the freedom of conscience and the liberty of the press. Soon after his press arrived, and on the 7th of November, 1837, it was lodged in a stone warehouse, where Mr. Lovejoy and some of his friends took shelter, ready to defend it against an expected attack. The mob assembled the same night and fired upon the building, but failing to dislodge the occupants, they attempted to set fire to the warehouse. Mr. Lovejoy went out to prevent them, when he was shot dead, pierced with three buckshot. Mr. Lovejoy left a wife and three children. Mrs. Lovejoy stood by him nobly in his trials, and particularly during a brutal assault upon him previous to the fatal affray at Alton.—When Lovejoy's mother learned the tidings of his death, she exclaimed, "It is well. I had rather he should fall a martyr to his cause than prove recreant to his principles."

A Naughty Man. The unfortunate wife of one George W. Burt publishes a card in an exchange paper, in which she warns "man and woman-kind" against her husband, and asks the press everywhere to be good enough to copy this warning." She says he has been married fifteen years to a respectable woman, during which time he has deceived several other women, and twice again married. He was at one time sentenced to five years imprisonment in the New Jersey State Prison, and through the exertions of his wife was pardoned after a service of nine months. George W. Burt is six feet two inches high, rather slim, spare face, blue eyes, dark brown hair, wears a very heavy watch chain, and very large ring on his left hand, one tooth out of under jaw, trades in watches, repairs clocks, &c. carries a small leather trunk well ornamented with brass nails, &c., &c. He is a smooth man, and well calculated to deceive the women. He has escaped, and officers are now after him.

A Roving Scamp. The Greensburg Democrat says that a sham drover calling himself John Beatty, has been doing an extensive business recently in buying cattle, horses, wagons, &c., in the neighborhood of Latrobe and New Derby. He assumed the name of Brubaker, and succeeded in buying several head of cattle, dry goods, groceries, &c., under that name. He suddenly decamped one night, taking with him all the articles he had bought—with the exception of the cattle—besides several articles he had not before bargained for.

Animal Food. Dr. Hays, in the "Arctic Boat Journey," reports that the Esquimaux live upon an exclusively animal diet, their allowance of food being from twelve to fifteen pounds, about one-third of it being fat. The Doctor states that he has seen an Esquimaux eat fully ten pounds of walrus flesh and blubber at a single meal, after a hunt, or when about to begin a difficult journey. The large consumption of hearty food is a great shield against the cold. White men in the Arctic regions are constantly craving a strong animal diet, and will drink the contents of an oil-kettle with evident relish. A choice Esquimaux lunch consists of raw birds washed down with oil, and the great luxury of the tribe is a soup made by boiling together blood, oil, and seal meat.

By late foreign arrivals we have news that John C. Heenan had been arrested and put under heavy bonds to prevent a fight with Sayers.

Inventions and Improvements are not confined to Mechanics. There are others not perhaps so outspoken and noisy, that occupy a deeper strata of society, whose improvements are not less palpable, and whose silent influence upon the comfort and happiness of society not less striking. True, the advent of a sewing machine, a reaper, or a plowing machine, which at once does the labor of a score of hands, is an event so notable, an improvement so manifest, that all are impressed with its importance.—In almost all such cases the result is gained not so much by the discovery of new powers as by the new applicant and combination of those long known and understood. What is yet more remarkable is, that the new application is so simple and efficient that we wonder it had not been thought of and applied long before.

Such were our reflections on seeing one of Prof. Humphreys' family cases of Specific Homeopathic Medicines. Comprised in a small case, which is a handsome ornament for a lady's table, you have twenty specific remedies, appropriate for almost every ailment or disease which may occur in a family, together with a concise little manual of directions for reference and use. The whole arrangement is simplicity itself, and the remedies are so arranged and labelled that any intelligent person may apply them at once successfully, and thus, in the most important sense, become their own physician. No accurate investigation or study, no balancing of probabilities, is necessary. Here is the ailment,—there the pleasant, sugar-plum remedy. All this simplicity and certainty is attained by the mere combination of the best Homeopathic Medicines according to Prof. Humphreys' theory and discovery. So simple and so on-sense, and yet so efficient, does the whole arrangement appear, and so obviously does it meet the wants of a family, that we wonder the profession had not long ago availed themselves of it, and that just such simple and pleasant remedies had not been given to the people long ago. If this new discovery and arrangement shall have the effect, which it promises to do, of driving from use the destructive and deleterious drugs so long in vogue, and inducing a reliance on nature and such mild means, it must be considered one of the most important improvements of the age, and one which a suffering and over-dosed world sadly require.

Denominational Oxen in Texas. Texas is a great State. It has not only a large, growing, mixed population—every variety of climate and soil, game and stock—but its very oxen have become denominational, if not sectarian in name, character, and spirit. In proof of this we give the following incident: A minister traveling along the road, met a stranger driving his wagon, which was pulled by four oxen; as the minister approached, he heard the driver say, "Get up, Presbyterian!" "Gee Campbellite!" "Haw Baptist!" "What are you doing Methodist?" The minister, struck with the singularity of such names being given to oxen, remarked:—"Stranger, you have strange names for your oxen, and I wish to know why they had such names given to them."

The driver replied, "I call that lead ox in front, Presbyterian, because he is true blue, and never fails—he believes in pulling through every difficult place, persevering to the end, and then he knows more than all the rest. The one by his side I call Campbellite; he does very well when you let him go his own way, until he sees water, and then all the world could not keep him out of it, and there he stands as if his journey was ended. This off ox, behind, is a real Baptist, for he is all the time after water, and will not eat with the others, but is constantly looking, first on one side, and then on the other, and at everything that comes near him. The other which I call Methodist, makes a great noise and a great to-do, and you would think that he was pulling all creation, but he don't pull a pound. The minister having his curiosity gratified with the explanation, rode on wondering what he should next see and hear in Texas. This is no dream, but a fact, as we have heard it; nor are we influenced by dyspeptic feeling, in telling our readers the ecclesiastical relation of Texas oxen.—True Witness.

The vote in the recent election in Harrisburg shows a Democratic loss of nearly three hundred over last year a full vote having been polled at each election.

New York Markets. WEDNESDAY, April 25, 1860. FLOUR AND MEAL—Wheat flour; the sales are 33,720 bbls. at \$5 35a\$5 40 for superfine State; \$6 05a\$6 15 for shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio, and \$6 65a\$7 75 for St. Louis extras.—Rye Flour; sales of 346 bbls. at \$3 40a \$4 15. Corn Meal. sales of 316 bbls. at \$3 70 for Jersey, and \$4 05 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat; the sales are 16,400 bush. Chicago Spring at \$1 23a\$1 25 in store; 25,200 bu-b. Milwaukee Club at \$1 27a\$1 29 in store. Rye; the sales are 2,000 bush Northern at 84c. Corn; the sales are 39,000 bush. at 74a75c. for Western Mixed, 76c for choice do., 78c for Jersey Yellow, and 81c for choice White Southern.

PROVISIONS—Pork; sales of 890 bbls. at \$17 90a\$18 for new Mesa; \$17 45a\$17 50 for old do. Cut Meats; sales of 187 hds. and tea. at 63a74c for Shoulders and 63a93c. Butter is in fair supply, and old is heavy at 9a10c, for old Ohio; 163a20c for new do.; 9a12c for old State, and 15a20c for new do. Cheese is in good request at 9a13c. SEEDS—The demand for Clover Seed is fair for the country trade; sales of 141 bags at 74a84c. Timothy seed is in limited demand, and is firm at \$3 50a\$3 87 1/2 per bush. for reaped.

TALLOW—Sales of 7,000 lb. prime at 104c. WHISKY—The market is better; the demand is fair; sales of 600 bbls. at 213a22c.

Let the Galled Jade Wince. The evidence accumulated by the Co-voide investigating Committee as to the corrupt use by President Buchanan of Government patronage, is most emphatic and conclusive. It is shown beyond all possibility of cavil that the President was concerned in combinations to control State elections, and that he approved of movements among office-holders appointed by him which were absolutely criminal in their nature and intent. We cannot wonder, in the light of these facts, at the anxiety manifested by James Buchanan to escape an investigation into his action. He felt that an examination would cover him with infamy, and like all weak men, though fearless in the commission of a wrong, he became a coward when the consequences were likely to be exposed.

MOVING.

BY THE BARD OF THE EASTON HALL OF FASHION. Pushing and rushing, the grave and the gay, All, all, are alert; 'Tis the great moving day, The wind in a frolic is playing sad pranks: Banging the shutters and shaking the planks; Tossing high in the air thick volumes of dust, Tearing huts from the heads of the poor wights who must. In spite of aversion, go forth on the street, Where in awful confusion horses, wagons, men meet. The same motive apparently prompts every man: Namely, getting through moving as fast he can, Transferring his chairs, kettles, bedsteads and beds From one house to another; no respect for the heads Which OTHER FOLKS OWN, can be shown on THIS DAY, Who, preserve their's entire, must keep out of the way. No time to be idle, for man, dog, horse or cat, On a day like the present, roach, bed-bug and cat, Are routed from nook where so pleasantly they Had rested and feasted since last, moving day. The very laziest hag in creation indeed, May be seen going almost at "two-forty" speed; The children (poor things) are in every one's way; Pushed hither and yon, on the great moving day. Sometimes they demur at the treat and cry; Refusing peace, on all terms, save of dough-nuts and pie. 'Tis a terrible day! not one nice quiet spot, To sit down for a rest, and a smoke, has man got, If he is fatal to move; no marvel, if he After a few more such seasons should suddenly see. Old Franklin was right, when he said that a stone Could gather no moss, while it kept moving on. The cost of removals reminds us the while, Of the loss they sustain, who DON'T PURCHASE OF PYLE. (The handsomest assortment of Ready Made Clothing and piece goods ever seen in Easton is now on exhibition, at Pyle's Great Easton Hall of Fashion, opposite the Easton Bank.

Dyspepsia! Dypepsia! Dypepsia!!! What is it? How Cured? Dyspepsia is our National Disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, bilious condition. How many suffer with it and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstipated head, and attacks of headache! Yet how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion, and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system. But Humphreys' Homeopathic Dyspepsia Pills—simple medicated sugar pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone, and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result, good appetite, regular habits, a clear head, and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated. Price, 25 cents per box, with directions.—Six boxes, \$1. N. B.—A full set of Humphreys' Homeopathic Specifics, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco cases, \$5; do. in plain case, \$4; case of fifteen boxes, and book, \$2. These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & Co., No. 562 Broadway, New-York. Sold by Hollinshed & Detrick.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. SIR JAMES CLARKE'S Celebrated Female Pills. PROTECTED BY ROYAL PATENT. 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 will through a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to a constitution. Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved. Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, (Late) C. B. BAIRD & Co., Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—\$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 25 pills by return mail. For sale in Stroudsburg, by July 1, 1859.—J. N. DURLING, Agent