

time it crossed the river it drew up an immense quantity of water, which was struck with terrific violence wherever it dashed. In crossing the river, it struck a raft containing 26 persons, and dashed it to pieces in an instant. Only two of the entire number escaped, they being blown ashore through the water.

On reaching the opposite bank, the whirlwind took a northerly direction, and dashed upon Albany, two miles distant, with terrific force, destroying almost every house in the town, populated by 800 inhabitants.

Both the towns of Camanche and Albany are entirely ruined, and it is a doubtful problem whether they will ever be rebuilt. Most of the houses were owned in part by the tenants, who have yet payments to make upon them. These men are poor and entirely ruined, and will be unable to meet their payments soon coming due. Everything is wrapped in utter desolation, and strong men seem to be pained as they look upon the future. They have lost houses, furniture, stock and clothing, and are thrust out into the world ruined in an instant.

The greatest alacrity is shown in contributing aid, and the people of Chicago are moving with enthusiasm. The Republican Wigwag is to be used for a charity concert, and everything is done that can avail to alleviate the sufferings of the inhabitants.

From the *Mt. Vernon News* (Extra) June 4.

We have to record this morning one of the most terrible visitations that ever desolated a country inhabited by men. About 6 o'clock last night a terrific whirlwind or tornado passed a mile south of our town from west to east.

When first seen, probably six or seven miles away, it had the appearance of a large black shaft or column, shaped like an upright hour glass, extending from a tremendous threatening cloud, which for some time had been hanging over the west to the ground. Hundreds watched it as it swept on its course, seemingly bearing directly toward Mount Vernon. It was attended with a heavy roar, as of a hundred train of cars. Branches of trees could be seen in the air, while its changing form, and the flakes of clouds thrown from its sides, showed its whirling motion.

When within two miles of us, while people were seeking safety in cellars, or, as in some cases, running wildly about the streets, it veered on its course, and swept by in full sight—sublime, but fearful—Hardly had it passed ere a half dressed man, bleeding from wounds upon his head, and reeling upon his horse, rode furiously into town calling for help. Talking incoherently he reported persons killed and others injured at a little village or hamlet 1 1/2 miles west, known as St. Mary's.

In a few minutes, hundreds were on their way there, including Drs. Carhart, Briden, Gordon and Carson. The wild scene of desolation they found beggars description. We had imagined the horrors of a battlefield, but never had pictured anything so awful as the sight of these poor victims, disabled, dying and dead. These having been quickly carried to the house and store of Mr. Harvey Gillet, near at hand, were soon in the care of the physicians and other Samaritan men and women.

At that point the house and shop of a Mr. Cunningham were entirely destroyed; himself and family much injured. A few steps further on, scarcely a vesige remained of the house and two large barns of Mr. Jas. Burge. Two of his children, a grown up son and a small daughter fatally hurt, have since died. Mr. William Wain, brother of E. D. Wain, of this place, and a young man by the name of Columbus Sparks, happening to be in or near the house at the time, were afterward found dead. As the blast approached, Stephen Spring, son of Josephus Smith, was seen to ride up and spring from his horse, and was afterward picked up mortally injured. Several persons were saved by creeping into a root-house partly under ground, others by lying down flat upon the earth.

A little eastward, the house and barn of Mr. Clark Thompson was utterly demolished. His family, by running down in the cellar, escaped; for some reason he did not go with them, and so lost his life. Close by, Mr. Josephus Smith and family were much hurt, but not dangerous. His house was torn down, his large barn was turned partly round and carried fifty feet.

The power and force of this "demon of the elements" must have been immense. We reached the path of its fury less than an hour after it went howling on. We found a hundred men standing around mute and agast. The sufferers had been horse away, but there were other evidences of its fearful mission. Houses gone, utterly gone and nothing but blackened smoldering foundations told where they had been; trees one and two feet in diameter, and even larger, uprooted and buried many rods, robbed of branches and foliage; carcasses of horses, cattle, and swine, strewn the former barn-yard.

Of its course east of Lebanon, we have not the particulars. It is certain, however, that between there and Pioneer Grove, eight or ten lives were lost, and many others horribly injured, while the destruction of property is even greater than here, nor has its fury, when last heard from, in the least abated.

Appended is a list of the killed and injured, so far as we have learned:

**Killed.**—Wm. Wain, Patrick Lynch, Columbus Sparks, Clarkson Thompson, a son of James Burge, a boy not identified, found in the woods, evidently brought across the Cedar, in the storm.

**Injured.**—The family of Mr. Cunningham, little girl mortally, Stephen Smith, mortally, family of James Burge, Josephus Smith and family, Henry H. Fuller.

#### EAST OF LISBON.

A Mr. Piper injured, two children killed, Mr. Lottimer and family injured, Mr. Wm. Andre and wife missing, probably killed, five killed in one family by name of Allen.

#### WEST OF THE CEDAR.

Five persons are reported killed. Particulars not yet known.

It is also reported that several houses were blown down, and several persons killed north of Cedar Rapids.

**Latah—1 o'clock p. m.**—At 11 o'clock we took the train east, and went as far as Mechanicsville and came back on the return train.

The destruction on the line of the road, is, if possible, greater than here. At Mechanicsville are ten bodies brought in from the country north. In the vicinity of DeWitt, 15 to 20 are killed; 37 lives lost at Camanche, and many injured and missing.



### The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**Abraham Lincoln,**  
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**Hannibal Hamlin,**  
OF MAINE.

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

#### Quick Work.

Counterfeiters display a great deal of smartness and enterprise worthy of a better enterprise. They have just issued a new counterfeit \$10 note on the Citizen's Bank of Middletown, Conn. The counterfeit is among the best ever issued.—Bicknell's Bank Note Reporter, in speaking of it, says: "This is quick work, as we only two weeks since announced the going in operation of this bank."

Many suffer, rather than take nauseous medicines. All such who suffer from coughs, and colds, irritation of the bronchial tubes, and tendency to consumption, have in Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, a remedy as agreeable to the palate as effectual in removing disease.

There's a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, which has the written signature of I. BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

John N. Stokes, requests us to say, that on account of change in Time Table on Del. Lack. W. R. R., all Express Matter must be at the office by 11 o'clock a. m., or it will be layed over till the next day.

#### The Case of the Rev. Mr. Harden.

Trenton, N. J., Monday, June 11, 1860. The Chancellor this morning gave a decision in the case of the Rev. Mr. Harden, denying the application for a writ of error to the Court of Errors and Appeals. No formal opinion was given, the Chancellor, by arrangement, informing the counsel in the case of the decision by letter. The next application will be made to the Court of Pardons next week, for a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life.

**EASTON, Pa., May 31.**—The Post-Office in this place was broken into last night. Many letters were opened, and their contents scattered over the floor.—No money was found. The mail-bags were not touched. The robbers ransacked all the drawers, but found only about \$3 in coppers, which they took. Several stores were also entered the same night.

We are told by a Cincinnati paper that a "married man, whose habits are not very regular, one evening last week, while walking in the streets, encountered a lady whose walk and actions encouraged him to address her. He was pleased at the impression he made, and forthwith offered her his arm to escort her home, which she accepted. After leading him around several squares, she finally brought him up to his own house. It was his wife!"

#### Reversed.

The old legal rule that a tenant was bound to continue to pay rent to the end of his lease, notwithstanding the premises might be destroyed by fire, has been reversed by act of our Legislature during the last winter, and in case of the destruction of a building or its injury so as to be untenable, "by the elements or a ny other cause," without fault of the tenant, he may surrender possession.

Heenan and Sayers are now traveling together in England and Ireland, giving exhibitions, illustrative of "the manly art of self-defence." Of course, they draw overflowing houses, and are acquiring ptothetic purses from the receipts at the door.

After a campaign of eight weeks in Great Britain, they intend to come to the U. States, and give joint exhibitions throughout the Union. It is very probable that at the end of six months, the twin champions will make enough in the show business to render them independent for life.

Three men started from Wisconsin to Pike's Peak lately, with a party of fifteen girls, to supply in part the destitution of wives in that quarter.

#### Address of the People's State Committee, of Pennsylvania.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

We are about to enter another great National struggle, the issue of which must tell decisively for the weal or woe of our common country.

The so-called Democratic party has been in power for nearly eight years, and the fruits of its policy are now felt in a prostrate industry, a paralyzed commerce, a bankrupt Treasury, and a large and steadily increasing National Debt.

The domestic peace and harmony that witnessed the restoration of the party now in power, have been wantonly exhausted for sectional discord and fraternal strife; and even the sacred landmarks of the Constitution have been blotted out, in the systematic effort of the Government to spread the blight of slavery over Free Territory.

Corruption has gained undisputed mastery in almost every department of power, and stamped its fearful stain indelibly upon the Government; and shameless profligacy has given us National bankruptcy at home and National dishonor abroad.

The time has come when a thorough reform is unmistakably demanded by the people. In this great work, Pennsylvania must, as ever be potential. Always loyal in the last degree, to the maintenance of the National Union, and to the compromises of the Constitution, and faithful to the supremacy of the laws, her people have no warfare to wage upon the rights of sister States. They will maintain these rights inviolate with the same fidelity that they defend their own.

Our free labor is the basis of all our wealth, or prosperity, our greatness. It has trusted and appealed in vain to the party in power to protect it. Its confidence has been ever betrayed, its interests ever sacrificed. Our untold millions of unrequited labor, are swift witnesses to the suicidal policy that has impoverished us.

The studied purposes of the National Administration has been to centralize the Government, and give boundless dominion to a system that has dishonored and beggared free industry wherever its desolating steps have gone.

Against this fatal sectionalism the friends of a diversified and prosperous industry have protested without avail.—Nothing but a radical change of administration can give reasonable promise of respect for the great industrial interests of our State, and redress from the endless train of evils flowing from the faithfulness of the Government.

The territories of the great West teem with beauty and richness. There, with free homes, our sturdy sons would rear new Empires to pour forth their boundless wealth, and add to the prosperity and true greatness of our boasted Republic.—They have escaped the withering blight of servile labor thus far, only by defying the whole power of two Democratic Administrations, and leaving a history crimsoned with the blood of our brethren.

Failing to subdue, even by force, the strong arms that are scattering the rich fruits of peaceful and enlightened industry, the Constitution itself has been assailed, and its sacred aims perverted to sectionalize the nation. The startling declaration is now made by the party in power, through its official exponents, that the Constitution must defeat the wise and beneficent purposes of its authors, and carry servile labor, under its own broad shield, into every territory in the Union.

To restore the Government to its original purity; to redeem it from its fatal hostility to the interests of free labor; from the corruption, the profligacy and the sectionalism which have marked the party in power, are the great purposes of the People's organization in Pennsylvania. To this patriotic end we invoke the aid and co-operation of all who desire to join in a common cause, to inaugurate a liberal, just and faithful Government.

Our standard bearers fitly represent the vital issues involved in the struggle. They command the unbounded confidence of friends, and the respect of foes. Even partisan malice is impotent to assail them. That Abraham Lincoln, the nominee for President, is spotless in both public and private life, and that he is "honest and capable," is confessed as with one voice by his countrymen. His well-earned national fame, the offspring of no fortuitous circumstances, points to him as the "coming man" who will administer the Government honestly, frugally and faithfully, and restore the Republic to domestic tranquility, to prosperity, and to honor. True to these great measures of reform, is HANNIBAL HAMLIN, our candidate for Vice President, as is shown by his long and consistent public career in the councils of the nation.

ANDREW G. CURTIN, our nominee for Governor, has given a lifetime of earnest, untiring effort to the interests of Free Labor. He has advocated in every contest, with all his matchless power, the true principles of government, as declared by the Convention that has placed him before the people. Measured by the highest standard, he is faithful and qualified. He will be in the front of the battle, bearing our standard aloft, and defending our cause. We have but to join him in his efforts with a zeal worthy of our principles, and he will lead us to a decisive victory in October.

Whether our opponents will enter the contest united or divided, our duties and dangers are the same. In any event, the triumph of the right will be resisted with the spirit of desperation. Armed with all the power and corrupt appliances of the government, they will leave no means untried, no effort unattempted, to perpetuate their ascendancy. Although rent asunder with intestine feuds, antagonized North and South by irreconcilable differences of principle, and bleeding from wounds inflicted with their own household yet there is one common bond of union that will rally their discordant forces when all else fails—that is, "the cohesive power of public plunder."

Our cause is worthy of an earnest, uni-

ted effort. Our languishing industry, our homeless laborers, our bankrupt treasury, our national tranquility and national honor demand it. With early, systematic and thorough organization, by which the truth can be disseminated in every section of the State, we cannot fail to triumph. Let the efforts of our friends be thus directed without delay, and in whatever shape and under whatever flag our opponents may determine to meet us, the voice of the Keystone State will give a decisive victory to our cause, alike in the State and National struggles.

A. K. McCLURE, Chairman.

People's State Committee Rooms, Philadelphia, June 7, 1860.

#### The Japanese in Philadelphia.

The announcement that the Japanese Embassy would arrive in Philadelphia Saturday caused considerable stir in that staid community, the members of which had heard much of the No Kamis, the little Tommy and the other personages attached to the Embassy, their fame reaching far and near, and excited a most intense desire to see the Japanese.

The members of Select and Common Councils, the Judges of the Courts, and the reporters of the press, assembled in the Chamber of Common Council at two o'clock, and proceeded in carriages and barouches to the depot of the Baltimore Railroad, at Broad and Prime streets.—The depot had been cleared of all privileged persons, and the Councilmen and others invited to participate ranged themselves upon the southern platform of the depot, and awaited the coming of the train. The Councils were out in strength, which, together with the full benches of the judiciary, from the Supreme, U. S. District, District and Common Pleas Courts, each member wearing handsome silk badges, and the Liberty Cornet Band, were stationed inside the depot.

At half-past three o'clock the snorting of the engine was heard, and a bell vigorously tolled, indicated that the train was approaching. In a few minutes it came rushing in at the western end of the depot; and "little Tommy," who had been stationed on the engine, and who had been ringing the bell, was the first Japanese who showed his queer looking top-not to the party in waiting for their reception. On the arrival of the train the first business was the landing of the trexy box—a queer-looking arrangement, carried in a sort of a cage, and suspended from a bamboo pole. The princes and their retinue, with the Naval Commissioners, soon after made their appearance, and they were marched through a double line of Councilmen to where the Mayor stood, and where the ceremony of introduction took place. The Ambassadors stood with their heads bowed in a very reverential attitude while the Mayor delivered the following brief speech:

#### MAYOR HENRY'S SPEECH OF WELCOME.

In behalf of the assembled authorities, and in the name of the citizens of Philadelphia, I welcome your Excellencies to this city. As the Ambassadors from a powerful sovereign to the Federal Government of our country, you are entitled to every manifestation of respect.

As the representatives and first visitors from a great nation hitherto strangers, but with whom it is desired to promote and foster the most friendly intercourse through all coming years, we offer to you the hospitalities of the city.

We entertain the hope that during your visit to Philadelphia your Excellencies will have full assurances of the hearty good will and kindly regard with which your presence is welcomed by its citizens.

To this the Ambassadors replied, through their interpreters, that they were much gratified at their visit and at the honor of making the acquaintance of the Mayor and the authorities of Philadelphia.—They anticipated much pleasure from the visit to Philadelphia.

The appearance of the first barouche at the exit of the Depot was the first intimation of the forming of the procession, and the appearance of a negro—black as the sea of spades—at one of the doors, caused a rush of deluded individuals in that direction; but as they soon discovered that "the gentleman from Africa" was not a Japanese, they burst out laughing at their blunder. Which together with other incidents of a similar character formed quite an episode.

While passing the principal personages preserved an impressive sort of dignity. The subordinates were under no such restraints. They bowed to the ladies, waved their handkerchiefs up at the crowd in the windows, flourished their fans coarsely, shook hands with all comers, smiled perpetually, and seemed disposed to enjoy themselves as much as possible, and to make themselves as agreeable as they could.

They were taken to the Continental Hotel, where the great bore ended.

Captain E. Gordon brought down on the *Echo*, this morning, says the *Pittsburgh Chronicle* of Saturday evening, two hundred barrels of oil from Franklin. He reports the oil excitement on the increase, and the yield larger than ever.—Two new wells have been opened in Franklin, within sixty feet of the iron vein oil, which are taking out twenty barrels a day. The price of real estate in the neighborhood has advanced wonderfully within a week, and oil sites are not now to be had at any price. Land that was considered next to valueless a few years ago, is now selling at from \$2 to \$3 per acre, and being rapidly bought up at that. The oil discovery has been a god-send for the people of Franklin, and if all the reports that reach us, or even one half of them, to correct, they are making the most of it.

The receipts of corn at Buffalo during the month of May amount to over 9,600,000 bushels, which exceeds the entire receipts of last year by about 5,500,000 bushels!

#### Campaign National Song.

BY R. K. SMITH.

AIR.—*Rosin the Bow.*

The Campaign commences most nobly,  
The Battle has fairly begun,  
And every new struggle proves doubly,  
That "BUCK" and his minions are done.

With the East and the West linked together,  
Our Candidate never can fail,  
For the weight of a slave aint a feather,  
When Freemen get into the scale.

Every friend of our own "Gallant Harry,  
The Star of the West," has declared  
The coming Election they'll carry,  
For every true man is prepared.

For "Protection" the Party will rally,  
"Free Homes for the homeless," as well  
Then we'll hear every Mountain and Valley,  
Ring forth to "Free Trade" its death knell.

For Lincoln the Party's united,  
And for Hamlin the people are true,  
The Watch-fires all have been lighted,  
As once for "Old Tippecanoe."

Then bring out the Music and Banners  
The "Fence Rails," and Orators too,  
And we'll teach Loco Focos good manners  
As we did with "Old Tippecanoe."

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, has resumed his seat in the U. S. Senate. He says New York is sure for Lincoln by 70,000 majority.

How "Old Abe" received The News.  
When the news of the nomination was received in Springfield, Mr. Lincoln was in the *State Journal* office. A boy came heading into the room where he was sitting, with a sealed despatch, which he placed in his hand. Mr. Lincoln opened it, and a sudden pallor came over his features. He gazed upon it intently nearly three minutes. Then his customary smile returned, and he rose, saying:—

"Well, boys, there is a little woman down at our house who is interested in this business;" and he walked away without any further appearance of agitation, to inform Mrs. Lincoln of the joyful news.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Two Thousand Bushels of Trout at One Haul.

The fisheries of the Eastern Shore of Virginia have been remarkably successful this season, such quantities have been taken that it has been found impossible to preserve them; the consequences is that large quantities have been carted upon the adjacent farms as manure. At one haul last week two thousand bushels of trout were pulled out. The sein stopped in six foot water, and it being impossible to land such an immense quantity, the sein had to be opened that a portion might escape. One-half were accordingly let out, and one thousand bushels pulled ashore. This occurred in Northampton.—*Norfolk Day Book.*

A few more smiles, a few more tears, some pleasure, much pain, a little longer hurrying and worrying through the world, some hasty greetings, and abrupt farewells, and our play will be "played out," and the injurer and the injured will be led away, and ere long forgotten. Is it worth while to hate each other?

No licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors were given in Erie county, Pa., the present year.

Old Adams, the California Hunter, who is exhibiting wild animal in New York, was seized by one of his huge bears last week and thrown a distance of five or six feet, his leg bitten quite through. The trapper's dog sprang to his assistance, and the bear was subdued.

The Tycoon of Japan is reported to have been assassinated since the Embassy left for the United States.

The Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, has been suddenly taken ill with a fever.

In Philadelphia, last week, there were 176 deaths.

A correspondent of the Ohio Cultivator asserts that the only way to make sure of a crop of peaches, every year, is by grafting upon the wild plum stock.

A fellow lately contracted in writing with a wood dealer for a quantity of "tip top wood." The man began to deliver it; but it was so full of limbs that the purchaser demurred, saying that it was not good. The woodman replied:—"It was just what I agreed to deliver, 'tip top wood,' and I believe this grew on that part of the tree."

ANOMALIES.—The distinguished and eccentric Judge Breckenridge, formerly of Pittsburgh, said: "I had once objected to me, by a Virginia lawyer, an expression of an Act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, that the State House yard, in Philadelphia, should be 'surrounded by a brick wall, and remain an open enclosure forever;' but I put him down by that Act of the Legislature of Virginia, which is entitled 'A supplement to an Act entitled an Act to amend an Act making it penal to alter the mark of an unmarked hog.'"

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided that a telegraph company must send the message given them, and allow no conjectural amendments on the part of any of their officers. In the language of Judge Woodward, they must obey the printers golden rule and "follow copy."

#### A Singular Phenomenon.

A gentleman residing in Allegheny township, Cambria county, gives the particulars of a most remarkable instance of transmutation, for the truth of which he vouches. A hen, belonging to a Mr. Waggoner, after having raised five broods of chickens for three successive years, (furnishing the eggs herself, quit the business entirely this spring, began to crow over her independence, instead of cackling over new laid eggs, and finally became a rooster, bossing around the farm yard with a most supercilious air! This is a most encouraging case for strong-minded women. Let the Bloomer dress give way to the—(we won't mention 'em)—and who knows but by whistling, tree-climbing, and occasionally chasing turkeys through long grass, they may eventually develop a beard, and attain the long-sighed for and much coveted goal of "woman's rights."

In Portland, Maine, they have an officer styled the "Traunt officer," whose duty, as his name imports, is to arrest all traunts from the school during school hours, and return them to their duties.—The arrangement is said to work remarkably well; much to the satisfaction of parents, and also to the residents of the town, who like quiet and order. In one of the schools the attendance among the boys has increased about twelve per cent, since the creation of the new office.

The editor of the *Texas Mercury*, in a modest appeal to his delinquent patrons, says: "Suffer little sums to come to us, for of such is our income."

"O Jacob!" said a master to his apprentice-boy, "it is wonderful to see what a quantity you can eat." "Yes, master," replied the boy, "I have been practicing since I was a child."

#### New York Markets.

WEDNESDAY, June 13, 1860.

**FLOUR AND MEAL.**—Wheat flour; the sales are 6,800 bbls. at \$5.10a\$5.15 for superfine State; \$5.25a\$5.35 for extra do.; \$5.25a\$5.40 for the low grades of Western extra; \$5.70a\$5.85 for shipping brands of Round-hoop extra Ohio; \$5.86.90 for trade brands do., and \$6.40a\$7.40 for St. Louis extras. Rye Flour; sales of 200 bbls. at \$3.40a\$4.20. Corn Meal; sales of 129 bbls. at \$3.40a\$3.45 for Jersey.

**GRAIN.**—Wheat; the sales are 24,600 bush. Milwaukee Club at \$1.26a\$1.28; 1,300 bush. very extra do. delivered and in store at \$1.30. Rye is quiet at 86c. Oats; sales of 27,000 bush. at 36c.37c. for Canada East; 41a42c. for Canada West and Western, and 43a44c. for State.—Corn; sales of 55,000 bush. at 64a65c. for Eastern Mixed; 65a65c. for Sound Mixed; 69a70c. for Western Yellow, and 71c. for small lots of round Yellow.

**HIDES.** Dry Southern at 16c. 6 mos.; 1,700 Rio Grande at 24c. 6 mos.

**MOLASSES** is steady; sales of 150 bbls. New Orleans at 44a49c.

**PROVISIONS.**—Pork; the sales are 541 bbls. at \$17.25a\$17.37 1/2 for Thin Mess, \$13.62 1/2 for new Prime, \$18.37 1/2a\$18.50 for new Mess. Cut Meats; sales of 231 hds., and tierces at 73a75c. for dry salted Shoulders, and 99a99c. for pickled Hams. Butter is in fair demand at 9a15c. for Ohio, 12a17c. for State, and 15a21c. for Choice. Cheese is in fair demand at 7a9c. for Ohio, and 9a11c. for State.

**WHISKY;** sales of 350 bbls. at 21c.

#### REARERED.

In Stroud township, on the 9th inst., by Daniel Sayre, Esq., Mr. Daniel Pugh, and Miss Sophia Bender, both of Stroudsburg.

#### BRIEF.

In Hamilton, on the 2d inst., Mr. Peter H. Williams, aged 39 years.

#### A CARD TO THE SUFFERING.

The Rev. WILLIAM COSGROVE, while laboring as a missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great city of Juddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.

Desirous of benefiting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge. Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE, 439 Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. June 14, 1860—3m.

#### 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 these painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

**To Married Ladies.** It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

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

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

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

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

N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 pills by return mail. For sale in Stroudsburg, by July 1, 1860—Jy.

J. N. DURLING, Agent.