



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT, Abraham Lincoln, OF ILLINOIS. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, Hannibal Hamlin, OF MAINE. FOR GOVERNOR, Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, OF CENTER COUNTY.

Only Fifty Cents!

We will send a copy of the "JEFFERSONIAN" from this date, July 11th, until the 25th of November, for the trifling sum of Fifty Cents, to all those who are not subscribers to the paper.

Let the friends of the cause we advocate make up clubs at once.

An Address will be delivered in the Lincoln, Hamlin and Curtin Club Room, on Wednesday evening next, at 7 o'clock. A general invitation is extended.

Know-Nothingism of the Democracy. Till a year or so ago it was the peculiar pleasure of the Democratic party, whenever its editors wrote, or its orators proclaimed, to denounce in unmeasured terms of bitterness the American or Know Nothing party. But recently a radical change has come over the vision of the Democracy, and now the American party, which formerly appeared so hideous to its view, has taken upon itself symmetrical forms of beauty, and like the sirens of old, that charmed the mariners by the sweetness of their song, till they forgot their homes and duty and remained thus entranced till they perished of hunger, so has the Democracy in the days of weakness and demoralization become enchanted with the once odious and now beautiful song of Know-Nothingism.

This, too, it will be remembered, is the same Democratic party which but a few months ago boldly and defiantly declared that it would wipe out all the issues of the day, but now we find this bold and defiant party trying with all its power to unite in one body, Douglasism, Breckinridgeism and Know Nothingism. So will it be remembered, that in the last session of Congress, all the Democratic members of the Lower House, with some three exceptions, voted for a Know Nothing Speaker of the House.

Mark this—In New Jersey we find the Breckinridge Democracy united with the Know Nothings; in New York State we find the Douglas Democracy united with the Know Nothings; in Georgia we also find the Douglas Democracy united with the Know Nothings; while in other States the two wings of the Democracy are making desperate efforts to effect a union with the Know Nothing party.

But it may not be strange that since the Sampson-Democracy submitted itself to the foul embraces of the Delilah-Slave Power, and when aroused to consciousness, found itself shorn of its locks of strength and deprived of sight, should now, in its utter despair, be found bowing in piteous attitude and beseeching in imploring tones for succor and protection, at the shrine of Know Nothingism.

Such is the demoralized, disorganized and humiliating condition of the "Democracy." But how different it is with the vigorous and powerful Republican party, which unflinchingly adheres to the principles and policy of the founders of the Government. The Republican party is in every sense of the word the white man's party; and it stands conspicuously before the country as the champion of Protection to American Labor; of opposition to Slavery extension into free territories, because they are desired for the homes of free white laborers from all the States, as well as for foreign emigrants. While the Democrats are in favor of progressive Free Trade, and of letting slavery go into the Territories unbridled, the same as a horse or a cow. The Republican party is in favor of equal rights to the citizens of all the States,—that the people of the South shall have all the privileges in the territories we have, but emphatically deny her the right to carry into the territories her barbarizing institution of Slavery and compel us to labor by the side of her slaves, or keep out of the territories.—Such exclusive privileges we deny. Our motto is perfect equality between the North and South.

The Republican party is in favor of equality between all men, no matter where from, and of letting merit be the test in all cases not otherwise provided for by the Constitution of the United States, as the following Resolution passed at the

late National Republican Convention, at Chicago, fully attests:

Resolved 14, "That the Republican party is opposed to any change of our Naturalization laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged or impaired; and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens whether native or naturalized, both at home and abroad."

If the Democratic-Know-Nothing, Slavery Extending, Free Trade party, is entirely satisfactory to our foreign born citizens, then that party ought to receive their votes, but if the broad and liberal Republican platform better suits our foreign born citizens, then, of course, they will declare their preference in an unmistakable way.

Our Borough Schools.

We would urge upon parents the importance of visiting the Schools of the Borough occasionally; to see for themselves what progress their children are making, and the manner in which those schools are conducted. It is certainly very encouraging to the children, to see their parents occasionally in the school room, looking after their educational interests; it is encouraging to the teachers, who labor under many discouragements from the coldness and indifference of parents in a matter of such vital interest to their children; and finally, we doubt not but it would be encouraging and gratifying to the parents themselves. Why will you not—you who are sending children to school,—take as much interest in their welfare at school as you do in other matters pertaining to their good. You are very careful that your children are comfortably clothed, and well fed, but yet you pay very little heed to what kind of food the immortal mind is receiving; whether good, such as will nourish and expand, or bad, such as will poison and corrupt, or whether those minds are receiving no food at all, and are therefore dying of a moral starvation. Recollect we pray you, that the lessons learned and the habits formed by your children at school, are not for a day, a week or a year; but they are to effect their whole future existence, for good or for evil. It is a solemn thought, is it not? It shows the fearful responsibility resting upon the teachers who instruct; and upon you, parents, who should by word and deed, by counsel and precept, at home and at school aid in that instruction.

Then visit the Schools. You, who pay your money for the support of the schools, have a right to know how that money is expended, and whether your children are receiving the benefit of it. You have a right to know whether the teachers employed by your means, are doing their duty. You can ascertain this in no other way than by seeing for yourselves. Visit the schools. See that your children have enough books and of the right kind. Inspect the teacher's Roll of attendance, and see whether your children have been in school every day, or whether they have been playing truant. See how often they have come in late when it was unnecessary. It is impossible for the teacher to know whether it is necessary for your children to be tardy or absent, or not, without a word from you.

Now we hope and trust sincerely that every parent in this Borough, will resolve immediately to be satisfied with nothing short of a personal inspection of our schools, and not an inspection merely, but a frequent inspection. It is very little trouble when once you determine to do it. Leave your work for an hour, and step in, in the morning or afternoon or both, whenever it is most convenient; the teachers will receive you kindly, the children gladly, and our word for it, you will go away better pleased with yourself and your school, and not at all regretting the little time and trouble the visit has cost you.

Oxygenated Bitters.—This is a remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and the numerous disorders of the stomach. It was discovered by a regular physician, after years of research. It is unlike all other medicines, and extracts the disease by its roots, leaving no vestige behind.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that the Tannery of our friend Stephen Kistler, near Tannersville in this county, was entirely destroyed by fire on Monday night last; together with the Store house and some of its contents belonging to the firm of Brown and Morgan.

The fire was first discovered by Mrs. Morgan, who awoke about twelve o'clock in the night and discovered the light emanating from the flames. She immediately gave the alarm, but unfortunately the fire had already progressed so far as to render all efforts to extinguish it unavailable. We are informed that all of Mr. Kistler's property which was destroyed was insured in the Lyeomg Insurance Company, with the exception of the Bark which was secured in the Monroe Mutual for about \$2,400.

Brown & Morgan were insured in the Monroe Mutual Insurance Company for \$3000; their loss is but partial, however, since most of their goods were saved—estimated at from four to six hundred dollars.—Mohr Democrat.

No Fusion.

The Douglas State Committee, at their meeting at Harrisburg, on the 15th inst., repudiated all outstanding alliances with the Breckinridgeites, and determined to present a straight-out Douglas electoral ticket for the support of the friends of the little giant. The following among other resolutions was adopted by the committee last night:

Resolved, That we now proceed to the selection of alternates, to act as Douglas and Johnson electors, in case the electors, or any portion thereof, appointed by the Reading Convention shall refuse, upon interrogation, to support Douglas and Johnson, the regular nominees of the Democratic party, and then only; and failing to complete the list, the duty to do so is referred to a committee of seven to be appointed by the chairman, to act in conjunction with the members of this committee in the districts where such action is necessary.

The committee are now engaged, in pursuance of the above resolution, in forming an electoral ticket, which will be announced in a few days.

Breckinridge and the Presidency.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 19, 1860. The Courier of this city says that Mr. Breckinridge has written a letter to Mr. Stephens, Chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee at Washington, to contradict emphatically the ridiculous and absurd rumor that he thinks of withdrawing, or desires to withdraw, his name as a candidate for the Presidency.

The Washington Constitution publishes the following letter: National Democratic Ex. Com. Rooms, No. 28 Four-and-a-half Street, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Aug 17,

MY DEAR SIR: I have just received your note of this date. The report of the withdrawal of Mr. Breckinridge is a pure invention, put in circulation for malicious purposes. The correspondence of this Committee with Mr. Breckinridge and his friends in Kentucky requires at my hands this positive and authoritative denial. Truly yours, ISAAC I. STEVENS, Chairman.

John Covode Re-Nominated.

Kittanning, Pa. Aug. 14, 1860. The Republicans of the Nineteenth Congressional District have this day re-nominated the Hon. John Covode for Congress. Mr. C. has already served three terms, and notwithstanding he declined a re-nomination, his friends require further service at his hands. When John Covode's constituents get hold of a faithful servant, like himself, there must be great necessity existing for his withdrawal from public life before they will consent to let him retire. It occurs to many persons in this District that this is the spirit of "Popular Sovereignty."

Secretary Cobb receives Notice to Quit.

Mr. Ebenezer Jayne, keeper of Life Saving Station No. 17, on the Coast of Long Island received notice from Secretary Cobb a few days ago that his services would be required no longer. The following answer was returned to Mr. Cobb by Mr. Jayne: "Sir: I take this public method of thanking you for your zeal in proscribing members of the Democratic party who have the manly independence to speak and act for themselves. I have been quite long enough disgraced by holding office under a nigger-driving administration, and I have, therefore, much reason to congratulate you for my removal.—Meantime however, you will please take notice that the freemen (not slaves) of whom I am one, have come to the wise conclusion to dispense with your services next November. You will therefore hold yourself in readiness to make your final exit on the 4th of March next at 12 o'clock noon. Allow me here to add for your special edification, that while you are quarrelling about your sectional differences, professing not to care whether slavery is voted up or down, and making war upon "Honest Old Abe" the "Rail Splitter," there are hundreds, nay thousands, who have heretofore acted with your party, delighted with the idea of sitting on his fence. Very respectfully yours, "EBENEZER JAYNE."

At the Oyer and Terminer sessions, held at Philadelphia, James Miller and George W. Riehl were, on Saturday, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Henry Yanker. J. Buchanan Cross, the enterprising rascal, who escaped and was recaptured within the last ten days, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for forgery. The officer from whom Cross escaped, was then called up to hear the final action of the Court in his case.—Judge Allison addressed a few remarks to him, in which he reiterated that it had not for one moment been the belief of the Court that the escape had been through any connivance on his part; it had been the result of an imprudence and indiscretion only. The sentence of suspension from his position as an officer of this Court, which was imposed on him at the time, must, however, be continued until the 1st of September, as a punishment for this indiscretion. At that time he might resume his duties.

It is said that the official report gives Scranton a population of 9,300.

Wilke-barre Borough official is 4,289. The foreign population in the Borough is reported as follows: German 908, Irish 493, English 114, others 78.

William H. Seward is to take an active part in the canvass. September 1, he speaks in Michigan; September 8, in Wisconsin, and September 8, in Wisconsin, and September 15, in Minnesota; returning he will meet the Republicans in Illinois, at Cleveland, Ohio; Pittsburg, Pa., and at Fredonia and Le Roy, New York.

THE BALL IN MOTION!

"OLD LEHIGH WILL DO BETTER." Allentown, Aug. 17, 1860.

Editor Daily News—Dear Sir: For years past the "Old Iron County" has been in the hands of the Democrats, but a brighter day is dawning. The People see that the time has arrived when they must wrest it—and not only it, but the whole country—from the hands of that corrupt party, and they are going to do it. I know that it would have done your heart good, had you seen the immense meeting held here last evening, on the occasion of Governor Curtin's visit to Lehigh. Thousands congregated, and when the speakers came to address the meeting, it was found necessary to divide it, and even then the orators had to exert themselves greatly if they desired that the extreme ends of their audience should hear what they wished to say.

At a quarter before seven o'clock, the Wide Awakes, to the number of two hundred, the Allentown Brass Band, and a goodly number of citizens, proceeded to the depot to receive the Catsasqua delegation—if I may use the word. At precisely twenty-five minutes past seven, they arrived, and instead of numbering one hundred, as was supposed, there were between five and six hundred! After a little delay the procession was formed in the following manner: Chief Marshal; Wide Awake Pioneers; Allentown Brass Band; Republican Glee Club, of Allentown; Wide Awakes, to the number of one hundred and forty; Catsasqua delegation, bearing banners with the following inscriptions: "Curtin and Victory," "Pennsylvania good for 30,000 majority," "Lehigh appeals for Protection," "Land for the Landless," "Catsasqua good for 200 majority," etc., etc. After them followed the Jordan Brass Band, Republican Club of Allentown, Wide Awakes, to the number of sixty, and the citizens in general. Never, since the days of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," was there such demonstration in old Lehigh. The procession passed up Hamilton street to Tenth, then marched to Market Square, where a stand had been erected for the speakers. After the meeting had been organized, Col. Curtin was introduced, amid immense applause. He made a few remarks, but was so hoarse that he was not able to speak for any length of time. He touched upon the principles of the People's party, but spoke especially of protection to American industry. When he retired, as well as during his entire speech, the applause was exceedingly great, and three tremendous cheers were given for "Col. Andrew G. Curtin, the Governor of Pennsylvania."

It was now found necessary to divide the meeting, and one party proceeded to the Republican headquarters, where they were addressed by Messrs. Raush and Albright, of Mauch Chunk. The assembly on Market Square was next addressed by ex-Governor Reeder, of Easton, who, in an eloquent and soul stirring speech, enkindled the minds of his vast audience for over an hour. Mr. Lear, of Doylestown, followed him in an able address. Next came Mr. Peniman, of Wayne; after him E. H. Raush, Esq., of Mauch Chunk, and C. M. Rank, Esq., of Allentown, delivered the concluding address. The meeting throughout was orderly and very enthusiastic, cheer upon cheer greeting the remarks of the different speakers. The immense crowd dispersed, at half-past 11 o'clock, with three cheers for Andrew G. Curtin, and three more for Honest Old Abe.

You can rest assured that next Fall we shall roll up a handsome majority for our noble candidate, for "Lehigh will do better." SINEON.

Col. Curtin at Mauch Chunk—Enthusiastic Republican Demonstration.

Mauch Chunk, August 17. Col. Andrew G. Curtin addressed one of the largest political meetings ever held in Carbon county, last evening. It was held in the public square here, the Court House being insufficient to contain the vast crowd.

A grand display was made by the Mauch Chunk "Invincibles," who were out in uniform, and there were large delegations from every portion of the county. The Summit Hill delegation was immense. Col. Curtin held the attention of the concourse for upwards of an hour, and he was followed by Messrs. Peniman of Wayne county, and Gregory of Lehigh. The feeling for Lincoln and Curtin up here among the mountains is enthusiastic and every sign presages an overwhelming victory for the people.

News From Denver City.

St. Joseph, Aug. 18.—Denver City advices to August 11, state that the quartz mills are becoming successful in saving the gold, and that many of them are yielding from \$75 to \$100 per day in the Gregory diggings. The consolidated ditch is turning its water through the Spring roads and gulches, overflowing the sluices, filling up the pits, and doing thousands of dollars' damage to the mines and quartz mills. The Black Hawk Mill alone has suffered to the amount of over \$5000, and a suit has been brought against the Consolidated Ditch Company, in the Miners' Court, to recover the damages. The first United States mail to this region arrived last night, causing much rejoicing. General dissatisfaction had previously existed at its being withheld after the commencement of the campaign. General belief existed that the Central Overland Mail and Pike's Peak Express Company, which received twenty-five cents on each letter to and from the States, had in some way prevented its arrival. Business continues dull in all the towns.

The astronomer Herschel has predicted that England will this year be visited by a storm of a violence unprecedented in the annals of the globe.

The Mayor of Philadelphia receives a salary of \$3,500 per annum.

Importation of Stingless Bees from Central America.

Mr. A. O. Moore, of this city, who went to Central America last year on account of his health, has just returned from Guatemala, and has brought with him two swarms of the stingless bees common to that country, which he has given in charge of Mr. Parsons, of Flushing, who will propagate them for the Agricultural Department of the Patent Office, which will in due time distribute them, if it is found that they can be kept in any part of the United States.

These bees are of two varieties, one large and one small, and both quite different in their habits from the honey bees common with us. For one thing, there appear to be but two classes—workers and queens. The largest class are about the size of our common bees, the queen being much larger; and while laying eggs appear very clumsy, and unable to fly.—The honey is deposited in egg-shaped capsules, more than half the size of hens' eggs, fastened to a plate of wax only upon one side, and sometimes arranged quite horizontal in tiers one above another.—The honey is considered particularly delicious, but is not stored in as great quantities as with our bees. As these are stingless, they are often kept as Paddy's pig, about the house. The hive most commonly consists of a hollow log, and that is hung up in the hut that shelters the family, or at the door, under the projecting thatch of the roof. It is to be hoped that the experiment of their introduction will prove successful.—New York Tribune.

The "Wall Rifle."

A new and heavy style of weapon, called the "wall rifle," has just been completed at the armory in Springfield, Mass., and forwarded to the ordnance department, at Washington. It was proposed by the department some time since, approved by Secretary Floyd, and built under the direction of Erskine S. Allen, then master armorer and acting superintendent. It is breech-loading, with a barrel four feet long, and two and three-eighths inches in diameter at the breech, and with a stock nineteen inches in length, and will carry a half pound ball. The barrel is of cast-steel, and the lock frame different from other breech loading pieces. It is hung on a pivot, and when closed presents a smooth surface, all the machinery being inside. The weight of the entire gun is eighty-five pounds, and will be used only for wall service.

Railroad Accident.

Easton, Pa., Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1860. The four o'clock train from Philadelphia, yesterday afternoon, on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, met with an accident, when about a mile below Frenchtown, which might have caused a terrible loss of life. The axle of the tender broke but it was discovered instantly by the engineer, who whistled "down brakes," and pulled open the throttle valve. The train was jerked clear, and the lives of all the passengers were saved. The baggage car was turned upside down; the first passenger car was thrown crosswise off the track; the second car was thrown off; the third car was thrown completely off the track and into the wagon road.

No one was hurt by the accident, all on board the train miraculously escaping with but a few scratches.

Refusing to be Sold.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sir: A number of adopted citizens residing in the 15th Ward, who have always voted the Democratic ticket, met together since the bargain has been concluded at Syracuse, and determined to vote for Abraham Lincoln.

They are working men, and cannot be sold by corrupt leaders who are willing to sink principles for office. New York, Aug. 20, 1860.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy publishes the following lucid and liquid, but terribly startling statement:

"The American people are beset with pestilence and famine. The Black locusts of the North threaten to consume the last fruiting germ of that frigid climate. The clear and limpid fountains of Southern vitality have been poisoned by assassin hands; and the channels which once marked a living pathway to the ocean of nationality, has been clogged with the debris of schism, and the banks are now covered by anxious weeds, emanating miasm, disease, and death."

Fruit Thieves.

Fruit thieves and garden rangers should remember that by an act passed by the last Legislature, they are subject to a fine not exceeding \$50, and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding sixty days. Some of the looting rascals who have been in the habit of stripping fruit trees, grape vines, &c., will now pay dearly for their indulgence, when caught.

To Soften Old Putty.

In removing old broken panes from a window it is generally very difficult to get off the hard, dry putty that sticks round the glass and its frame. Dip a small brush in a little nitric or muriatic acid,—to be obtained at the druggists, and go over the putty with it. Let it rest a while and it will soon become so soft that you can remove it with ease.

Measuring Hay.

An old farmer communicates the following method of measuring hay, which he says he copied from an old publication; to those living at a distance from hay scales, and desiring to estimate the product of their acres, the plan seems quite desirable. It is this: Multiply the length, breadth and height into each other, and if the hay is somewhat settled, ten solid yards make a ton. Clover will take from ten to twelve solid yards per ton.

Attempt to Assassinate the Mayor of Carbondale, Pa.

CARBONDALE, Monday, Aug. 20, 1860. A daring but unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the Hon. John A. Poor, Mayor of the city, by shooting, was made on Sunday evening. Four slugs passed through his hat. The perpetrator of this outrage is not yet apprehended.

Cut off his own Head.

The Wheeling Times states that a man mowing near the line of the Central Ohio Railroad, attempted to kill a snake with the heel of his scythe, on Friday, and that in so doing the blade struck the back of his neck, severing his head from the body. The story looks like an old one, but we give it for what it is worth.

Pigeons and Frogs.

The Grand Rapids (Michigan) Eagle says that the Express Company of that place have carried to market during the season 108,855 pounds of pigeons, valued at \$23,520, and the freight on which amounted to \$13,489. There are 400 pigeons packed in a barrel. Many are consumed at home and in the neighboring markets, which do not come into the hands of the express men. There were also forwarded from Grand Rapids 1200 dozen frogs.

The Oldest Man in the United States.

The editor of the Cincinnati (Ohio) Times recently visited Solomon Pangborn of Rising Sun, Indiana, who says he was born in the city of New York, a small town of five or six hundred houses, in 1725. He is consequently 135 years old. Shortly after his birth his father purchased a farm on the Mohawk River, not far from Fort Johnson, whither he removed.

Some of the the journals are stating that the Prince of Wales is the first heir apparent to the throne of England, who has ever visited the United States, but this is a mistake. Doubtless some of our readers are familiar with an anecdote of William IV, before he came to his estate, to the following effect:

While in New York the Prince called at a barber's shop to be shaved. When the operation was completed he stepped up to the barber's pretty wife, who had been called to present, and giving her a kiss remarked, "There, now, you can say you have been kissed by one of the Royal family." The barber choosing to receive this as an insult, seized the Prince, and helping him out of the shop with his foot, exclaimed, "There, now, you can say that you have received a royal kick from a Freeman."

Dr. R. E. James, a prominent and influential citizen of Upper Mount Bethel died on the 13th inst. He was a member of the State Legislature, from Northampton in 1838. He is said to have had many warm friends in that district.

Full Douglas tickets have been nominated in Mississippi, Virginia and Maryland.

A Philadelphia grocer has gone thirty days to Moyamensing prison for using false weights.

New York Markets.

WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1860. FLOUR AND MEAL—Wheat flour; the sales are 11,740 bbls. at \$5.55 15 for Superfine Western; \$5 10.85 17 for Superfine State; \$5 30.85 40 for Shipping brands of Round Hoop Extra Ohio; and \$5 50.85 50 for St. Louis Extra Rye Flour; sales of 241 bbls. at \$3 30.85 10. Corn Meal is scarce, and is wanted at \$2 50 for Jersey, and \$4 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat; the sales are 21,200 bush. Red Western at \$1 24.85 26; 7,800 bush. fair White Ohio at \$1 30.85 31. Rye; sales of 1,200 bush. at 75.85 77. Oats; the demand is fair at 38.85 39. for Western and Canadian, and 38.85 39. for State. Corn; sales of 116,400 bush. at 60.85 61. for Western mixed.

MOLASSES—Sales of 17 bbls. Porto Rico at 38.85; 20 bbls. Muscovado at 31.85, and 30 bbls. at 27.85.

PROVISIONS—Pork; the sales are 1,427 bbls. at \$19 35.85 19 37 for new Mess, \$18 75 for old do. Cut Meats are very scarce and much wanted; sales of 16,000 lb. Dry Salted Shoulders at 9c; Lard; sales of 3.81 bbls. and 12c. at 12.85 12.85 for Butchers, and 13.85 13.85 for Western. Butter is firm at 12.85 12.85 for Ohio and 16.20c. for State. Cheese is in fair demand at 7.85 7.85 for Ohio, and 9.85 9.85 for State.

RICE remains quiet and prices are heavy; sales of 130 tes. at \$3 62.85 87 1/2 per 100 lb.

SEEDS—A moderate demand for Cloverseed at 8.85 9c. Timothy Seed is in fair demand at \$4.4 25 per bush.

TALLOW—Sales of 12,000 lb. at 10c. each.

WHISKY—Sales of 470 bbls. at 21.85.

Eruptions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas.

It is now generally admitted that all eruptive diseases depend upon some internal or constitutional cause, and that to use washes or ointments for them is a sure way to injure the system, and only to drive in, not to cure the disease. But Humphreys' Specific Homeopathic Salt Rheum Pills are a true specific for all such diseases. They cure Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Erysipelas, Pimple on the Face, Ringworm, and Nettle Rash, by curing the cause upon which they depend, and by restoring the skin to the state of health and purity. Thus, not only is the disease cured, but the softness and beauty of the complexion restored.

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 case, \$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 Hollingshead & Detrick.