

people say to the President of the United States, "You are our Chief Magistrate; the Government you have in charge, and are striving to save from dishonor and dismemberment, is our Government; your cause is indeed our cause; your battles are our battles; make room for us, therefore, in the ranks of your armies, that your triumph may be our triumph also."

Even as with the Father of us all I would plead for salvation, so, my countrymen, as upon my very knees, would I plead with you for the life, eye for the life, of our great and beneficent institutions. But if the traitor's knife, now at the throat of the Republic, is to do its work, and this Government is fated to add yet another to that long line of spectacles which whiten the highway of the past, then my heart felt prayer to God is that it may be written in history, that the blood of its life was not found upon the skirts of Kentucky.



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1861.

The excellent speech of the Hon. Joseph Holt, a noble son of noble "Old Kentucky," which we publish this week, is well worth the attention of our readers. We do not say this apologetically, for we feel that nothing we could publish could prove more interesting, or advocate more thoroughly sentiments so truly consonant with that true spirit of love for the Union, which animates every honest northern heart. The address, in its rhetorical finish, is a model of beauty, and, in its argument, will stand unanswerable and unanswerable so long as the English language is spoken. Mr. Holt, previous to the last election, was a warm friend and supporter of John C. Breckenridge, and is one of the very few of the supporters of that arch-traitor who, from the first, have given an unhesitating and an unyielding support to the efforts of Mr. Lincoln's administration to put down this most wicked rebellion, which now threatens to destroy the country.

Sudden Death.

Under the obituary head the reader will find the announcement of the death of Mrs. Annie C. Huston, relict of the late Col. John Huston, of Stroud township. From what we can learn it appears that this estimable lady left her home, in a carriage on Saturday last, to visit her son-in-law, and in getting out of the carriage, on arriving at her destination, was so seriously injured as to survive her arrival but a short time. The best medical assistance was summoned to her aid, but the arrow of death sped more rapidly than the physicians skill, and few short moments saw her eyes closed on earth forever. She leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn her sudden departure.

News from the Boys.

CAMP HALE, BALTIMORE, August 22d, 1861. *Friend Schock*—The weather at our Union Camp is delightful, and the National Guards, (the Monroe boys), enjoy excellent health and are in good fighting spirits, with plenty of ball cartridges to give the traitors a good reception. The Boston Artillery, with their rifled cannon and fully armed for the field, are encamped with us. They are a noble body of men and officers.

Last evening Captain Christian Hoffeditz, of the city of Reading, and his 1st Lieutenant, William A. Sands, called at my marquee and took supper with me. I was very much gratified to see him, and take him by the hand as a brother soldier, and as a warm and highly esteemed friend in days gone by in gallant Monroe county. He too, like your humble servant, leaves his wife and children to go to the battle field for our bleeding country, and defend its noble flag. The Captain commands a company of Cavalry from Reading—one hundred and one men from gallant old Berks—and is encamped near here. His friends in Monroe, no doubt, will all be pleased to hear such Union news, and cannot but feel rejoiced when she knows that her sons are ready, and are now in the field to sacrifice their lives and their all for this our happy country. But the Union, now and forever, must and shall be preserved, if millions of lives must be sacrificed upon the altar of our bleeding country.

Regiment upon regiment are now coming forward, and our United States Capital is strongly fortified—too strong for any traitors to take.

The Union men of Baltimore and the noble and true State of Maryland are up and doing, and the Union men are increasing every day. I am authorized to accept of twenty good, active men to increase our ranks, and to hope there are some true Union men in Monroe, ready to come on and make our ranks number over one hundred men. Now is their time to join our ranks in defence of their flag and their homes. We have good provisions, a very healthy location, and the National Guards are in excellent spirits. We received our State pay this morning, and every man of us feels about "a feel" taller, and the good news that Brother Jonathan (U. S.) will pay us the first of next month is not likely to diminish our stature any. The soldier always feels right if he only has a few pennies to rattle in his pocket. We all enjoy ourselves; and I never enjoyed better health than I do at present.

My respects to yourself and family, and to my friends.
Yours very truly,
G. B. KELLER, Capt.
Co. F., 4th Reg't. P. R. V.

"The Union Now and Forever."

FRIENDS AND CITIZENS OF MONROE: The Union wants your help. Our bleeding country calls upon every citizen to stand by its glorious flag. I am authorized to accept of

Twenty able bodied Men. To join my company. Come on brave men for our Union and our Country. You will find brave and true men to welcome you to our ranks. Let every man so act that he will not be ashamed to look at his mother, his wife or his sisters. Who is not for us is against us. Death to the traitors.
G. B. KELLER, Capt.
Co. F., 4th Reg't. P. R. V.
Camp Hale, August 22d, 1-61.

Recruits will call upon William S. Rees, John N. Stokes or Henry Shoemaker, and get a certificate of Dr. Sydenham Walton or Dr. A. Reeves Jackson. The fare from Philadelphia to Baltimore is \$2, through in five hours. The cost of the trip to Baltimore will be refunded to recruits by the government, on the first regular pay day.—Ed.

The Thirty Dollars Bounty.

The Trenton American learns from Hon. Mr. Nixon, Representative in Congress from the 1st District, that there is no law for the thirty dollars bounty for enlistments, so generally published in the papers. Mr. Nixon says that a bill was first passed giving \$20 bounty. Afterwards it was repealed with the view of passing a law to raise the monthly pay to \$15. This bill did pass the House, but by some confusion with other bills it did not pass the Senate. A bill however did pass increasing the pay to \$13, but the \$30 bounty bill was not revived, and of course did not become a law. We regret this, because the impression has become quite general that each recruit who had already served three months would be entitled to a bounty of thirty dollars.

It is proper to state, however, that the recruit is not left without bounty altogether. Instead of \$30 upon his enlistment, he will get at the rate of \$33.33 each year for three years, making a bounty of one hundred dollars at the end of his term of service. If discharged before three years, he will still receive the sum of one hundred dollars. This, with thirteen dollars a month, makes the annual pay of the soldier, without his allowance for clothing and rations \$189.33, if discharged at the end of three years. This gift applies to all who enlist now, whether they served before or not.

The Great Loan.

It gives us great pleasure to announce the final and complete success of the great movement of the Government for securing means to carry on the war. The Banks of Boston, New York and Philadelphia have agreed to loan the Government one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. This we believe to be the largest loan ever negotiated in any country at any time, and the promptness with which it has been taken speaks louder than cannon could possibly do in demonstration of the loyal courage and determination of our people. Half a dozen such defeats as that at Bull Run would be more than offset by this single act. It will breathe confidence and courage into the hearts of the people, and will satisfy foreign nations that we are not yet ready to surrender the Government into the hands of traitors.

The Massachusetts Democracy—Country before Party.

Boston, Aug. 15.—The Democratic State Committee met at Worcester, yesterday, and agreed to call a convention to nominate a State ticket, to meet at Worcester on the 10th of September. The proceedings exhibited a patriotic policy, and the call asserts that the present crisis demands subordination of the interests of party to those of the country.

Union Governor for Maryland.

A Union State Convention for Maryland, met at Baltimore on Thursday, and nominated Augustus G. Bradford as candidate for Governor of Maryland. He is an unconditional and uncompromising Union man, as firm and reliable as Gov. Hicks.

About those Handcuffs.

The following is from the Louisville Journal: "Our neighbor of the Courier has a pair of handcuffs (what an article to be kept on hand by a gentleman) presented to him, we understand, by the keeper and manager of Blind Tom, the little musical nigger. It has been stated in all of the secession papers, that the Confederate Army at the battle of Manassas, captured three wagons loaded with 32,000 handcuffs, and the Courier office exhibits a specimen in proof of the truth of the statement. Now, to stamp the whole story as base, it may be well to consider the weight of each handcuff—certainly not less than a pound. Supposing that to be the weight, 32,000 cuffs would weigh 32,000 pounds; and, as army wagons never load over 800 pounds, it will take forty wagons to carry them! That will do."

Just and Patriotic.

Henry King, a wealthy resident of Allentown, Penn., died a few weeks since, leaving an estate valued at \$300,000.—He died childless. He was a brother of T. Butler King, one of the Commissioners of the Confederate States now in Europe. Mr. King had made a will, leaving half of his property to his wife and the other half to his brother; but a few weeks before his death, exasperated at the secession sentiments of his brother, he made a new will, leaving most of his property to his wife, and the remainder to charitable purposes.

A London Judge has just sentenced an employee in a tobacco manufactory to six months' imprisonment, for taking home four ounces of tobacco for his own use.

The Latest War News.

We have by way of Cincinnati a report that Col. Tyler's forces, at Summerville, in the Kanawha Valley, have been surrounded and defeated by the Rebels, under the command of the notorious traitor Floyd. No particulars are given, and implicit reliance cannot be placed on the report. The Southern papers, especially those of Richmond, have for some time been predicting stirring news from Western Virginia, and the *Richmond Enquirer* of the 17th says that Gen. Floyd's command was then ten miles west of Lewisburg, from which point he proposed to march on the enemy in a few days. It is believed that Col. Tyler's force numbered about 3,000 men. We wait with anxiety further intelligence.

We have important news from Fortress Monroe. The naval expedition, of which vague rumors have come to the public ear during the last few days, has set out, its destination not being announced, or even hinted at. The fleet consists of the frigates *Minnesota* and *Wabash*, the sloop of war *Pawnee*, the gunboats *Monticello* and *Harriet Lane*, the steamers *Adelaide* and *George Peabody*, two propellers, and a large number of schooners, barges, and other small craft. The *Quaker City* was to follow in a few hours after the departure of the main fleet, which seems to have taken place on Monday. The vessels carried over 100 guns and about 4,000 men. Col. Max Weber's and Hawkins's Zouaves took part in the expedition.

From Missouri we learn that the rebel Col. Green, instead of threatening Athens as he was supposed to do, is retreating at full speed toward the Missouri river, to escape from the State. Gen. Hurlburt is pursuing him from Kirksville, and Col. Moore from Athens; so it is not unlikely that he will be overtaken with a notable defeat. This movement is likely to rid North-Eastern Missouri from the rebels. The rebel force at New Madrid, under General Pillow, is stated to be 20,000; at Benton, under Jeff. Thompson, 8,000; at Charleston, under Gen. Hunter, at 800.

The Nashville Union of the 20th inst., says it has a private letter from a gentleman residing at Warrington, Virginia, from which it takes the following extract: "Our troops are advancing as fast as they can be moved. There are now within four miles fifty thousand of them, and they are pressing on. You may look out by the last of this or first of next week for a big fight or another foot race. My impression is, and I think you will find me correct, that our General will throw a large body of troops across the Potomac at Leesburg, and then march up to Washington in the rear, bringing on an attack both in front and rear at the same time." This letter is dated the 13th instant.—*Tribune*.

The following order has just been published by the Postmaster General:

Post-Office Department, Aug. 21, 1861. The President of the United States directs that his proclamation of the 16th instant, interdicting commercial intercourse with the so-called Confederate States, shall be applied to correspondence with those States, and has devolved upon this Department the enforcement of so much of its interdiction as relates to such correspondence. The officers and agents of this Department will, therefore, without further instructions, lose no time in putting an end to written intercourse with those States by causing the arrest of any express agent or other person who shall receive letters to be carried to or from those States, and will seize all such letters and forward them to this Department.—(Signed) M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

Closing up Rebel Ports.

The measures for totally closing up the seaports of the South are in vigorous progress, and will soon effect the desired end. Besides about one hundred vessels chartered in New York and Philadelphia, quite a large number have been employed in Baltimore. Four steamers and five schooners, having been converted into war vessels, and taken their armament on board, sailed from Baltimore on Wednesday for the South. Their destination at first is Fortress Monroe, where they will meet another fleet of twelve steamers and steam tugs, (the latter converted into gun-boats) from New York. The country may expect shortly to hear of a blockade properly enforced, and of some Southern pirates summarily disposed of.

We are glad to record these evidences of naval activity, because it is certainly high time that adequate measures were taken to put an end to the depredations of the Southern pirates upon Northern commerce. The capture of a Philadelphia bark—the *Roverina*—is announced by the *Charleston Courier* to have taken place, and her crew are now in Charleston. Another capture is also reported to have been made by the *Jess Davis*, the prize being taken into Brunswick, Ga., in the absence of the blockading brig *Perry*.

Advices from our Minister in London indicate a certain if not speedy recognition of the "Confederate States" as an independent Power by the British Government. But there is in this nothing to surprise or discourage.

The tendencies of the British Government have not been a secret. The success or failure of the Jeff. Davis rebellion depends on its power at home, not on the favor with which it may be regarded abroad.

A recognition by Great Britain would doubtless give it certain degree of moral support, but would neither feed nor clothe its armies. Wait a little, and we may have news to send abroad that will neutralize the influence of that on which the British Ministry is now disposed to act. We expect no favor from Europe and have sought none.—*Tribune*.

The historical, Lathrop Motley, has been appointed to succeed J. Glancy Jones, as Minister to Austria.

On the Death of Adaline K.

OF GREEN VALLEY.
Lay her gently to her rest—
Fold her pale hands upon her breast
From her brow,
(O, how cold and marble fair,
Softly part the auburn hair;
Look upon her now!
As a weary child she lies,
With the quiet dreamless eyes,
O'er which the lashes darkly sweep,
And on her lip the quiet smile—
The soul's adieu to earthly strife—
And on her face the deep repose
We never saw in life.
Peaceful be her rest, and deep
Let Ada sleep.

No tears for her—she needs them not;
Along life's drear and toilsome road
Firm her womanly footsteps trode,
Striving to bear its weary lot.
With such a pride upon her brow,
With such a pain within her heart—
The firmness of the womanly will
Veiling the secret smart.
O, it is well the strife is o'er,
That thus so peacefully she lies,
Unheeding now the bitter words,
The cold un pitying eyes.
Fold her mantle o'er her breast—
Peaceful be her sleep—and blest
Let Ada rest.

No sigh to breathe above her bier,
No tear to stain her marble brow,
Only with tender pitying love,
Only with faith that looks above,
We gaze upon her now.
No thought of toil and suffering past—
But joy to think the task is done,
The heavy cross at last laid down,
The crown of glory won,
O, bear her gently to her rest—
O, gently leave the flowery sod,
And leave her body to the dust,
Her spirit to her God.
Green Valley, August, 1861.

Military Jealousy rife in Missouri.

A correspondent, writing from Fremont's camp, says: "I am sorry to find a considerable degree of military jealousy prevailing in the ranks. This is, perhaps, too common a thing in all official and especially army service, to be specially complained of, but at a time when unity of purpose and harmony of action are so essential to success, it is painful to see any bickering among men enlisted in the same great cause.—The larger share of this feeling is apparent on the part of some of the American officers towards those of foreign birth.—It happens to be the case that Gen. Fremont's preparations in Europe, to serve the cause of his country, consisted partly in the enlistment of a considerable number of officers of Prussian and French extraction, who are now in St. Louis, and are being assigned to various positions of responsible command. This fact is made the subject of complaint by some who do not consider that the very large German element in the Missouri army renders the employment of officers of their own race peculiarly fitting; and, especially, that those officers are experienced, practical artillerymen, or have led columns to battle in an European war, the test of capacity should be the only one applied.—It is estimated that one fifth the white population of Missouri are of German descent, and it is a pertinent question, where would Missouri be now, if it had not been for the Germans of St. Louis? Colonel De Abna, a Bavarian officer, who commanded a regiment under General Garibaldi, in the Italian war, and is now organizing a regiment to be called the Fremont Guard, would certainly appear to be as competent as our militia Majors and Captains, to be put at the head of a thousand men on the battle field."

Card from Mr. Walton.

We have been requested to publish the following card: *To the Editor of the Daily News*—In your paper, of the 16th inst., you intimate that I am a Secessionist. In this you have done me great injustice. At first, it appeared to me that such a charge required no attention on my part, as my acts, conversation and conduct, in public and in private, since our troubles commenced, and at all times, would prevent any one who knew me from placing faith in such a statement. But there may be strangers who may be misled; and I, therefore, deem it proper to state publicly that I have not now, nor ever have had, the least sympathy with Secessionists, rebels, or traitors. I have never, in word or action, given them aid or countenance; but, on the contrary, entertain and have always expressed the most leathstone contempt for those who would attempt by open or secret warfare to destroy this Government. I am, and always have been, for maintaining the Union, and have done all in my power to assist the Administration to that end, and to vindicate the laws and suppress rebellion.

JAMES H. WALTON.

A Rebel Emissary Arrested.

Cleveland, Aug. 21.—Detective King, of New York, assisted by U. S. Deputy Marshal Archer, of Ohio, arrested Daniel S. Lower, of New Orleans at Crestline, Ohio, last night. Lower acknowledges himself the bearer of despatches from England to Jeff. Davis, but professes entire ignorance of their contents. The despatches are in his trunks which were seized in New York some days since.

A large number of Democrats in Montgomery county, Ohio, the home of Vallandigham, have issued an address repudiating Vallandigham and his doctrines. The cause of the address was the action of the County Democratic Convention, which being backed by Vallandigham's friends placed the democracy of the county in a false position.

The War Element of the World.

Europe has to-day under arms four millions of soldiers! And although the programme that was to have made this a battle Summer has been entirely changed, even in peace it seems as though the major portion of the social forces were destined to be absorbed in purely destructive purposes. Europe is covered with citadels and armed to the teeth. Every day new engines of destruction are invented. Fleets are multiplied; ships are covered with armor; floating citadels and batteries are built to move on the water. England, for the first time in her history, has girt herself round with fortresses.—Germany, the philosophic Germany Switzerland, the neutral and pacific, are perpetually drilling their citizens in the exercise of arms. As for France, she has within the last ten years, doubled her war taxes, as England has, during the same period, doubled hers. France borrows untold millions for war; and England does the same. Austria borrows, Russia borrows, Piedmont borrows—all borrow for war—even the Turk wants to borrow. Amid all this, suppressed mutterings of pent-up thunder rumble round the horizons of the European nations.

Rebel Plan of the Campaign.

Nearly two months ago the best evidence was laid before the War Department that the plan of Jeff. Davis was to await the return of the seventy-five thousand and three months' men from the federal army, meantime concentrating his own forces; and then, before new recruits could take their places, to strike when and where we were weakest. This was the plan of McCulloch in Missouri; and he managed it so well that he accumulated three times our force at or near Springfield. For several days yet to come he will outnumber the federal army in Southern Missouri; but the tide is rapidly turning, and, after the first of next October, the rebels will be outnumbered at every point where a collision shall occur. This, at least, is the opinion of our best military authorities.

How to Keep a Flag Flying.

We have heard an amusing incident of the riot of the 19th of April, in Baltimore. A determined Union man, while the city was in a perfect uproar, and the Secession rowdies were tearing down every Union flag they could see flying, carried the Stars and Stripes in his hand, unwilling that there should be any doubt as to his sentiment; but, having been encountered by a crowd, and overcome by numbers, his flag was taken from him, and torn to pieces. He then went and found a painter, and induced him to ascend to the roof of his house, and paint the Star Spangled Banner upon his chimney. There was no pulling down such a flag; and so he remained under the Stars and Stripes until more peaceful times enabled him again to "fling out his banner."

A Tale of a Shirt.

One of the traitors or spies arrested in Harrisburg a day or two ago, on his way from Virginia to New York, was a man named W. J. Kelly. He and his two comrades were all thoroughly searched, and evidence was found on each sufficient to prove that they were properly arrested. Mr. Kelly's turn was the last one, and his case was much the most interesting. He had taken off all his clothes but his shirt, and nothing contraband or treasonable had been found on him. He stood thus before the Mayor and an examining officer, and under the circumstances the position was a very embarrassing one; for, to say nothing of ordinary modesty, which may even exist among the Rebels, the owner of that shirt knew that it was lined with treason.—The raising of that garment would reveal his treason, and probably make his life forfeit.

The moment of suspense, during which Mr. Kelly stood thus before his curious captors, must have been a rather agonizing one. But fancy his feelings when the officer remarked something peculiar in the hang of his shirt, and fancy them when he was ordered to take it off. He trembled and turned pale, and his bare knees shook and knocked together. He could not endure the shock to his modesty; he called for water; he was on the point of fainting. But the officers were inexorable. The shirt came off, and the treason, as well as the person of Mr. Kelly, was laid bare. The shirt was a marvel of ingenious needle-work, having various well concealed pockets, in which were found numerous letters from the South; some from friends in the Rebel army to their friends in Baltimore; others to men in New York, and a number for Europe. In addition to this, there were various bills of sale, dated at Richmond, for pork and other articles, and large packages of money, principally in notes on banks in the Confederate States. All of these articles, says the reporter, were done up in neat packages, and looked as if they had been subjected to the pressure of a hydraulic press.

The ingenuity that contrived this new mode of carrying letters was commendable; but it was baffled by the perseverance and patience of the officers at Harrisburg. Mr. Kelly was provided with another shirt, and accommodations, with his comrades, in the county prison. The money was placed, for safe keeping, in one of the banks, and the letters and other documents were delivered to the Attorney-General. There ought to be valuable revelations in these documents, concerning spies and traitors in New York, as well as in other places. Kelly's shirt is a valuable acquisition for the Government.—[Philadelphia Bulletin, Aug. 23]

Upon the return of the 1st Rhode Island Regiment, a short time since, to Providence, Gov. Sprague gave orders to have the men paid \$36 each for their three months' work, above their pay, which he gives as a bonus out of his own pocket. He has also paid the entire expenses of the regiment from its organization.

PYLE'S FASHION HALL.

All ye who would from sin and shame
Your persons well defend,
Just call at Pyle's cheap clothing store,
Or else your orders send.
He keeps on hand a rich supply
Of all that's fine and rare,
To suit the purse, and please the eye
Of the ag'd, the young and fair.
His store is on Northampton street,
One hundred and thirteen,
His shelves are filled with goods so cheap,
The best you ever seen.
His clothing's good, none will deny,
They're cut and made in style;
They are not so dear, but all may buy,
At the Store of R. C. Pyle.
Pyle's Store is directly opposite the old
Easton Bank.

The Female Rebels in Washington.

Two or three ladies in Washington have been placed under arrest upon charges of communicating with the rebels.—Among them are the wife of Senator Gwyn, Mrs. Grenough and Mrs. Phillips, wife of an ex-member of Congress from Alabama, and her two daughters. The houses of these ladies have been surrounded by a military guard, and the inmates watched. A trunk addressed to Mrs. Gwyn was opened and found to contain a lot of gentleman's shirts. Some of them were sewed together, in one of which was found a map of all of our fortifications on the Virginia side of the river. After Mrs. Phillips was arrested, she called out of the window to a friend: "Ain't you proud of your country? See here, I'm a prisoner."

An Embargo on The News.

The Secession papers of this city are now in part, and will soon be quite, like the southern ports—under strict blockade. One by one the channels through which this pestilential literary stream finds its way to the public are being closed. On Monday morning the whole lot of bundles sent from *The News* office to the American Express Company for transmission to the South was surrendered into the hands of United States Marshal Murry by Mr. Holland. It seems that one or more bundles of the paper were sent through on Saturday without the knowledge of Mr. Holland, but on Monday morning he put the whole consignment into one of his wagons, and sent it for libel to the Marshal's office. There seem to be about 2,000 copies in all, of which two large and two small bundles are directed to Louisville, Ky., and one large and two small ones to St. Louis—*Tribune*.

A Secessionist Expelled from Scranton.

Scranton, Pa., Monday, Aug. 26, 1861. Wm. Halsey, bailing from Ithaca, was waited upon by a party of citizens at his hotel yesterday, and requested to leave town in three hours. He had given provocation beyond endurance, by endeavoring to induce parties to take *The New-York Daily Book*, and by uttering the rankest treason. He left precipitately.

The new Tariff Bill, as passed by the House, fixes the duty on brown sugar at 2 1/2 cents per pound, on white refined sugar 4 cents, on candied and colored sugars 6 cents, on coffee 5 cents, on pepper and allspice 6 cents, on raisins, figs, dates, prunes, and currants 5 cents, on tea 15 cents, on cinnamon 20 cents, on nutmegs 25 cents, on oranges and lemons 20 per cent. We are pleased to find that the intended reduction of duty on iron has been abandoned. Pennsylvania's great interest has been cared for.

Among late counterfeiters the following are described:

Is on the Sussex Bank, Newton, N. J. Viz. Indian watching deer, cotton seeds to the left on right end, 1, female portrait—left end, one across.
Is on the Sussex Bank, Newton, N. J. On lower right end, four men loading hay on wagon with two oxen—left end, men with cattle at a stream.

No Disloyal Papers to be carried in the Mails.

New York, Aug. 21.—The Postmaster General has directed that none of the New York papers presented by the Grand Jury for disloyalty shall be carried in the mails.

Love is a compound of honey and gall, mixed in various proportions for customers.

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 well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity. 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. For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the agent. 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 31, 1860—J. N. DIERLING, Agent.

DIED.

On Saturday night, the 24th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, John S. Walter, in Hamilton township, Mrs. Anne C. widow of the late Col. John Huston, aged 72 years, 1 month and 20 days.