



THE JOURNAL.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday Morning, June 10, 1852.

BY STEWART & HALL.

V. B. PALMER

Is our authorized agent in Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, to receive advertisements, and any persons in those cities wishing to advertise in our columns, will please call on him.

FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1852,

WINFIELD SCOTT,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT IN 1852,

JAMES C. JONES,
OF TENNESSEE.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JACOB HOFFMAN,
OF BERKS COUNTY.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Whig State Central Committee, held at Harrisburg on Tuesday the 4th instant, it was resolved that the Delegates to the late Whig State Convention be requested to assemble in Philadelphia on the NINETEENTH DAY OF JUNE next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Richard Coulter.

D. TAGGART, Chairman.
C. THOMPSON JONES, Secretary.

Democratic National Convention.

The Convention of the Democratic party met in Baltimore, on Tuesday of last week, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President, and remained in session until Saturday evening. During the week the Convention balloted forty-nine times for a candidate for President. The prominent candidates were Cass, Buchanan, Douglass and Marcy, who had respectable strength through nearly all the balloting. Butler, Houston, Lane and Dickinson were the other persons voted for, when on the thirty-fifth ballot Franklin Pierce was introduced as a candidate, and continued rising until the forty-ninth, during the taking of which the North Carolina delegation voted for him, when all the States which had just voted changed their votes in favor of Pierce, and were followed by all the other States except Ohio, six of whose delegates voted for other candidates. Pierce was therefore declared nominated, having received 282 votes, being all the votes in the Convention except the six mentioned from Ohio.

He is a third or fourth-rate man being merely a colt in the great Loocoo pasture field, that is about to be geared among horses. He is a native and resident of New Hampshire, and is said to have been born in 1804, studied law and commenced practice in Hillsborough N. H., served a short time in the Legislature, elected to Congress in 1834 where he served until 1838, when he was appointed by the Governor of N. Hampshire to the U. S. Senate. He was made Brigadier General towards the close of the Mexican War, where, we are informed, a hole was shot through his hat, but not his head. His nomination falls decidedly flat on his political friends, as most of them were eager to see one of their first men put in nomination. They have the apprehension of being hereafter cursed with small men as candidates for the first office, while their really great, prominent and talented men must play a subordinate part to greatly inferior stock. We give a short glance at his life because many of our readers probably never heard of him and the remainder can remember little about him. He comes from the only constitutionally intolerant State in the Union—one, which denies to Catholics the right to hold office. As we will probably have considerable to say of him between this and next November, we will say nothing further at present.

William R. King, of Alabama, and now President of the United States Senate, was nominated as the candidate for Vice-President.

The following is the faith delivered to the faithful, by the Sanhedrim at Baltimore, which is about as meaningless and devoid of principle as the hickory boards upon which the High-Priests sat. It will be seen that they refuse to endorse the finality of the Compromise measures, though they will abide by and adhere to their execution. They announce no specific principle, but deal in unmeaning generalities, such as, this government is founded on the

will of the people which nobody denies—with as much apparent sincerity as the villain who preaches morality, while he is laying plans to commit a robbery. We expect to have the inexpressible pleasure of witnessing the defeat of the whole thing. We will come down on them like a torrent of burning lava from an angry and boiling volcano.

Resolutions of the Democratic National Convention.

Resolved, That the American democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of government, springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to paralyze the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, therefore, That, entertaining these views, the democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a general convention of the States, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow citizens for the reititude of their intentions, renew and re-assert, before the American people, the declarations of principles avowed by them when, on former occasions, in general convention, they presented their candidates for the popular suffrages:

1. That the federal government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the constitution, and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the constitution does not confer authority upon the federal government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just and expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen, and every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete an ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government, and for the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of democratic legislation, in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties, their soundness, safety and utility in all business pursuits.

7. That the separations of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people.

8. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the present privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

9. That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing upon this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measure, settled by the

last Congress—the act for the reclaiming of fugitives from service or labor included, which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy, and repugnant to the constitution.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities, amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives until the judgement of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

Resolved, That the War with Mexico, upon all the principles of patriotism and the laws of nations, was a just and necessary war on our part, in which every American citizen should have shown himself on the side of his country, and neither morally or physically, by word or deed, have given aid and comfort to the enemy.

Resolved, That we rejoice at the restoration of friendly relations with our sister Republic of Mexico, and earnestly desire for her all the blessings and prosperity which we enjoy under Republican institutions, and we congratulate the American people upon the results of that war, which have so manifestly justified the policy and conduct of the Democratic party, and inspired to the United States "indemnity for the past and security for the future."

Resolved, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the old world, a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and hereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromise of the constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great progressive people.

Franklin Pierce.

But who is Franklin Pierce? says the *Sunday Despatch*, was the great question yesterday, and it was one which few could answer. It answers the interrogatory thus—

"The details of his life are very meagre, and however estimable he may be in private life, and however stern and uncompromising he may be as a politician, there are no salient points in his biography which admiration may seize upon and exalt."

General Franklin Pierce, comes of a good stock; his father was the late General Benjamin Pierce, once Governor of New Hampshire. Franklin was born at Hillsborough, New Hampshire, about the year 1804, and is consequently forty-seven years of age. He graduated at Dartmouth College, where he was considered a ripe scholar. He studied law, and at an early age was at the head of the profession in his native State. He represented Hillsborough in the Legislature of New Hampshire, and was Speaker at the age of twenty-five. At twenty-eight years of age he was elected to Congress, and at thirty was chosen United States Senator. He resigned his seat in the Senate to pursue his profession. During the Mexican war, President Polk, tendered him a General's commission which he accepted.

In the month of July, 1847, Gen. Pierce arrived at Vera Cruz. The American army was then at Puebla. It was determined that Gen. Pierce should take command of some of the new regiments which had lately arrived from the United States. Col. McIntosh had marched some time before, and being beset by a strong force of guerrillas, Gen. Cadwallader, with about six hundred men, set out from Vera Cruz, and formed a junction with McIntosh, and fought the way through to Gen. Scott's forces.

Gen. Pillow set out from Vera Cruz a few days after this, with one thousand men, and on the 19th of July, Gen. Pierce took up the line of march with nearly three thousand men. He met with but little opposition in his way. At Plan del Rio, he found the bridge broken down, and cut a road for the troops, whereby they forded the stream. He joined Gen. Scott in safety, and with the reinforcements thus

brought, the General-in-Chief determined to move upon the city of Mexico.

On the first day at Contreras, the horse upon which General Pierce was mounted stumbled and fell among the rocks, throwing the General among them, and injuring him severely. His brigade was then taken charge of by Colonel Ransom. The brigade of General Pierce seized the rancho of Padriana, and were in good position for the next day's work. Upon the following morning whilst the actions at Churubusco, Contreras, Antonio and Tete du Pont were in full contest, Shields and Pierce's brigades were subjected in the field, to a murderous fire from seven thousand Mexican troops, under the command of Santa Anna, General Pierce was unable to be present, and the two brigades were commanded by General Shields. They finally put the troops engaged against them to flight, making the fifth American victory achieved upon that glorious day. In the subsequent operations at Molino del Rey, and the Garita de Belen, the brigade of General Pierce took no active part, except to cover the American forces which withdrew from Molina del Rey, after that hard contest and fruitless victory.

The military career of Gen. Pierce offers no particularly striking features.—There is no doubt but that he was a brave and excellent officer, but he had not the opportunity of distinguishing himself.

On his return from Mexico, Gen. Pierce was received with a brilliant and warm greeting in his native State, and has since resided at Concord, respected by persons of all parties.

In political life, Gen. Pierce, has lately distinguished himself by uncompromising hostility to free-soilism, in his native State. His efforts in that cause were so strenuous that they attracted for him the applause of the South, and is probably the reason that he was nominated, and cordially supported in the Convention by Southern men."

Gen. Scott in the South.

It is frequently stated that Gen. Scott has no chance of carrying any Southern State for the Presidency. The same was said of Gen. Harrison, in 1839, and yet when he was nominated, he received a larger vote in the South than any Whig candidate before or since ever received. Such we predict, will be the case with Gen. Scott. Many of the Southern Whig papers are coming into his support for the nomination. A writer in the *Richmond Whig*, the leading Whig journal in the Old Dominion, has published a series of able articles in favor of Gen. Scott's nomination, from one of which we make the following extract:

One gun fired the morning after his nomination, in honor of his victorious march down the great valley of Mexico, would excite a burst of enthusiasm to which your "compromise" acclamation would be as the murmuring of a rivulet to the thunders of Niagara. Talk to the people of his achievements—his distinguished public services for twenty-five years, through all the dangers of battle and storm—of the honor and glory he has given to our name and our flag, among all the nations of the earth—how nobly and grandly he has borne himself, until he now stands the most renowned man of his age, and associated with whatever is illustrious in the annals of our fame. Tell them of these things, and to their honor be it spoken, they will reward with the honors of the country the man who has so often vindicated and defended the country. Shall Whigs object to him? He has stood by that party amid all its defeats—under every species of obloquy and reproach—with a consistency, a firmness, and a devotion exhibited by no other man in America.—He has never asked for office—he has not intrigued for station—he has been in no man's way—he wears not a laurel that was not gained by his valor, and the shedding of his blood. Are there no honors for the men of toil—the defenders of the Republic? Shall they sit down covered with the dust and the heat and toil of thirty years of battle, and receive nothing at the hands of the people.

To those people that talk of Gen. Scott's want of qualification for the Presidency, I have not a word to say. 'Tis vain to argue with them. But may it not with propriety be said, that the same talent, energy, and power to command which have already rendered him illustrious—will enable him to fill with distinction any station to which he may be called. In these times of public degeneracy, we need a man who will rise above the miserable factions that throng the avenues to power and place—a man of honest heart—incorruptible integrity and undaunted firmness, and the nerve to command and execute. General Scott is possessed of all these qualifications in as eminent a degree as any man in America.—I believe he will be made the President. He will rise above all the combinations and schemes concocted by politicians to defeat him, and in his own person, vindicate the country from the aspersion that Republicans are ungrateful.

The writer of the above speaks nothing but the truth. There is that in the life and character of Gen. Scott that will arouse a national enthusiasm, like that which followed the nomination of General Harrison, and which bore him in triumph to the Presidential Chair. We have good reason to believe that Gen. Scott will at least receive five votes in the Convention from Virginia, and as many from Kentucky, and we believe that he will be nominated on the first ballot, and in November next he will be elected.—*Brownsville Free Press.*

General Scott.

The following tribute to the character of Gen. Scott is the more interesting as being a voluntary offering to merit, by a great and good man, at a time and on an occasion originating in a higher motive than under the disturbing influences of party spirit. It may be found in the fifth volume of W. E. Channing's published works, in the preface to his *Lecture on War*, delivered in the year 1838:

"Much, also, is due to the beneficent influence of General Scott. To this distinguished man belongs the rare honor of uniting with military energy and daring, the spirit of a philanthropist. His exploits in the field, which placed him in the first rank of soldiers, have been obscured by the purer and more lasting glory of a pacificator, and a friend of mankind. In the whole history of the intercourse of civilized communities, we doubt whether a brighter page can be found than that which records his agency in the removal of the Cherokees. As far as the wrongs done to this race can be atoned for, Gen. Scott has made the expiation. In his recent mission to the disturbed borders of our country he has succeeded, not so much by policy as by the nobleness and generosity of his character, by moral influence, by the earnest conviction with which he has enforced on all with whom he had to do, the obligations of patriotism, justice, humanity and religion.—It would not be easy to find among us a man who has won a purer fame; and I would do something, no matter how little, to hasten the time when the spirit of christian humanity shall be accounted an essential attribute and the brightest ornament in a public man."

ELECTRICITY APPLIED TO THE CAPTURE OF WHALES.—The *New Bedford Mercury* gives an account of some interesting experiments, illustrating the effect of electricity to facilitate the capture of the whale. The most prominent features of this new method are thus described:

"Every whale the moment of being struck with the harpoon is rendered powerless, as by a stroke of lightning, and therefore his subsequent escape or loss, except by sinking, is wholly impracticable; and the process of lancing and securing him is entirely unattended with danger.—The arduous labor involved in a long chase in the capture of the whale is superseded, and consequently the inconvenience and danger of the boats losing sight of, or becoming separated from the ship, is avoided. One or two boats only would be required to be lowered at a time, and therefore a less number both of officers and seamen than heretofore employed, would be ample for the purposes of the voyage.

The electricity is conveyed to the body of the whale from an electro-galvanic battery contained in the boat, by means of a metallic wire attached to the harpoon, and so arranged as to re-conduct the electric current from the whale through the sea to the machine. The machine itself is simple and compact in construction, enclosed in a strong chest weighing 350 pounds, and occupying a space in the boat of about three and a half feet long by two in width and the same in height. It is capable of throwing into the body of the whale eight tremendous strokes of electricity in a second, or 950 in a minute, paralyzing in an instant the muscles of the whale, and depriving it of all power and of motion, if not actually of life.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—The most heart rendering and melancholy casualty that has occurred in the neighborhood of Camden within our recollection, took place near the "Sorrel Horse Tavern," a few miles from Camden, on Saturday afternoon last. A young man, named John Malone, engaged at the distillery of a Mr. Woodruff, of that place, was sent with something to a vat or cistern, which was nearly or quite half full of boiling water. He had placed a board across the cistern, and was busily at work, when a colored man, named Polk, stepped upon it to render him some assistance; but, under his pressure, the board gave way, precipitating both into the reservoir of boiling water. Fortunately, the colored man caught hold of the top of the vat, and thus escaped without serious injury; but Mr. Malone sunk into it nearly to his arms, and before any assistance could be rendered, he was literally cooked, so that, on stripping him of his pantaloons and drawers, the flesh peeled from the bones of his limbs. He lingered, in great agony and pain, until between nine and ten o'clock, when death put an end to his sufferings. The young man was about twenty-one years of age, and was formerly from Easton, Pa. The sad circumstance cast a deep gloom over the neighborhood.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Queen Isabella of Spain has given to the image of Our Lady of Atoche an imperial crown of fine gold, set with diamonds and Brazilian topazes, the whole worth \$750,000; to the image of the Saviour, at the same shrine, a similar crown though of course smaller in size; and two bouquets of the size of a man's hand, of pure diamonds. For these things, the Queen paid the jeweller Lovia the enormous sum of \$1,500,000. The statues have been adorned with them and placed on the altar where the public can see them, four soldiers constantly keep guard before the shrine.

The Whig State Central Committee, are called to meet by their Chairman, David Taggart, Esq., at the American Hotel, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, on Friday evening, June 18th, at 7 o'clock.

Awful Death.

In Baltimore on Tuesday morning of last week, JOHN R. BURNS, grocer, residing at No. 55 Ross street, died from poison communicated to his system by a diseased horse. About two weeks since, the deceased had a horse afflicted with glanders, and during an administration of medicine, thrust in the animal's mouth his hand, the middle finger of which had been previously cut and the flesh laid open. Through this wound the poisonous virus was absorbed and mortification having supervened, Prof. SMITH was called upon to amputate the diseased member. Perceiving, however, that the poison had penetrated to every portion of the unfortunate man's system, the Professor declined performing the operation, and stated that no earthly skill could save his life. After lingering in great agony, death closed the scene. The corpse presented a blackened, and hideous appearance.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.—The following table exhibits the amount of goods shipped from Pittsburg on the Pennsylvania Canal, during the last three months:

March,	20 506 135 lbs.
April,	25 971 044
May,	36 576 218
Total,	82 053 395

Increase in tonnage during the month of May, 1852, over the same month last year, 6,615,261 pounds.

MARRIAGE, HAPPINESS AND COMPETENCE.

WHY IS IT!

That we behold many families, scarce in the meridian of life broken in health and spirits with a complication of diseases and ailments, deep in debt, and in the enjoyment of life as an age when physical health, buoyancy of spirits, and happy serene content, arising from a condition of health should be predominant.

Many of the causes of her sufferings at first—perhaps years before, perhaps during girlhood, or the first years of marriage were in their origin so slight as to be unnoticed, and of course neglected.

IN AFTER YEARS,

When too late to be benefited by our knowledge, we look back and mourn, and regret the full consequences of our ignorance.

What would we not often give to possess, in early life, the knowledge we obtain in after years, and which would have spared us the nights of anguish we might not have spared, if the knowledge was timely possessed. It is

MELANCHOLY AND STARTLING

To behold the sickle and suffering endured by many a wife for many years, and who, appearing so simple and controllable, easily remedied—or better still,—not incurred, if every

WIFE AND MOTHER

Possessed the information contained in a little volume, (with in the reach of all) which would spare to herself

YEARS OF MISERY,

And to her husband the constant toil and anxiety of mind, necessarily devolving upon him from sickness of the wife, without giving him the opportunity of securing to her competence which his exertions are entitled, and the possession of which would secure the happiness of himself, wife, and children.

SECURE THE MEANS OF HAPPINESS

By becoming in time possessed of the knowledge, the want of which has caused the sickness and poverty of thousands. In view of such consequences, no wife or mother is excusable if she neglect to avail herself of that knowledge in respect to her health, which would spare her much suffering, be the means of happiness and prosperity to her husband, and confer upon her children the most precious inheritance—healthy bodies, with healthy minds. That knowledge is contained in a little work entitled

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should have been sold. It is impossible to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are so numerous, and so varied, or those contemplating marriage, but no few the desires of enjoying health, and that beauty, consequent upon health, which is so conducive to her own happiness, and that of her husband, but rather has or will obtain it, as has or will every husband who has the least affection for his wife at heart, or that of his own preliminary improvement.

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