

soil than they do while imported from Europe. For to make them, whether in Europe or America, requires substantially the same amount of labor, which, in either case, must be paid for by our farmers, &c., with the fruits of their labor; but so long as they are made in and imported from Europe, another large amount of labor will be required from one class or both classes of producers, to pay the heavy cost of transportation from producer to consumer, and to carry back our heavy stamps, in which the payment must mainly be made. It may easily be, that the nominal or money price of our wares and fabrics shall be lower, while they are mainly produced abroad, and yet their real cost be far higher. We say, the farmer pays so many dollars for his cloths, his wares, his Tea and Coffee; but practically he does not pay money, but grain or meat, even though he sell the latter for cash, and hands that over for his goods. The vital question with him is, 'Under which policy can I buy what I need, not for the least money, but for the least aggregate of my own labor, as applied to the improving and tilling of my land?' and this question the money-test does not conclusively answer. Suppose an Illinois or Wisconsin farmer could supply his annual needs of Cloths, Wares, and Groceries, for eighty dollars while we buy them mainly abroad, while it would cost him one hundred to buy them if produced (under stringent Protection) at home—what then? Then he saves twenty dollars by sticking to Free Trade, says an advocate of that policy. Ah no, sir! You have answered quite too hastily. For the change from Free Trade to Protection inevitably brings markets for his own products nearer and nearer to his farm, increasing their cash value, and extending his range of profitable production. With Free Trade and our workshops in Europe, he had no choice but to grow wheat and cattle for exportation, and take such prices for them as the competition of all the world in the open markets of Great Britain would allow, less the cost of transportation from his farm to Liverpool; but let Protection supplant Free Trade, and now he begins to feel the stimulus of near and nearer markets urging him to produce other articles far more profitable than wheat-growing for the English market.—Should a manufactory of any kind be established within a few miles of him, he finds there a market for Wood, Vegetables, Poultry, Veal, Fresh Butter, Hay, &c., &c., at prices much better than he could have obtained while we were buying our goods in Europe; his labor produces more annual value; his farm is worth more than it was or could be while we were dependent on Europe for a market. Many things are now turned off from his farm at good prices, which had no money value while an ocean rolled between him and his market; he becomes thrifty, and buys more, far more, than formerly, because he is able to buy far more. Instead of one or two hundred dollars' worth of Wheat or Pork to sell at one particular season, he is turning off a hundred dollars' worth of Milk, Fruit, Timber, Vegetables, &c., each month, keeping out of debt at the store and elsewhere, and laying up money. He improves his buildings and thus gives a job to his neighbor, the carpenter; he fills up his house with furniture, to the satisfaction of his neighbor, the cabinet-maker; he sends his children to a seminary, and thus increases the income of the teacher. On every side, the farmer's prosperity overflows, and conduces to the prosperity of his townsmen, because by a benign policy, adequate markets have been brought nearer his doors, whereby he receives eighty or ninety instead of forty or fifty per cent, of what the consumer of his products pays for them, and is enabled advantageously to grow many articles which, with our workshops in Europe, must have rotted on his hands, had he grown them. Every dollar thus saved in the expense of needless transportation, by drawing the manufacturers nearer and nearer to the side of the farmer, is a new stimulus to production; and the hundred acres which gave scanty employment as herdsman and wheat-growers to two or three hands, afford ample employment for a dozen to twenty, when, by reason of the neighborhood of manufactories, wheat and grass have been in great part supplanted by gardens, fruit, and vegetables. There is no more mystery in the increase of Production and Prosperity under a judiciously-directed Protective Policy, than in the fact that a team immediately before a wagon will draw a heavier load than it would if fastened forty rods ahead of the load. Protection diverts labor from non-productive to productive employments—that is the whole story. By diversifying industry, it calls into active exercise a wider range of capacities, and develops powers which would otherwise have lain dormant and unsuspected. Thousands, who, in a community wholly agricultural or wholly manufacturing, would find nothing to do, are satisfactorily employed and remunerated where diverse pursuits are being prosecuted all around them. Protection and Internal Improvement work from opposite directions to one common end—namely, the diminution of expense in the transportation from producer to consumer. Protection aims to bring the consumer, wherever this may be practicable, to the side of the producer; Internal Improvement essays, where that is not practicable, to bring the product from the latter to the former at the least possible cost.

—Now there was a time when, out of the narrow circle of Importing influence, these truths were admitted and acted upon by the whole American People—at least, throughout the Free States. Nobody pretended that Protection was anti-Democratic

in fifty, forty, thirty, or even twenty-five years ago. On the contrary, Pennsylvania and Kentucky, then ranked among the most Democratic States, were the earliest and most decided champions of Protection, throughout the earlier decades of the struggle. Gen. Jackson, when candidate for President, and even after he had been transformed from a Federal into the Democratic candidate, was vaunted by his friends a sturdy Protectionist. His letter to Dr. Coleman, of North Carolina, was repeatedly published to sustain the claim. The Tariff of 1828 (the highest and most Protective we have ever had) was framed by a Jackson Committee, passed by a Jackson Congress, and boasted of as a Jackson measure. Party exigencies, and the supposed necessity of retaining the good-will of the Cotton-growing interest, have since veered the Party completely off the Protective track, but it is none the less essentially Democratic on that account. Men are mutable, but Principles are eternal. Protection is just as Democratic to-day, as it had been endorsed and commended by five regiments of ravenous office-seekers, styling themselves Democratic National Conventions.

4. There underlies the practical politics of our time and country a radical diversity of sentiment respecting the appropriate sphere of Government. On the one hand, Republican Government is regarded as the natural friend and servant of the People, whose proper function it is to lighten their burdens, to increase their facilities of intercourse or intelligence, and to contribute in all practicable ways to their progress, comfort, and happiness. On the other, Government is regarded with jealousy and distrust, as an enemy to be watched, an evil to be restricted within the narrowest limits. The mottoes of this latter school are significant: 'The world is governed too much,'—'The best Government is that which governs least,'—'Laissez faire' ('Let us alone'), &c., &c. Now these maxims seem to me unwisely transferred from Governments directed by despots to Governments controlled by and existing for the People. They are no where recognized by the Democracy of Europe, which plainly contemplates the institution of Governments more pervasive and efficient than the world has yet known. Free Education, Insurance by the State, the Right to Labor, these are but a part of the ideas of like tendency, which the European Democracy stands ready to realize whenever it shall have the power. Its policy is constructive, creative, and beneficent, while that of our self-styled 'Democracy' is repulsive, chilling, nugatory,—a bundle of nagations, restrictions, and abridgments. Can there be a rational doubt as to which of these is the true Democracy? Who does not see that the fundamental ideas of our party Democracy are as radically hostile to Common Schools, and to tax-sustained Common Roads, as to a Protective Tariff, a National Bank, or to the National Improvement of our Rivers and Harbors, if it dare but follow where its principles lead?

5. There is another point on which I must speak frankly; and I ask you not to take offence at, but earnestly ponder it.—You and I prefer the society and counsel of those who walk, so far as we may judge, in the ways of Virtue, to that of the reckless, ostentatious servitors of Vice. You, Tam confident, will not stigmatize this preference as Aristocratic, nor seek to confound Poverty with Vice, in the paltry hope of making capital out of the natural indignation of the former. The great city of my residence is, perhaps, a fair sample politically of the whole country—its parties almost equal in numbers, and each composed of rich and poor, native and foreign-born, informed and ignorant. Doubtless, the great mass, of whatever party, sincerely desire the public welfare; doubtless, rogues and libertines are to be found in the ranks of each of the great parties. But point wherever you please to an election district which you will pronounce morally rotten—given up in great part to debauchery and vice—whose voters subsist mainly by keeping policy-offices, gambling-houses, grog-shop and darker dens of infamy,—and that district will be found at nearly or quite every election giving a large majority for that which styles itself the 'Democratic' party. Thus, the 'Five Points' is the most Democratic district of our City; 'The Hook' follows not very far behind it, and so on. Take all the haunts of debauchery in the land, and you will find nine-tenths of their master-spirits active partisans of that same 'Democracy.' What is the instinct, the sympathetic chord, which attaches them so uniformly to this party? Will you consider?—Democracy is, I know full well, a word of power. I know that it has a charm for the hopeful, the generous, the lowly, and the aspiring, as well as for many darker spirits. I know that he who aspires to influence, office, and honors, rather than to usefulness and an approving conscience, will naturally be led to enlist under its banner, often drugging his moral sense with the sophistry that he who would do good must put himself in a position where the power to do good will most probably attach to him. But I know also that names must lose their potency as intelligence shall be diffused more and more widely. I know that to be truly Democratic is of more importance than to win and wear the advantages connected with the name. Of that Democracy which labors to protect the feeble and uplift the fallen I will endeavor not to be wholly destitute, while of that which claims a monopoly of office and honors as the due reward of its devotion to equality, I am content to be adjudged lacking. Of that Democracy

which robs the effeminate Mexican of half his broad domains, and regards with a covetous eye the last of declining Spain's valuable possessions—which plants its heel on the neck of the abject and powerless negro, and hurls its axe after the flying form of the plundered, homeless, and desolate Indian,—may it be written on my grave that I never was a follower, and lived and died in nothing its debtor!

—My friend, I think you now understand what are my political convictions, and why I cherish them. If they differ widely from yours, I can but hope that time and reflection may bring us nearer together, and that in whatever your views are humaner, more conducive to general well-being, more truly Democratic than mine, I shall learn of you, and become filled with your wisdom and imbued with your spirit. That our common country may discern and follow that path which leads through Truth and Right to Prosperity and enduring Greatness, is ever the prayer of Yours truly.

HORACE GREELY.
New York, October 1st, 1851.

NO PROSPECTS OF A CHANGE IN THE TARIFF.—The Washington correspondent of the *North American*, alluding to the fact that no proposition has yet been brought forward for the modification of the Tariff, says:—"I consider it lost for this session, and lost, too, by the treachery of its professed friends on the Democratic side.—They held the power and organization of both houses, and they must take the responsibility. The political influence which was promised on the part of Gov. Bigler and his friends, and which misled the people of the mining and manufacturing districts of Pennsylvania, has not been exerted here, or, if attempted has been utterly repudiated. It has been said that a good understanding had been effected between the manufacturing interests and the West, by which the latter were to be aided in carrying their hand bills and the former assisted in the proposed alteration in the act of 1846, already referred to in this correspondence. The grant to Missouri passed the House yesterday, with an amendment requiring the concurrence of the Senate, which is regarded as a hook in the nose of the West. With all deference to the superior tactics of the managers in this matter, I must be permitted to say Pennsylvania has been again 'sold.' When a similar combination was formed in the last Congress, by which Illinois filled her pockets with millions of dollars by an appropriation from the public domain, the friends of domestic industry were then warned they would be betrayed, if confidence in Western support was their only reliance. They did not heed the admonition, and were cheated, as was anticipated. Now, they are about to be caught in a trap of the same contrivance. Reciprocal justice, if the dictates of practical policy did not, should have required the West to make the first advance of confidence in the present instance, by manifesting some tangible disposition to modify or to allow the tariff to be modified before expecting material aid from the States needing encouragement in their manufacturing pursuits. A great mistake was committed in giving support on trust unless

"The pleasure is as great
Of being cheated as to cheat."

A Good Witness.
General Lewis Coombs has recently written a letter which after enumerating some evidence of General Scott's adherence to the compromise "when it was in doubt and friends were scarce and timid," he adds:

But he did not stop here. Messrs. Mangum, Stanly and Cabell all assert, and I personally know the fact for I was at Washington part of the time during the debate, that he exerted all his influence with his friends to induce them to sustain and vote for the whole adjustment.

He occupies still, to my knowledge, exactly the same position he then so promptly assumed.

And yet he is now doubted and denounced by men who fled from the field during the heat of the battle, and hid in the rear-war ditches, or consorted with the enemy. Had he been a member of the United States Senate at the time, he would as soon have been found with the baggage train, out of sight of danger at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, or Chapultepec, as to have abandoned his seat, or fail to record his vote on any one of the compromise measures. He would have helped to heal every bleeding wound of his country, though he had died in the patriotic act.

One word more. The idea that one accustomed to command all his life will be content to occupy the degrading position of second fiddler to any man on earth, should he be elected President is perfectly ridiculous. No, never. Friend and foe may rest assured that if ever he is installed in the Chief Executive office of the nation, he will be captain all the time and nothing less.

Thus much I have felt to be a solemn duty to say in justice to an old brother soldier, whose body is scarred all over with wounds received in victorious battle fields for his country.

—A boy residing near Pittsburg, who had been very deaf for years, recently received a kick from a horse which fractured his skull, since which time he hears as acutely as ordinary persons. But we presume few deaf persons will resort to the remedy.

THE JOURNAL.



HUNTINGDON, PA.
Thursday Morning, June 17, 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.

—We request the Whigs of this borough and vicinity to meet at the house of Alexander Carmon, on Saturday evening next, for the purpose of nominating for President, which will be made this week, be the one which we expect and demand, we expect to greet it with a burning zeal.—Should it be otherwise, we can then consult with one another what is best to be done. Let the whig soldiers report themselves at head-quarters.

—To the exclusion of our usual variety, we this week publish an admirable letter from the prolific pen of HORACE GREELY, to which we earnestly invite the attention of our readers. It is a treasury of sound political doctrine, and substantial reasons for our party predilections. Every Whig must find his faith refreshed and strengthened by its perusal; and, if carefully considered by the honest, thinking portion of our democratic friends, though it might not convert many from the long indulged error of their ways, it would doubtless do much to disarm their prejudices, and prepare their minds for right reasoning on the true interests and duties of American citizens.

Broad Top Railroad.

Books were opened in this borough on the 10th inst. for subscriptions to the capital stock of the Broadtop Mountain Railroad and Coal Company, and up to this time between twenty-five and twenty-six thousand dollars have been subscribed.—The citizens of this place and vicinity have exhibited a commendable interest and zeal, in this contemplated improvement, which, we doubt not, will amply repay the investment. A continued effort with the same comparative success, will insure the building of the road. It is to be hoped that those owning property or residing on the route of the road, will subscribe liberally, on account of the collateral advantages which must result to them by increasing the value of their property and throwing an active business in their midst; and that capitalists may be directed to it as a profitable investment of their surplus funds. If coal can be mined and transported, any place at a profit, it must be here.

—THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, republished by Leonard Scott & Co., N. Y., for May is on our table. The contents are, Prospects of British Steamships and Policy; Phenology—its place and relations; Village life in England; Romanism and European Civilization; Life and Chemistry; King Alfred; Binocular Vision and Stereoscope; Memories of Dr. Chalmers. Price \$3.00 a year.

—THE EDINBURGH REVIEW from the same press is at hand. The contents are—Trousers de Coudry; National Education; Farini State Romano; Athenian Architecture; Investments for the working Classes; John Knox's Liturgy; Mallet du Pan; Roubuk's Whig Ministry of 1830; Squier's Nicaragua; and Lord Derby's Ministry and

THE "JUNIATA FIRE ENGINE COMPANY."—The meeting held last week in the Town Hall for the purpose of forming a Fire Company, manifested the right spirit, and, what is still better, reduced it to immediate practice. A constitution was prepared, adopted by the meeting, and signed by about thirty active young men of the borough. On Saturday the gallant fellows gave our citizens a practical illustration of their zeal in the good cause, by parading, in full muster, and performing some very creditable evolutions with the "Engine." They meet again on Friday evening, when we hope to see their organization completed with largely increased numbers.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM JOURNAL.—This is the title of a monthly publication of some thirty pages, edited by Haldeman & Spangler, Lancaster city, Pa. It is devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy. Every Farmer and Gardener should avail himself of the rich stores of practical information contained in this and other similar publications.

—We have received copies of the "Monthly Jubilee," a neat pamphlet of 48 pages, published in Philadelphia, by an association of Working men and women, and devoted principally to the interests of the laboring classes. Price—One dollar per annum in advance.

A WHIG OF THE RIGHT STRIPE.—James C. Jones, Esq., of Tennessee—whose nomination for the Vice Presidency on the Whig ticket, is being urged with much earnestness—is a Whig of the true grit.—The sentiments with which he closes a recent letter to a friend at Nashville, will meet the approbation of every Whig in the land who desires the triumph of the principles of his party. They are as follows:—

"I seek no new alliances—no new affiliations—I am still a Whig. The old Whig party is good enough for me. I want no third party, composed of fragments torn from other parties, bound together by no bond, united by no creed or code of principles—no principle of adhesion but that of a name. I repeat that the Whig party is good enough for me. I have thought it a Union party. I believe in its principles—am content to abide its fortunes—am ready to follow it through gloom to glory or the grave."

A GOOD STORY.—The New York *Tribune* relates the following story of the Hon. John McKeon. It says:—Our friend John McKeon, was down at Baltimore last week, 'gong it,' after his impulsive and whole-souled fashion, for Cass, and nothing shorter, when a by-stander remarked, "McKeon you had better take things more quietly—you may get 'into trouble if you talk so freely." John scanned the large crowd of New Yorkers present with the practiced eye of an Ex-District Attorney, and replied, "No, Sir, I think I know 'where I am, and who are about me.—'There, for example, is J. S., whom I once 'convicted of aggravated assault and battery, resulting in homicide; there is M. R., whom I tried for a felony; there is I. R., 'whom I tried for conspiracy, and convicted of riot; there is J. A., whom I tried 'for murder—and so on for a score or two. 'I don't believe there is another man present, who has so many tried friends 'about him as I have, and I shall say 'just what I please.

FIRST RESPONSE TO THE BALTIMORE NOMINATIONS.—The 10th district of Maine was carried out expressly to send Locofoco to Congress. It is known as the 'Comet' on account of its erratic and unparalleled shape. In 1850 it chose Charles Andrews, (Locofoco) by 66 majority; but he dying a short time since, a special election was held last Monday to fill the vacancy. The result is that Isaac Reed, a good and true Whig, who was beaten by Andrews two years ago, is now elected by some 500 majority. This election took place in the midst of the Locofoco rejoicings, cannonades, &c., &c., over the harmonious issue of their Baltimore Convention, and may be taken as the first substantial response from New England to the nomination of Pierce and King.

N. B.—The Whigs of that district go the entire for Winfield Scott for President.

—A Woman's Rights Convention was held at West Chester last week, and was well attended from different parts of the country. Resolutions were adopted setting forth, that as taxation without representation is unjust, therefore, women should be allowed to participate in political institutions and vote; that every party which claims to respect the humanity, civilization and progress of the age, must inscribe on its banners, "Equality before the law without distinction of sex."

—Some estimate may be formed of the relative frequency with which the various letters of the English language are made up, from knowing that printers' cases are made up as follows: For every 100 of the letter q there are 200 of x, 300 of k, 800 of h, 1500 of c, 4000 each of i, n, o, and s, 4250 of a, 4500 of e, and 6000

MR. CLAY'S SICKNESS.—The New York Express makes this statement, illustrating the very frail tenure by which Mr. Clay now retains his life. The editor derived the statement from Dr. Jackson:

"One feature of his febleness is that he cannot support himself alone, and is not allowed to walk, even with the support of others. Dr. Jackson told him that if he stood erect he would faint, and that if he stood faint he would breath no more.—'Why is this?' asked Mr. Clay. 'Because there is not enough vitality in the heart to give circulation to the blood.'—'Has it then come to this?' said Mr. Clay; and for a moment, sorrowfully. And, seeing the necessity; he has suffered himself to be borne like a child to and from his bed. Mr. Clay, throughout, has studied his disease, if disease it be, critically, and thoughtfully, and even physically. He has watched the gradual wasting away of life, until there is not the faintest pulsation left to tell him that the spirit still survives within its emaciated tenement of flesh.—He will die calmly and beautifully, as he has lived, and his spirit will depart full of the Christian hope of a blessed immortality."

—A Dancing Master, on being cast away on a desolate island, lived six months without any food than that which he derived from cutting "pigeon wings" and stewing them.

**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 disease and ailments, deprive their children of the enjoyment of life as age when physical health, buoyancy of spirits, and many energies, are denied, arising from a condition of health, should be predominant.

Many of the children, after suffering at first—perhaps years before, perhaps during girlhood, or the first years of marriage—were in their origin so light as to pass unnoticed, and of course unregarded.

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 give to possess, in early life, the knowledge we obtain in after years? And what days and nights of anguish we might not have been spared, if the knowledge was timely possessed?

MELANCHOLY AND STARTLING.
To behold the sickened and suffering endured by many a wife for many years, from causes simple and controllable, easily remedied—or better still,—not mothered!

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 derived from causes simple and controllable, without giving him the opportunity of acquiring that 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 herself, which would spare her much suffering, be the means of happiness and prosperity to her husband, and confer many blessings on the children, by securing healthy bodies, with healthy minds. That knowledge is contained in a little work entitled

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Private Medical Companion.**

By DR. A. M. MAURICEAU,
PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF WOMEN
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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 important to the married, or those contemplating marriage, but no female desirous of enjoying health and happiness, should neglect to possess this work, which is so conducive to her own happiness, and that of her husband, but either has or will acquire it, as has or will every husband who has the love and affection of his wife at heart, or that of his own pecuniary interest.

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