Selected Miscellany.

Ruskin Upon Literature.

From "Elements of Drawing."

Finally your Judgement will be, of course, much affected by your taste in literature. Indeed, I know many persons who have the purest taste in literature and yet false taste in art, and it is a phenomenon which puzzles me not a little; but I have never known any one with false taste in books, and true taste in pictures. It is also of the greatest importance to you, not only for art's sake, but for all kinds of sake, in these days of book deluge, to keep out of the salt swamps of literature, and live on the little rocky island of your own with a spring and lake in it, pure and good.—I cannot, of course, suggest the choice of your library to you; every several mind needs different books; but there are some books that we all need, and assuredly, if you read Homer, Plato, Æschylus, Herodotus, Dante, Shakspeare, and Spenser, as much as you ought, you will not require wide enlargement of shelves to the right and left of them for perpetual study. Among modern books avoid generally magazine and review literature. Sometimes it may contain a useful abridgement or a wholesome piece of criticism; but the chances are ten to one it will either waste your time or mislead you. If you want to understand any subject whatever, read the best book upon it you can hear of, not a review of the book. If you don't like the first book you try, seek for another; but do not hope ever to understand the subject without pains, by the reviewer's help. Avoid especially that class of literature which has a knowing tone; it is the most poisonous of all. Every good book, or piece of book, is full of admiration and awe; it may contain firm assertion or stern satire, but it never sneers coldly nor asserts haughtily, and it always leads you to reverence or love something with your whole heart. It is not always easy to distinguish the satire of the venomous race of books from the satire of the noble and pure one; but in general you may notice that the cold-blooded Crustacean and Batracean books will sneer at sentiment; and the warm-blooded, human books at sin.

Then, in general, the more you restrain your serious reading to reflective or lyric poetry, history, and natural history, avoiding fiction and drama, the healthier your mind will become. Of modern poetry keep to Scott, Woodsworth, Keats, Crabbe, Tennyson, the two Brownings, Lowell, Longfellow, and Coventry Patmore, whose "Angel in the House" is the most finished piece of writing, and the sweetest analysis we possess of quiet modern domestic feeling; while Mrs. Browning's "Aurora Leigh" is, as far as I know, the greatest poem which the century has produced in any language. Cast aside Coleridge at once, as sickly and useless, and Shelley, as shallow and verbose; Byron, until your taste is fully formed, and you are able to discern the magnificence in him from the wrong. Never read bad or common poetry, nor write any yourself; there is perhaps, rather too much than too little in the world already.

Of reflective prose, read chiefly Bacon, Johnson, and Helps. Carlyle is hardly to be named as a writer for "beginners," because his teaching, though to some of us vitally necessary, may to others be hurtful. If you understand and like him, read him; if he offends you, you are not yet ready for him, and perhaps may never be so; at all events, give him up, as you would sea-bathing if you found it hurt you, till you are stronger. Of fiction read Sir Charles Grindison, Scott's novels, Miss Edgeworth's, and if you are a young lady, Madame de Genlis's, the French Miss Edgeworth, making these I mean your constant companions. Of course you must, or will, read other books for amusement, once or twice; but you will find that these have an element of perpetuity in them, existing in nothing else of the kind; while their peculiar quietness and repose of manner will also be of the greatest value in teaching you to feel the same characters in art. Read a little at time, trying to feel interest in little things and reading not so much for the sake of the story as to get acquainted with the pleasant people to whose company these writers bring you. A common book will often give you much amusement, but it is only a noble book which will give you a dear friend. Remember also that it is of less importance to you in your earlier years that the books you read should be clever than that the should be right. I do not mean oppressively or repulsively instructive; but that the thoughts they express should be just, and the feelings they excite generous. It is not necessary for you to read the wittiest or the most suggestive book; it it is better in general, to hear what is already known, and may be simply said. Much of the literature of the present day, though good to be read by persons of ripe age, has a tendency to agitate rather than confirm, and leave its readers too frequently in a helpless or hopeless indignation, the worst possible state into which the mind of youth can be thrown. It may, indeed become necessary for you, as you advance in life, to set your hand to things that need to be altered in the world, or apply your heart chiefly to what must be pitied in it, or condemned; but for a young person, the safest temper is one of reverence, and the safest place one of obscurity. Certainly at present and perhaps through all your life, your teachers are wisest when they make you content in quiet virtue, that literature and art is best for you which point out, in common life and familiar things, the object for hopeful labor, and for humble love.

THE EVIL OF LONG CREDITS.—It is now sufficiently obvious that the difficulties under which the commercial world is laboring result more or less directly from the abuse of credit, and that a very considerable share of that abuse occurs in the dry goods trade. The usual length of credit among this class of merchants is eight months, while the importer's credit never exceeds five months, and in many cases does not amount to so long a time. Therefore there is against the importer a balance of three months time—a very serious consideration—which is rendered more so by the continual risk he undergoes in giving that amount of credit, which enables the retailer to purchase goods for both the fall and summer trade *before paying for any*. We are aware of the difficulties which beset a determination to alter an existing state of credit, but is it possible for any country to do a safe business on so unsound a principle?—When will a better time than the present present itself, for our merchants to combine for their mutual advantage? Why not at once take measures to concert a combined reduction of their term of credit to four months, and form the nucleus of a really sound business system? The railroad and telegraph have long since removed the only excuse that ever existed for long credits, and the merchants may as well profit by their past and present experience, as wait for more of the same sort.—*Eve. Post.*

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE,

1857-8.

THE TRIBUNE was first issued as a Daily on the 10th of April, 1841. Its Weekly edition was commenced in September of the same year; its Semi-Weekly in May, 1843. It was the first daily in America to issue a double or eight-page sheet at a low price, and it has kept at least even with the foremost of its rivals in the rapid expansion of Newspaper enterprize, which the great extension of Railroads, and the establishment of the Telegraph system have crowded into these last sixteen eventful years. No larger journal is afforded at so low a price in any quarter of the world—none in America, no matter at what price issued, pays an equal amount, weekly or monthly, for intellectual labor. It employs correspondents regularly in the leading capitals of Europe, and at the most important points on this continent, with a liberal staff of writers and reporters at home, regarding full, early and accurate information as the first object of a Newspaper, and the timely and thorough elucidation thereof as the chief end of its Editorials. In that spirit, THE TRIBUNE has sped and will be conducted, extending and perfecting its correspondence so fast as the increase of its patronage will justify the expense. Should the current attempt to connect the Old with the New World by the magnetic wire prove successful, we shall very soon, at a heavy cost to ourselves, and, we trust, a corresponding advantage to our readers, publish each morning a synopsis of the preceding day's occurrences throughout Europe, Northern Africa, and Western Asia, with regular reports of the markets, the monetary aspects and harvest prospects of hither Europe. With a good atlas beside him, and his daily paper on his fireside table, the American farmer or artisan within a day's ride of the city may then study each evening the doings of the civilized world throughout the day preceding; and it seems hardly possible that any man who can read, but especially one who has children to educate will longer deny himself the pleasure and profit of a daily journal. The same is true measurably of those who live further inland; though, where mails are infrequent, a Semi-Weekly, or even a Weekly paper, may seem sufficient.

THE TRIBUNE deals with questions of Political Economy, Public Policy, Ethics, Material Progress, and whatever may affect the Intellectual, Moral, Social and Physical well being of mankind, dogmatic Theology alone excepted. Its leading idea is the honoring of honest, useful work in whatever sphere or capacity, and the consequent elevation of the Laboring Class in knowledge, virtue and general esteem. It is necessarily hostile to Slavery under all its aspects, to intemperance in whatever form or degree, with its accessories, to War, save in the defence of Country and Liberty against actual invasion, and to every form of Gambling. Desiring to see Production extended and encouraged, while wild Speculation and useless Traffic are curtailed, it favors the policy of sustaining and diversifying Home Industry by a discriminating Tariff—a policy which tends to increase the price of Grain to the farmer while diminishing that of Bread to the artisan, by reducing the distance across which their respective products are exchanged, and, of course, reducing the cost of their transfer. Regarding Filibusterism in all its phases, and every form and device of National covetousness, with unqualified abhorrence, as the bane of Republics and in their triumph the grave of Equal Human Rights; we seek by every means to woo and win the attention of our countrymen from projects of aggrandizement abroad to enterprizes of development and beneficence at home, foremost among which we rank a Railroad through the heart of our territory to connect the waters of the Atlantic with those of the Pacific. Believing that the goods of this life are rightfully distributed, and that no one ready to work should ever famish in unwilling idleness, it lends an open ear to every suggestion of Socialism, movement which does not countervail the laws of eternal Morality nor war upon that natural right of every one to what soever he has fairly produced or honestly acquired, whose denial must sink mankind into the chaos and night of barbarism and universal squalor. With a profound consciousness that idlers, drunkards, libertines and profligates can never be other (in the mass) than needy and wretched, it bears aloft the great truth that Prevention is better than Punishment—that the child trained up in the way he should go, will rarely in after years desert that way for the thorny paths of Vice and Crime—that a true Education—Religious Moral and Industrial as well as Intellectual—is the most effective temporal antidote to the errors and woes of our race. Recognizing in the most degraded specimen of Humanity a divine spark which should be reverently cherished, not ruthlessly trodden out, we have charity for all forms of evil but those which seek personal advantage through the debasement of our fellow-beings. The champion of no class or caste, the devotee of no sect, we would fain be the interpreter to each other of general concord between Labor and Capital, and among those whom circumstances or misapprehension have thrown into unnatural antagonism. A cotemporary once observed that he never knew a hard, grasping, niggardly employer, who did not hate THE TRIBUNE, nor a generous, large-souled, kindly one, willing to live and let live, who did not like it. We ask no higher praise, no warmer attestation.

The circulation of THE TRIBUNE is at this time as follows: Daily 32,000 copies; Weekly, 176,800 copies; Semi-Weekly, 16,000 copies; California and European 6,000 copies: Total 230,800 copies. That of the Semi-Weekly and Weekly we believe to be exceeded by no other newspaper published in the world; that of the Daily falls behind that of some of our cotemporaries. Had our hostility to Human Slavery and the Liquor Traffic been more guarded and politic, our Daily issues would now be some thousands heavier and our Advertising far more lucrative; but of our patronage generally we have no reason, no wish to complain.

Of late, a concerted effort has been made to diminish our rural circulation through the influence of the Postmasters, some of whom embark in it eagerly, others under political constraint; while a large number, we are happy for the sake of Human Nature to state, refuse to be dragooned into it at all. Still, we have been made to feel the heavy hand of Power, and have doubtless lost thousands of subscribers in consequence. Pretexts to which no individual in his private capacity would have stooped have been relied on to justify the stoppage of our papers within reach of their subscribers and rightful owners, and their retention in the Post-office till their value was destroyed. Postmasters have been schooled by rival journals—several of them living on their self-proclaimed ability to serve as an antidote to THE TRIBUNE—as to their political duty to promote at our expense the dissemination of gazettes of adverse politics. We shall outlive this warfare, but we do not affect indifference to it. In the open field of discussion we fear nothing; but in the tens of thousands of rural neighborhoods where the Postmaster can induce many of his quiet neighbors to take the journal he recommends, we have already lost some patrons, and expect to lose more as our subscriptions for this year expire. We appeal, therefore, to the hearty, faithful, fearless advocates of Free Labor and Free Soil throughout the land to take care that this official warfare on our circulation be not prosecuted without counteraction. We employ no traveling agents, for we will not consent to have the public harassed with the solicitations of strangers in our behalf. We strike the name of each subscriber to our Weekly or Semi-Weekly from our books so soon as his term has expired, for we will not haunt our patrons with duns for arrears which they may say they never intended to incur, for papers which perhaps they never read; we rely for the renewal of our club subscriptions solely on the volunteered efforts of those who, liking our paper, believe its influence salutary and worthy to be extended; and thus far our reliance has been justified, as we trust it may continue to be.

THE TRIBUNE is printed on a large imperial sheet, 32½ by 44 inches, folded in quarto form, and mailed to subscribers at the following

TERMS:

DAILY TRIBUNE, per annum	$6 00
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.	
One Copy, one year	$3 00
Two Copies, one year	5 00
Five Copies, one year	11 25
Ten Copies, *to one address*	20 00
WEEKLY TRIBUNE.	
One Copy, one year	$2 00
Three Copies, one year	5 00
Five Copies, one year	8 00
Ten Copies, one year	12 00
Twenty Copies, *to one address*, and any larger number at the rate of $1 per annum	20 00
Twenty Copies, *to address of each subscriber*, and any larger number at the rate of $1 20, each	24 00

Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.

Subscriptions may commence at any time. Terms always cash in advance. All letters to be addressed to

HORACE GREELEY & Co.,
Tribune Buildings,
No. 154 Nassau street, New York.
New York, *Sept.* 1857.

PROVISION STORE.

E. K. SPENCER,

Offers Great Inducements

TO BUYERS OF

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS &c., at the store formerly occupied by D. W. SPENCER, on 3d Street, North side of Public Square.

GROCERIES.

A good assortment constantly on hand, from which I will enumerate a few of the leading articles, such as

Sugar,	Mustard,	Candy,
Coffee,	Cinnamon,	Nuts
Molasses,	Pepper, Sauce,	Crackers,
Syrups,	Catsup,	Soap,
Pepper,	Yeast,	Candles,
Spice,	Oils,	Shot,
Ginger,	Tobacco,	Lead,
Cloves,	Snuff,	G. Caps,
Carb. Soda,	Segars,	C. Tartar,

and many other things too numerous to mention, will be found in this department, which will be sold at a trifling advance from cost, for ready pay.

PROVISIONS

Constantly on hand, such as PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, FISH, SALT, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, BEANS, OATS, FLOUR, CORN MEAL, BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, DRIED APPLES, DRIED PLUMS, and many other articles in the line of Provisions not necessary to mention. Also,

WOODEN WARE,

such as Brooms, Wash-Tubs and Boards, Mops, Diaper Boxes, &c., which will be sold low for cash or ready pay. Oats, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, and in fact almost everything a farmer raises, will be taken in exchange for Goods, at their cash value. I invite the attention of Villagers, Farmers and Lumbermen who desire to make purchases in the above articles, and solicit them to call before purchasing elsewhere. E. K. SPENCER.

Coudersport, June 3, 1857.—10:2.

BLEACHED MUSLINS and a few other articles in the line of Staple Dry Goods low for cash at E. K. SPENCER'S,
10:2 D. W. S. Agt.

Of all disease; the great, first cause, Springs from neglect or Nature's laws.

SUFFER NOT!

When a CURE is guaranteed

IN ALL STAGES OF

SECRET DISEASES,

Self-Abuse, Nervous Debility, Stictures, Gleets, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Mercurial Rheumatism, Scrofula, Pains in the Bones and Ankles, Diseases of the Lungs, Throat, Nose and Eyes, Ulcers upon the Body or Limbs, Cancers, Dropsy, Epileptic Fits, St. Vito's Dance, and all diseases arising from a derangement of the Sexual Organs,

SUCH as Nervous Trembling, Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, General Weakness, Dimness of Vision with peculiar spots appearing before the eyes, Loss of Sight, Wakefulness, Dyspepsia, Liver Disease, Eruptions upon the face, Pain in the back and head, Female irregularities and all improper discharges from both sexes. It matters not from what cause the disease originated, however long standing or obstinate the case, *recovery is certain*, and in a shorter time than a permanent cure can be effected by any *other* treatment, even after the disease has baffled the skill of eminent physicians and resisted all their means of cure. The medicines are pleasant without odor, causing no sickness and free from mercury or balsam. During twenty years of practice, I have rescued from the jaws of Death many thousands, who, in the last stages of the above mentioned diseases had been given up to die by their physicians, which warrants me in promising to the afflicted, who may place themselves under my care, a perfect and most speedy cure. Secret Diseases are the greatest enemies to health, as they are the first cause of Consumption, Scrofula, and many other diseases, and should be a terror to the human family. As a permanent cure is scarcely ever effected, a majority of the cases falling into the hands of incompetent persons, who not only fail to cure the diseases but ruin the constitution, filling the system with mercury, which, with the disease, hastens the sufferer into a rapid Consumption.

But should the disease and the treatment not cause death speedily and the victim marries, the disease is entailed upon the children, who are born with feeble constitutions, and the current of life corrupted by a virus which betrays itself in Scrofula, Tetter, Ulcers, Eruptions or other affections of the Skin, Eyes, Throat and Lungs, entailing upon them a brief existence of suffering and consigning them to an early grave.

SELF ABUSE is another formidable enemy to health, for nothing else in the dread catalogue of human diseases causes so destructive a drain upon the system, drawing its thousands of victims through a few years of suffering down to an untimely grave. It destroys the Nervous system, rapidly wastes away the energies of life, causes mental derangement, prevents the proper development of the system, disqualifies for marriage, society, business and all earthly happiness, and leaves the sufferer wrecked in body and mind, predisposed to consumption and a train of evils more to be dreaded than death itself. With the fullest confidence I assure the unfortunate victims of Self-Abuse that a permanent and speedy cure can be effected, and with the abandonment of ruinous practices my patients can be restored to robust, vigorous health.

The afflicted are cautioned against the use of Patent Medicines, for there are so many ingenious snares in the columns of the public prints to catch and rob the unwary sufferers that millions have their constitutions ruined by the vile compounds of quack doctors, or the equally poisonous nostrums vended as Patent Medicines. I have carefully analyzed many of the so called Patent Medicines and find that nearly all of them contain Corrosive Sublimate, which is one of the strongest preparations of mercury and a deadly poison, which instead of curing the disease disables the system for life.

Three-fourths of the patent nostrums now in use are put up by unprincipled and ignorant persons, who do not understand even the alphabet of the *materia medica*, and are equally as destitute of any knowledge of the human system, having one object only in view, and that to make money regardless of consequences.

Irregularities and all diseases of males and females treated on principles established by twenty years of practice, and sanctioned by thousands of the most remarkable cures. Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canadas, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter.—Business correspondence strictly confidential. Address,

J. SUMMERVILLE, M.D.,
Office No. 1131 Filbert St.,
(Old No. 109,)
10:6—1y. BELOW TWELFTH,
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In our selections the wants of all have been remembered. The Gentlemen can find in our stock of Ready Made Clothing an elegant Fashionable suit, or a substantial Business suit, and we have Hats & Caps and Boots & Shoes to match.

The Ladies can find Fashionable Bonnets beautifully trimmed, or bonnets and trimming; a good assortment of Dress Goods, and trimmings; Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery and Gaiters.—And, last but not least, corded and skeleton Skirts; also, Rattans, Skirt-Whalebone and Brass Skirt-Hoops; beautiful Jet Necklaces and Bracelets, Corals, Fans, and too many other things to enumerate,—all of which we are selling low for Cash, Lumber, or any kind of Produce. FLOUR, MEAL, FISH &c., constantly on hand.

W. B. & J. H. GRAVES.

Sharon Center, Potter Co., Pa., June 5, 1857.—10:2—tf.

ORANGES AND LEMONS just received by
10:2 W. B. & J. H. GRAVES.

D. W. SPENCER is Agent for many of the most popular Medicines now in use, a few of which he will mention:

J. R. STAFFORD & CO.'S OLIVE TAR.
DR. D. JAYNE & SON'S FAMILY MEDICINES,
J. C. AYER CO.'S CHERRY PECTORAL AND PILLS.
SEVERAL KINDS OF CHERRY SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.

☞ J. R. Stafford & Co.'s Olive Tar is applied and inhaled by wearing an INHALER around the neck and on the breast. His OLIVE OINTMENT is applied where the skin is broken, and is a popular remedy where known. Good for the Whooping Cough. 10:2.

MILLPORT HEAD QUARTERS.

THE subscribers take this method of informing their friends that they are in receipt of, and are now opening, a choice and desirable stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

to which they invite the attention of all who desire to make purchases. Our stock is large, has been selected with great care, and is particularly adapted to the wants of this section of our country. Our stock of Dry Goods consists of

DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS,
EMBROIDERIES, PARASOLS
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES
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MESTICS,
SHIRTINGS,
LINENS, PRINTS,
HOSIERY, SHAWLS,

and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention. We have also a complete assortment of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY;

all of which will be sold uncommonly cheap for ready pay, and for approved credit on as reasonable terms as any other establishment.

MANN & NICHOLS.

Millport, Aug. 11, 1856.—9:13 1y.

H. W. KING & SON,
PATENT
CHAIR MANUFACTURERS,
438 Broome Street,
One Door East of Broadway, [Late 468 Broadway,] NEW-YORK.
[*Established A. D.* 1833.]

INVITE an examination of their great variety and superior assortment of CHAIRS, manufactured at their own establishment, and under their immediate observation and direction, including

PIVOT REVOLVING CHAIRS,
SELF-ACTING EXTENSION RECUMBENT CHAIRS,
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Embracing the most complete assortment, and choicest kinds for *Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Chambers, Gardens, Libraries, Counting Houses, Offices, Public Institutions, Dentists', Barbers', &c.*, together with every desirable sort adapted to the comfort, convenience and luxury of the *Sick*, the *Aged*, the *Infirm*, the *Lame* and *Lazy*.

In point of ingenuity of design, elegance of finish, quality and richness of material, faithfulness of execution, durability and cheapness, these chairs are unsurpassed. For them, H. W. KING & SON, were awarded the first and only Prize Medal, and the faculty recommend them as far preferable to beds or couches for patients afflicted with *Spinal Asthmatic* or *Bronchial* affections.

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An Arm Chair, Reclining Chair, Couch and Bedstead, FORMS DIVISION is susceptible of twelve different positions or changes, to meet the varied requirements for comfort, convenience, luxury and economy, in space as well as price. Whether in sickness or health, this celebrated CHAIR, "AS YOU LIKE IT," excels in many respects, any chair perhaps ever manufactured in this or any other country.

The price varies from *Fifteen* to *Thirty* Dollars, according to finish.

To Public Institutions, as well as to individuals, this CHAIR is a very desirable article, and will be supplied in any number on the most liberal terms. Apply to or address

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438 Broome st., One door east of Broadway, New York, (*Late* 468 *Broadway.*) 9:4—1y.

NEW GOODS.—A Fine Assortment just received at OLMSTED'S.

GREAT REVOLUTION IN MEDICAL SCIENCE.

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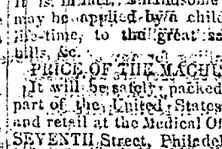

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is exciting the absorbing attention of the Medical Profession and a large portion of the intelligent laymen of the land. It is now clearly demonstrated that the lancet, mercury, and all other internal "drug medication" may be laid aside with perfect safety to the patient and abiding benefit to posterity. Where these machines have been introduced, they excite the highest wonder and praise. The apparatus is adapted to prevent, relieve and cure every disease incident to humanity,—more particularly all those painful and formidable diseases which have for centuries baffled the profoundest learning and skill of physicians.

From whatever cause there may be an excess or deficiency of the nervous fluid—producing an excess or deficiency of the acids and alkaline secretions—the magnetic principles of the system are deranged, and can only be safely restored to their normal condition by an application of magneto-electricity, by means of DR. DICKINSON'S MAGNETO ELECTRIC MACHINE. This apparatus will positively prevent, and speedily relieve and cure Consumption, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Palsies, Neuralgia, Spinal Diseases, and all other painful maladies, however hopeless and of long standing. They are eminently useful in all sexual and urinary disorders, particularly where the Constitution has been broken down and ruined by unnatural solitary habits to which too many of the young of both sexes are so lamentably prone.

DR. DICKINSON'S MAGNETO ELECTRIC MACHINE is without the dangerous complications of batteries and acids—which fact alone renders its superior to all others on the score of neatness, cleanliness, safety and utility!—It is, in fact, a handsome parlor ornament; may be applied by a child; and will last a life-time, to the great saving of Doctor's bills, &c.

PRICE OF THE MACHINE $10.

It will be safely packed and sent to any part of the United States. Sold wholesale and retail at the Medical Office, No. 38 NORTH SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Address,

A. C. DICKINSON, M.D.
10:1—1y.

NO CHARGE FOR SHOWING THE NEW Goods just received at OLMSTED'S.

A NEW 2 HORSE LUMBER WAGON for sale by JONES, MANN & JONES.
Coudersport, June 17, 1857.—tf.

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Circulation 100,000.

THIS ELEGANT AND FASCINATING LITERARY AND FAMILY MONTHLY MAGAZINE closes its first volume in June next. During the few brief months of its existence it has attained a popularity unequalled in the annals of the Press.

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COSDEN & COMPANY,
Publishers, No. 23 North Seventh Street, (up stairs,) Philadelphia. 10:1—1y

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9:13 JONES, MANN & JONES.

JONES, MANN & JONES, pay the highest market price for all kinds of Produce.

AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

FAMILY PHYSIC.

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical *pill*, but not easy to make the best of all *pills*—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These *pills* produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from the use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds with soreness of the body, Fevers and impurity of the blood; in short, in any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of season. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, rarefy the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organization. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of everybody; and it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine. Being sugar-coated they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions see wrapper on the box.

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