Political.

THE *Miners' Journal* strongly recommends Hon. James H. Campbell, of that district, for Speaker of the next Congress.

From Kansas

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., July 2, 1859.—The Constitutional Convention assembles at Wyandotte on Tuesday next. The Republicans claim a majority of twelve, but as the certificates will not be issued until the day of the Convention, its absolute political character cannot be stated.

It is understood that in any event a Constitution will be framed prohibiting Slavery, and that an effort will be made to engraft a provision excluding negroes from the State; also, one prohibiting the incorporation of banks of issue; and that action will be taken in reference to the claims of the sufferers during the past troubles in the Territory.

The proposition to annex Southern Nebraska to the State is to be considered, and delegates from Nebraska will be present. The project is thus far favorably recieved.

JUDGE MCLEAN ON PROTECTION TO SLAVE PROPERTY.—The following passage from a letter by Judge McLean, until he shall announce a change of opinion, sets at rest the report that he has favored Congressional legislation to property in the territories:

"COLUMBUS, 28th July, 1848.—Resting upon the principles of the Constitution, as they have been judicially settled, the free states, by moderation, vigilance and firmness, may prevent the extension of slavery to the free territory lately annexed. Without the sanction of law slavery can no more exist in a territory than a man can breathe without air. Slaves are not property where they are not made so by the municipal law. The legislature of a territory can exercise no power which is not conferred on it by act of Congress. With the highest respect, I am, gratefully, your ob't servant, JOHN McLEAN."

From Forney's Press.

Doctor Bailey.

We find the *National Era* of this week, as usual, among our exchanges. The paper went to press the day before the *Persia* brought the intelligence of its editor's death, on board the *Arago* on his way to England. Accompanied by his eldest son, he went abroad to recover the lost blessing of health. Those affections of family and friends, whose nature it is to hope against hope, induced him to undertake the voyage, and this is the end! He will return to them no more! The shadow of this sorrow has fallen heavily upon a multitude of time-tried friends, and the light of life has gone out in the homestead of a bereaved family.

We were never personally acquainted with the deceased; politically we have ever been an opponent. We believe that we have never held an opinion or advocated a single public measure in common with him; but we have never undervalued his qualities, worth or work. He established an anti-slavery paper in Washington more than twelve years ago, when the discussion of the question was practically prohibited in the District—when ADAMS and GIDDINGS were the only representatives of his party in the House of Representives, and when HALE had not yet entered upon his solitary career in the Senate. He lived to see the third of that Senate, and a majority of that House, maintaining in their places the doctrines and policy which he advocated. Impartial history will record this as a triumph, and impartial justice will acknowledge his share of the achievement as honorably won.

We hazard n thing with either friends or foes in saying that the *Era* has for twelve years been the best conducted weekly paper of this or any other country. The talent employed in its literary department has always been of the best grade; at least half a dozen of volumes have been republished from its columns, and some of them hold a high rank in the literature of the times; the political news and Congressional reports which specially concerned the party for which it was published have always been such as were entitled to a permanent record. The miscellaneous and general departments of the paper always bore the marks of careful supervision, and were well and scrupulously kept up to the tone of the highest style of journalism. In a word, all outside of the editorial columns was uniformly well done, affording such a paper as gets itself read through by its subscribers, and well repays the time devoted to its perusal.

Of the Doctor's own articles, it would be saying little to call them well thought out and effectively presented; it is saying a great deal more, yet not too much, that they were *always* so. His *leaders* were really entitled to the name. They compelled attention, and always opened their subject so that dissentients felt they had its most authoritative array before them, and, if we may judge by their acceptance in their own party, friends and partisans held them in the highest estimation. He was ever candid, cautious, earnest, fully-convinced, and even as moderate as his courage and concomitants could allow. We do not recollect to have seen or heard him charged with recklessness in statement, or disingenuousness in discussion; he was, doubtless, too well persuaded of the right and truth of his position, and he was certainly too well furnished with the ability and with the judgment required for its direction, to fall into the common vices of partisan editorship. The example of his conduct in the office of journalist and advocate could not fail to command the respect of those who held him to be in the wrong and resisted his opinions. No paper could be more courteous, considerate, respectful, and just to opponents, so determined and even embittered as his were. An Abolitionists had much to bear and forbear in his day. The evidence of his courage and prudence, of his skill and force, abounds in the history of the long struggle which he maintained, and the large success which has crowned it. His wisdom was especially shown in the fact that he never so far made his paper the organ of his party as to enslave it to party leaders. He kept himself well free of influence; he avoided patronage; and *his* public supported him bravely and persistently, through all changes of times and movements, without asking in return the sacrifice of his editorial freedom. The man who works out such a plan of public life, with such success, must be in character, as in aim, far above mediocrity. His friends, personal and political, we doubt not, will have much more and worthier things to say of him; but this much is due to him from a persistent opponent, and we would not willingly withhold our word of sorrow for his early death, and of sympathy with those who must henceforth feel it as an irreparable loss.

We are aware that Mrs. BAILEY has been long accustomed to the management of the concerns and the conduct of the paper in all its departments, except the strictly editorial. If that place could be as ably filled as it has been heretofore, the *Era* might still, in her hands, hold the position in the party and with the public which it has so well earned and maintained. May the change which has fallen upon her and her little ones spend its force without touching their future well-being—with no loss but that which is inseparable from widowhood and orphanage.

The Potter Journal.

COUDERSPORT, PA.,
Thursday Morning, July 7, 1859.

T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Republican State Ticket, 1859.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York,

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
WILLIAM H. KEIM, of Berks.

☞ John J. Pearce, formerly Member of Congress from this District, has been appointed Presiding Elder of the Owego District in the Wyoming Conference of the M. E. Church.

☞ We learn from the Philadelphia *Bulletin* of Saturday, that the Hon. James Burnside, President Judge of the Centre, Clearfield and Clinton (25th) District, was thrown from his buggy at Bellefonte, on Friday evening, and instantly killed. He was about 45 years old, and was elected in 1853. His widow is a daughter of Hon. Simon Cameron, and is left with several small children.

☞ Cassius M. Clay's recent letter to the Anti-Fugitive-Slave-Law Convention, at Cleveland treats of the dissolution of the Union as follows:

"When the slaveholders say, if you elect a Republican President, we will dissolve the Union, I don't want any one to put off the evil day which would follow such event by saying, "Let it slide!" but some one who would stand by the tomb of Andrew Jackson, and become infused to such extent with the spirit of that old patriot and hero, that he would be ready to cry out in the fullness of inspiration, 'By the Eternal, the Union shall be preserved!' I would have no man to be precipitate, handy no hard words, be by no means 'fussy,' but standing upon the great rocks of State Sovereignty and National Supremacy, I would defy the canting traitors to Liberty, Law, Civilization, and Humanity! That's what I mean by asking you, 'are you ready to fight?' If you have got your sentiments up to the manly pitch, I am with you all through to the end! But if not, I'll have none of your Conventions, no more farcical campaigns, no more humbug, no more Fourth of July orations, no more Declarations of Independence, no more platitudes, no more rights of man, no more glittering generalities, no more liberty, equality, and fraternity."

The Fourth, in Coudersport,

Was gala and somewhat patriotic—that is, a pic nic came off, in the midst of gunpowder demonstrations of the most enthusiastic character, commencing at 12 o'clock Sunday night and ending at 10 o'clock Monday night. The pic nic, which came off on in the Court House was the "get up" of the ladies, the first movement toward which was made on Saturday morning, and was a much more pleasant and praiseworthy affair than was anticipated in view of the circumstances. About 250 persons partook of the feast, which was both substantial and rich in provision. The ladies deserve great credit for their efforts and success on this occasion.

After all were done eating, A. G. Olmsted Esq., Chairman, announced Volunteer Toasts as in order, and Col. Young, of the Tioga *Agitator*, gave "the day we celebrate," which was responded to by the Band—(our own this year)—with "Hail Columbia." [Here we would take occasion to say that we have the best organized Brass Bands in this section, and who have not been in operation more than nine or ten months, but play with great precision and melody a dozen or more of excellent tunes. They deserve a great deal of praise for their proficiency and energy in learning.]

Rev. J. Hendrick then read the Declaration of Independence, in his usually happy style, and was followed by the Band with "Yankee Doodle." Rev. M. H. Rice then made some appropriate and happy remarks in honor of the day, and after he had finished, offered as a toast "Potter County," which was responded to by the Band with the "Coudersport Waltz." L. F. Maynard then offered two toasts, which we do not remember, and was called upon for a speech, and made some appropriate remarks, after which the proceedings closed and the people went their respective ways.

In the evening there was "a tripping of the light fantastic toe" by our young folk, which lasted till midnight—and thus ended "our Fourth" for 1859.

The "Fourth of July" announced in our paper two weeks since, went by default, for want of sufficient public spirit to carry it through. We could just as well have listened to a speech from Hon. David Wilmot as not, and a letter written by him on the 30th ult., stated that he would be here; but the Committee of Arrangements had written to him not to come, and their letter would reach him about the 1st inst., and changed his intention. It would have afforded him great pleasure to have come, no doubt, and our citizens would have enjoyed his presence very much. As near as we can get at the matter, the cause of the low degree of patriotism here, was the fear that Mr. Wilmot *might, possibly*, allude to politics—he *might* say that Slavery was inconsistant with the professions of our nation—he *might* say that Intemperance was a sin, that crime was on the increase in consequence of it. Indeed, he *might not* confine himself to the stereotyped "spread-eagle" oratory, which only the sensitive nerves of milk-and-water men can bear. These men do not *profess* hunkerism either. In our opinion, the anniversary of American Independence could not be more appropriately celebrated than by an eloquent exposition and denunciation of the tendency to tyrannize over and controvert the rights then established, as evinced every year with more intensity by our unnatural rulers. We trust that the "weak-kneed" fears of our conservative friends may be overcome before there is occasion for another exhibition of them.

We regret the failure to procure a speech from Mr. Wilmot, too, for the reason that a large number of persons came here from distant sections of the county for the purpose of hearing him, and hundreds more would have come if there had been any measures taken to get him here, even at the late day at which the first effort was made.

For the Potter Journal.

Mr. Editor.—I desire to make a correct statement in regard to the accident that happened on Saturday, June 18th, which resulted in the death of my son, Wilson Hammond Gustin. In the first place he was fishing with two other boys in the Mill-pond, standing on a tree that had fell in the water near the head of the pond. I had been sawing all the forenoon; the water had drawn down about eighteen inches. About noon I started for dinner; I told him to come to dinner; he said "well," and started. I stood until I saw him safe off the tree that he and one of the other boys was on, then I went on home, supposing that he was coming right along. I live about half-a-mile from the mill. I had not been home more than one minute before a neighbor's boy came to my door and said that Wilson had sunk in the mill-pond. I ran all the way down to the mill; could not have been over five minutes going; Almond Chesebro got there before I did. When he went thro' the mill he hoisted the gate; he then went in to get him out, but the water was deeper than he dare go in, he not being a swimmer. As soon as I got there I went in and got him out. He was standing up when I first saw him, the water was about twelve or fifteen inches over his head, his feet were not stuck in the mud, but his feet touched ground. It could not have been over fifteen or twenty minutes from the time he fell in until he was got out. He went out on a two inch plank, about 12 inches wide and 16 feet long. He stood upon the middle of the plank and shoved himself along with a fish pole.

GILES GUSTIN.

News Items.

LETTER FROM MR. SUMNER.—Hon. Chas. Sumner writes from Paris to a friend at home as follows:—"At last, I feel happy in health, which, if not entirely assured, yet is such as to allow me to walk naturally, unconsciously, and without pain, unless when I strike into my old gait, which, you may remember, was always the fastest of the fast. I hope I have not lost this so that I cannot get it back again. One must have been for three years an invalid to know the happiness in my new found strength."

ACCIDENT AT NIAGARA.—Last week a man fell off the bank of Niagara River, on the American side, a short distance above Suspension Bridge. He was a stranger, and was reading a letter when the accident occurred. After falling nearly one hundred feet he lodged at a place inaccessible by any path. A rope was obtained, and a man lowered to the spot where the injured man was. He had suffered great injury and was insensible.—After some little time spent in making preparations, he was drawn up and taken to a hotel to be properly attended to. He was alive at last accounts, but his recovery was hardly expected by the physicians in attendance.

TOBACCO VERSUS BOOKS.—One of our district school teachers says that after school had been open for nearly two weeks this spring, she called upon one of the parents of the children and told him that his four children then attending school had not a single book between them, and if they were going to derive any advantage from the summer school it was necessary for them to have books. The father mourned over his poverty, over the destructiveness of the rising generation, and concluded by saying, that he could hardly get money enough to buy his tobacco, that if the children couldn't learn without books, they need not go to school and he took them out, quite indignant that the teacher should presume to ask him for such a thing.—*Warren Mail.*

THE feat of walking across Niagara Falls on a tight rope was successfully accomplished by Mons. Blondin, a Frenchman, on the 30th ult. He balanced himself on the middle of the rope on one foot, laid down on his back, and drew a bottle of wine up from the steamer "Maid of the Mist," with a rope, drank the wine and threw the bottle in the river. The feat was a great era in the thronging wonders of the day.

Another great feat was performed on the 1st and 2d inst., being the balloon voyage of Professor John Wise, accompanied and assisted by Messrs. LaMountain, and Gager, and Mr. Hyde, local editor of the St. Louis *Republican*, who sailed in the air ship "Atlantic" from St. Louis at 7:20 on Friday evening, and were terrifically landed during a heavy tornado, about noon Saturday in the tops of some trees on the farm of Mr. T. O. Whitney, near Henderson, Jefferson Co., N. Y.—having a few moments before touched the water of Lake Ontario. None of the voyagers were severely injured, though all expected to be killed when they became conscious of the inevitable disaster in which their voyage must end. The balloon is to be rebuilt for another trial, and if successful a voyage across the ocean will be attempted by Messrs. Wise and LaMountain.

"We have no confidence in a man who broke his Presidential oath, who is without principle, other than success, and without faith, except in his own destiny."

So says the *Patriot and Union*, speaking of the Emperor Napoleon. If our cotemporary would turn his powerful battery in the direction of Washington instead of Paris he might do terrible execution—for what is the difference between breaking a "Presidential oath" and breaking "*Presidential*" *pledges*. With a man of honor a *pledge* is as sacred as an *oath*—and it seems to us that having "*no confidence*" in the man who "broke his Presidential oath" and *full "confidence"* in the man who violated his "Presidential" pledges, is very much like "straining at a *gate*, and swallowing a *sawmill*."—*Pa. State Sentinel.*

PRICE CURRENT,

Corrected every Wednesday, by P. A. STEBBINS, wholesale and retail Dealer in Groceries and Provisions. Main Street, COUDERSPORT, PA.

Apples, green, ₩ bush.,	$ 75	to 1 00
do dried, "	2 50	3 25
Beans, "	1 25	2 00
Beeswax, ₩ lb.,	20	25
Beef, "	6	7
Beef Hides, "	5½	6
Berries, dried, ₩ quart	10	18
Buckwheat, ₩ bush.,	1 00	1 50
Butter, ₩ lb.,	15	16
Cheese, "	8	12½
Corn, ₩ bush.,	1 00	1 12½
Corn Meal, per cwt.,	2 50	3 00
Eggs, ₩ doz.,	10	12
Flour, extra, ₩ bbl.,	8 50	9 00
do double extra, "	9 00	9 50
Hams, ₩ lb.,	12	14
Hay, ₩ ton,	10 00	11 00
Honey, ₩ lb.,	10	12½
Lard, "	12	16
Maple Sugar, per lb.,	8	10
Oats, ₩ bush.,	37½	50
Onions, "	1 00	1 12½
Pork, ₩ bbl.,	21 50	24 00
do ₩ lb.,	10	12½
do in whole hog, ₩ lb.,	6	7½
Potatoes, ₩ bush.,	75	1 00
Peaches, dried, ₩ lb.,		25
Poultry, ₩ lb.,	5	6
Rye, ₩ bush.,	1 00	1 12½
Salt, ₩ bbl.,		3 50
do ₩ sack,		25
Trout, ₩ ½-bbl.,	6 00	6 50
Wheat, ₩ bush.,	1 50	1 75
White Fish, per. ½-bbl.,	6 00	6 50
Wool, per. lb.,	28	35

FOR SHERIFF.

To the Electors of Potter County:

Fellow-citizens—Having long been a resident of your county, (being among the first), I offer myself as an independent candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the ensuing election. I do not offer myself through the solicitation of any person, but because I desire the office. I have not the means nor the disposition to hire any one to canvass the county for me, or to do so for myself, desiring rather to rest my claim with the unbiased feelings of the people. WM. CROSBY.

Homer, June 28, 1859.—*

New Advertisements.

$25 REWARD!

ESCAPED from the County Jail of Potter county, Pa., on the night of July 5th, inst., JAMES GROSS, a young man, about six feet two inches in height, with black hair, eyes and whiskers; a kind of swaggering gait in walking; is of German descent, and his pronunciation of English is a little broken; wore, when he left, a gray coat and pantaloons, and black hat. *Twenty-Five Dollars Reward* will be given for his apprehension and delivery at the county jail. A. C. TAGGART, *Sheriff.*

Coudersport, Pa., July 6, 1859.

FARRIERY.

DR. W. HAWKINS, Veterinary Surgeon, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Coudersport and its vicinity, that he has located himself at the House of D. F. Glassmire, where he will be pleased to treat all cases incident to that noble animal, the Horse. Horses' tails put up in the latest and most approved principles. Castration skillfully performed.

Refers to S. M. Mills, D. F. Glassmire and N. J. Mills. [46-tf.]

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Coudersport, Pa., for the Quarter ending July 2d, 1859:

Ames, Elizabeth	Lowrey, David
Anson, Yates	Lyon, Julia A.
Baker, Hannah	Medbury, A. R.
Baker, Julius	Nelson, Ann
Beach, John N.	Nelson, Sam'l
Bell, John N. H.	Nestitz, John
Bell, Luman	Olney, Sarah J.—3.
Burdick, Amos	Parish, Elmina
Chase, Delila R.	Parks, Mary
Churchill, Persis	Pradt, John B.
Cobb, Chauncey	Redson, Polly M.
Corey, A.	Rinehuls, Cornelius
Cushing, Chloe E.	Roche, Owen—2
Deppin, G. B.	Schreiber, Gottleib
Dual, Hiram	Sherwood, Norman
Gorum, G. W.	Smith, Wm.
Groesbeck, Wm.	Starkweather, Henry
Hunt, Louisa	Thatcher, David
Johnson, C. W.	Tillotson, Aaron
Johnson, Reuben	Truemain, Lyman
Killigan, J. N.	Tyler, T. B.
Leonard, W.	Voorhees, O.
Lestner, Sophia	White, Adaline D.—
	Wilcox, George

☞ Persons inquiring for the above will please say they are advertised.

46 JOHN M. JUDD, P. M.

REMOVAL!

D. E. OLMSTED has removed one door North, into the store formerly occupied by Schoomaker & Jackson.

Thankful for past favors, I would solicit a continuance of the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, which I shall endeavor to merit by fair dealing and selling good articles

At Reasonable Prices.

My stock, consisting of the usual variety of

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY, &c.,

is now large, and my intention is to sell

CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE!

GREAT REDUCTION on Lawns, Challe de Laines, Mantillas, Parasols, Mitts and other Summer Goods. Prices reduced to CLOSE THEM OUT!

ISAIAH BLOOD'S well-known Scythes, of German-steel, Cast-steel and Silver-steel; also, Snaths, Forks, Rakes, and many other Farming Utensils, at the lowest prices, constantly on hand.

BOOTS & SHOES—the largest stock in the county. Especial care taken in selecting to get those which are good and durable.

THE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT is well stocked, and prices will be made satisfactory.

SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, a full assortment of Groceries, Brooms, Pails &c., at low prices.

HEALTHY BREAD.

James Pyle's Dietetic Saleratus.

Call and See

the Goods in my NEW QUARTERS. For **Ready Pay**, and on **Credit** to prompt-paying customers, I shall sell at low figures.

D. E. OLMSTED.

Coudersport, July 6, 1859.—46.

HUMPHREYS'

SPECIFIC
SPECIFIC
SPECIFIC
SPECIFIC
SPECIFIC

HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
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HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,

No. 562 BROADWAY,
No. 562 BROADWAY,
No. 562 BROADWAY,
No. 562 BROADWAY,
No. 562 BROADWAY,

THE GREAT FEATURE
THE GREAT FEATURE
THE GREAT FEATURE
THE GREAT FEATURE
THE GREAT FEATURE

Of this series of Domestic Remedies is that each particular medicine is a SPECIFIC for the particular disease or class of diseases whose name it bears, and may be relied upon for the cure of that particular affection. Hence, persons suffering from a chronic disease or long-standing ailment, in buying a case of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, obtain the particular one desired in their case, and thus themselves make a cure which otherwise would cost them many dollars, and no small amount of time and medical attendance, if, indeed it could be obtained at all.

Thus multitudes suffer from DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUS CONDITION, COSTIVENESS, BAD TASTE, COATED TONGUE and DEBILITY, which is perfectly controlled and cured by the

DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC.

There is scarcely a phase or form of this disease which is not promptly controlled and ultimately cured by the use of this Specific. Thousands who have suffered for years with this "Bilious Condition" having purchased a case of these Specifics, have obtained a perfect cure and immunity from their old complaint.

COUGHS, COLDS AND SORE THROATS,

which so frequently lead to

BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION,

are all in their early stage secured by the

COUGH PILLS.

Many cases of long standing Bronchitis and irritating Coughs have been perfectly cured by this specific. But more! many persons have a specific liability to colds and take them from the least exposure. This will be entirely relieved by the use of the COUGH PILLS, as scores can testify from experience. So

CATARRH

is one of our most common and most troublesome diseases, against which the Old School Medicines and even Homœopathic prescriptions, are of very little use. Yet hundreds of persons have been cured of not only recent and fresh, but even long standing and obstinate cases of CATARRH by the use of this specific.

One Aged lady in Syracuse was thus perfectly cured of a Catarrh, which had annoyed her all her life. A young lady at one of our first class boarding schools, who was so afflicted with this disease as to require more than forty handkerchiefs a week, was entirely cured in a single week by this Specific.

PILES,

bleeding and blind, is one of those common and obstinate forms of disease which are so difficult to cure on the ordinary methods, but which find an entire and fundamental cure in the Piles Specific. True, time is required; but the Specific is pleasant to take, requires neither diet nor restraint, and being followed up a perfect cure is the result. Hundreds of persons, in purchasing a case of Specifics, have obtained a cure for this most trying and obstinate form of disease, which has been worth to them ten times the cost of the entire set. Cases of over twenty years' standing have been cured with this simple Specific, and we believe all may be cured by perseverance.

The case contains the best

FEVER AND AGUE SPECIFIC

known. A remedy without any deleterious or poisonous substances, which not only cures the ague, and old, mismanaged agues, but may be relied upon as a preventative when persons are residing in a fever and ague district. It prevents or protects upon the same principle that vaccination prevents small-pox or belladonna prevents scarlet fever, by preoccupying the system with true Specific. Hundreds have been thus protected and cured.

The Ophthalmy Specific

has proved a most invaluable remedy for SORE EYES and EYELIDS, and for WEAK and BLURRED SIGHT. One lady in Indiana, who had been a sufferer from sore eyes for many years, and for two years was entirely blind, was cured perfectly by the Ophthalmy Specific alone.

HEADACHES,

to which so many are subject, finds a curative in the case. There is a specific which relieves at the time of the attack, and also one which corrects the condition of the system upon which it depends, and so destroys the predisposition to return.

The Specific for the various forms of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS

have proved invaluable. Old long standing LEUCORRHŒA, or WHITES, are attended with debility or exhaustion, and for which other forms of medicine are of little value, are fully controlled, and cured by the FEMALE PILLS, while the specific for irregularities control almost every form of scanty, painful or irregular menstruation.

DIARRHŒAS AND SUMMER COMPLAINTS

in adults or children are controlled like magic by the *Diarrhœa Pills*, while it may be averred without the possibility of successful contradiction, that the *Dysentery Pills* are the most perfect Specific for that disease known.

For the various forms of

FEVERS, SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES,

and other diseases of children, the *Fever Pills* may be safely and surely relied upon.

These Specifics are the prescriptions of Prof. HUMPAREYS, used for years in his extensive practice, and to the perfection of which he has devoted the resources of extensive knowledge, experience and study.

The public may rest assured that during the life-time of Dr. H. no one has been or shall be intrusted with the preparation of his Specifics, and he offers the guaranty of his professional life and reputation that they shall be just as he represents them.

They have now been before the public for five years, and have everywhere won golden opinions from the many thousands who have used them.

Simple, free from intricacy, technicality, or danger, they have become the ready recourse and aid of the parent, traveler, nurse, or invalid, and have become the family physician and medical adviser of thousands of families. Nowhere have they been tried without having been approved, and their highest appreciation is among those who have known them longest, and most intimately.

Every Family will find these Specifics all they have been recommended: *prompt, reliable, simple* and *efficient*; often a *friend in need* and a *friend indeed.*

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1. FEVER PILLS—For Fever, Congestion and Inflamation of all kinds.
No. 2. WORM PILLS—For Worm-Fever, Worm-Colic, and Wetting the Bed.
No. 3. BABY'S PILLS—For Colic, Crying, Teething and Wakefulness, and Nervousness of Adults.
No. 4. DIARRHŒA PILLS—For Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint.
No. 5. DYSENTERY PILLS—For Colic, Griping, Dysentery or Bloody Flux
No. 6. CHOLERA PILLS—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7. COUGH PILLS—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza and Sore Throat.
No. 8. TOOTHACHE PILLS—For Toothache, Faceache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9. HEADACHE PILLS—For Headache, Vertigo heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10. DYSPEPSIA PILLS—For Weak and Deranged Stomachs, Constipation and Liver Complaint.
No. 11. FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES—Scanty, Painful or suppressed periods.
No. 12. FEMALE PILLS—For Leucorrhœa, Profuse Menses and Bearing Down.
No. 13. CROUP PILLS—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14. SALT RHEUM PILLS—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15. RHEUMATIC PILLS—For Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, old mismanaged Agues.
P.—For Piles, Blind and Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids, Failing, Weak or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
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