For the Farmer.

The Way to Pitch Hay.

It may seem to some of our old farmers entirely too common place to pen an article on this subject; but my apology for it is, I write, for young farmers, and those who are inexperienced in this branch of haying.

There is a little science, after all, in pitching hay, not only with a horse fork but a hand fork; but most of the laborers of the present day seem to think that physical strength alone, is the great desideratum; and therefore, pitching hay is looked on as very laborious and fatiguing work. If a man has a little good skill and is not very strong, he can pitch on or pitch off a load of hay, with very little fatigue; but if he is deficient in skill, pitching hay will be very laborious and fatiguing work.

I will explain what is meant by skill and by a want of it, when pitching hay.

When grass is very long, and has been raked with a horse rake, the hay will sometimes hang together in long strings. Now, when a pitcher thrusts his fork into one of these long bunches of hay, to pitch it on the wagon, and it hangs from the top of the load to the ground, he pitches at a very great disadvantage, and is greatly fatigued, and performs but little work in proportion to the strength exerted. But he who aims understaudingly, to use his energies in such a manner as to make every ounce of force which he exerts accomplish all that is possible, will think before he heaves his forkful.

In pitching hay on a load, either from a winrow or from cocks, a man will pitch much easier and much faster to take about as much as he can lift right up, without an extra effort. Some men will thrust into a forkful as large as they can move and stick one end into the ground, and tug and lift and exhaust themselves enough to have pitched more than three times as much as they do really pitch.

Whenever I have had such unskillful pitchers, I ask them to watch my movements while I throw up a few hundred pounds. Now, thrust the fork into about as much as you can take right up, and lay it on the load, without exerting too much strength. In case there seems to be a double and twisted wad, to heavy for one forkful, instead of resting one end of the fork handle against or beneath one thigh, and attempting to lift your load when it is five or six feet from you, take hold of your handle close to the fork, and divide the bunch, and then you can toss them up with ease, and very quickly too.

It is a very disadvantageous way, to lift a forkful of hay by resting the end of the fork handle against one thigh and lifting all with one hand, unless the handle is very short. In order to pitch with ease, it is far better to rest the handle across one knee, until the forkful is torn loose from the rest of the hay, and then elevate it with one hand near the fork, and then raise it as high as may be necessary, while the handle is erect in the hands. Sometimes when we get hold of a forkful a little too heavy too lift right up, plant the end of the fork handle under one foot, and apply both hands to the handle, and set up the fork erect, and then no force will be misapplied in lifting a forkful on the load.

PITCHING HAY OFF THE LOAD.

What has been penned in the preceding paragraphs has more particular reference to pitching hay in the field from the winrow or cock. But far more skill is required when pitching off a load than is required in pitching on the wagon.

In order to be able to pitch off hay with ease it must have been properly loaded. It will, with some kinds of hay, make full one half difference in the time and strength required to pitch off a load, whether it has been loaded in a hap hazzard way. A skillful pitcher will try a forkful at different parts of the load, and if he is possessed of a little good skill, he will discover some places, where the hay will look as if a forkful would come up easily; and while he is lifting that he will be looking for another good place to get a forkful. But, if he is destitute of good skill in pitching, he will stand on the topmost forkful, and endeavor to pull it out from under his feet. Of course this will render the work very laborious, and the progress slow.

PITCHING HAY ON A LOAD OR STACK.

Most men know enough without telling them to elevate their forksful as high as they are to be pitched, before they allow them to touch a load or stack; still there are some pitchers, who will thrust almost every forkful right against the side of a load or stack, and then push it up to the top. No man can load well, nor make a good stack, when the sides are disturbed by pitching forkful after forkful against them, and then shoving them up the side. Every forkful should be laid clear on the top, especially when a stack is being made; and when a stack is being finished, none but very small forkfuls should be pitched, because it is very difficult to top off a stack with forkfuls that will extend entirely across the top.

PITCHING HAY WITH A HORSE FORK.

A little good skill is as necessary when pitching with a horse fork, in order to do it with ease and rapidity, as it is when pitching with a hand fork.

If a load is heaped up in the middle, thrust the fork into it a little one side of the highest place, and if the load is about level, or even on the surface, take a forkful at each end first, and then you will be able to get one of good size from the middle. But when the fork is thrust first into the middle of the load, it will sometimes lift and tear out more than can be elevated, and it will be necessary to release a portion of it; and then it will be difficult to get a forkful of good size. But, by standing a little one side of the middle of a load, and by handling the fork right and left, and then directly before you, the forkfuls will come up with far less force than when the fork is thrust in at random. A man who has but little skill will often make very laborious and slow work, when pitching with a horse fork, and will make very hard work for a horse also.

Absconding Bees.

The Bee Journal says that the only means of preventing the absconding of a swarm, besides the forming of artificial colonies, is to drum out the first and second swarms at the proper period. To prevent a natural swarm from decamping after being hived, place it in a cool room or dry cellar for twenty-four hours, supplying it plentifully with honey. The bees will commence building comb, and will remain contented when afterward brought out and placed on the stand.

Management of Corn.

The Rural New Yorker says that most farmers have come to the conclusion that both the corn and fodder are better when the stalks are cut up at the roots when the corn is sufficiently ripe than when the practice of "topping" is adopted. Many experiments tell strongly in favor of this conclusion.

Plough deep, while sluggards sleep, and you'll have corn to sell and keep.

The Fun of the Thing.

BULL RUN.

BY A FIRE ZOUAVE.

Oh, it's all very well for you fellers,
That don't know a fire from the sun,
To curl your moustaches, and tell us
Just how the thing oughter been done;
But when twenty wake up ninety thousand,
There's nothin' can follow but rout.
We didn't give in till we had to;
And what are yer coughin' about?

The crowd that was with them 'ere rebels,
Had ten to our every man;
But a fireman's a fireman, my covey,
And he'll put out a fire if he can:
So we ran the masheen at a gallop,
As easy as open and shut;
And as fast as one feller went under,
Another kept takin' der butt.

You oughter seen Farnham, that mornin'!
In spite of the shot and the shell,
His orders kept ringin' around us,
As clear as the City Hall bell.
He said all he could to encourage
And lighten the hearts of the men;
Until he was bleeding and wounded,
And nary dried up on it then.

While two rifle regiments fought us,
And batteries tumbled us down,
Them cursed Black Horse fellers charged us,
Like all the Dead Rabbits in town.
And that's just the way with them rebels—
It's ten upon one, or no fair;
But we emptied a few of their saddles—
You may bet all your soap on that 'air!

"Double up!" says our Colonel, quite coolly,
When he saw them come riding like mad;
And we did double up in a hurry,
And let them have all that we had.
They came at us counting a hundred,
And scarcely two dozen came back;
So, you see, if they bluffed us on aces,
We made a big thing with the Jack.

We fought till red shirts were as plenty
As blackberries, strewing the grass;
And then we fell back for a breathing,
To let Sixty-nine's fellers pass.
Perhaps Sixty-nine didn't peg them,
And give them uncommon cheroots?
Well—I've just got to say, if they didn't,
You fellers can smell of my boots!

The Brooklyn Fourteenth was another,
And them Minnesota chaps, too;
But the odds were too heavy against us,
And but one thing was left us to do:
We had to make tracks for our quarters,
And finished it up pretty rough;
But if any chap says that they licked us,
I'd just like to polish him off!

Western Eloquence.

A gentleman at Chicago writes the following account of a speech recently made in that city by Jim Lane, one of our Senators in Congress. The writer says:

Lane is a sample brick of the Free-State men of the border. He made a speech one night about two weeks ago, when on his return to Kansas, to take command of the Union men there. It was a very telling address, carrying the vast audience by storm—when he unfurled a secession flag which he and his comrades had taken a few nights before, in Virginia. He trampled on it, saying, "Thus shall it be with these vile rags." Finally, wishing to close in a solemn and affecting manner, he attempted an address to the Deity, but he showed, by the way he came out, that he was somewhat unused to the common style of prayer. "Great God!" said he, "grant us success in this our righteous cause, and may we—may we—take all the starch out of these d——d Rebels! Amen."

An Incident.

Bones, who has the reputation of being a confirmed wag, met Jones, yesterday, on Delaware Street.

"My dear sir," said Bones, earnestly, "this news is very startling, and may change the whole current of the war."

"Indeed! what news?" replied Jones, in surprise.

"'What news?' why, haven't you heard of it? Two nations have recognized the Southern Confederacy."

"You don't say so! Can it be possible? *What two nations?*"

"*Stagnation and Damnation!*" responded Bones.

Jones promptly "confessed judgment," "stood the cobblers" at the adjoining saloon, and retired, with a feeling of inexpressible contempt for all low and disgusting jokes.—*Leavenworth Times.*

The Mariposa (Cal.) Gazette says that Mr. Doust, driver of the mail stage from Hornitas to Stockton, has about the best idea of coercion. A gentleman who occasionally sends considerable money over the line, asked him if he carried arms in the stage, as a defence in case of an attack by robbers? Doust solemnly said: "No, not now—did two or three months ago—have a shot-gun and pistol, but left them at home; for if I should shoot some robber or d—d thief, it would be *coercion* to some folks;" and he wanted to remain neutral!

During the campaign of 1814, a young Norman conscript was at support arms. "Why don't you fire?" said the Lieutenant, furiously. "Why should I fire on these men?" replied the green-horn; "they haven't done anything to me!" At that moment his comrade fell dead beside him. "Lieutenant," said the rustic, "I believe these chaps are firing bullets!" "Of course they are, booby, and they will kill you." With that, the conscript began to blaze away, and fought like a tiger till the close of the action.

If you want to be "bored" until you feel that there is no soul left in you, just listen to a street discussion on secession for an hour. We listened only a few minutes, the other day, and we felt very much as John Strange felt once in a Methodist love-feast, when a young man related—not his religious experience, but a sad story of disappointed love. When this verdant and sore-hearted lover had finished his tide, the venerable Presiding Elder rose and said: "Brethren and Sisters, *let us all puke!*"

Philosophy.

A soldier of the Garibaldi (N. Y.) Guard, talks thus:

"What difference do it make—we got to die sometimes, and what difference whether I die by bullet or die in bed? If I should not die in battle, and live many years more old, I should not want to die then any more as I do now."

In conversation with a military friend, Dr. Tyng lately repeated the statement made in his sermon—that the battle of Manassas had been lost because it was fought on Sunday.

"But," said Colonel ——, "it was won by the rebels. Wasn't it just as wrong for them as for us?"

"Hem," said Dr. Tyng, "I didn't think of that!"

Awful Depravity.

A beautiful and accomplished young lady, says the Syracuse Journal, passed a full hour in her father's garden, yesterday morning, on a flower bed with a rake. Salt won't save Syracuse, if such things are tolerated there.

Useful and Curious.

How to Cook a Beefsteak.

A correspondent of the Homestead gives the following directions:

When you are so lucky as to get a beefsteak, don't spoil it in the cooking. It should be cut nearly an inch in thickness, and divided—by the natural divisions where practicable—into pieces the size of your hand or thereabout. Cut away the most of the fat. If you happen to have such a thing as a "beefsteak-pounder" in the house, put it in the fire and burn it to coal—the wood they are usually made of furnishes capital coal for broiling; but any coals will do, if they are hot enough. The best gridiron is the double one of wire, which you can shut your meat into and turn without a fork to let the juice out, but any gridiron will do if it is clean. If you have much else to see to beside the steak, you had better have something else for breakfast, for it is a sin to put a beefsteak over the coals and leave it to warp and squirm, and dry up, until it is as tough and tasteless as the sole of an old shoe. But if you have a conscience void of offense with all men, and are able to concentrate your entire energies upon the business, put your steak over the fire. Now you must know that the outside of a broiled piece of meat must be crisp, and [turn it] the inside juicy, to make it most palatable and [turn it] nourishing. If you allow it to roast long with one side to the fire, [turn it] the juice and flavor rises to the surface and is lost. The great art [turn it] is to expose the meat at the start, for a moment, to such an intense heat that [turn it] the several fibres may be seared in such a manner as to seal up—so to speak—the moisture. [Turn it.] Steak can be cooked in this way until it will not look bloody when cut and [turn it] will satisfy, fully, those who like "rare" beef, without offending [turn it] such as prefer it "well done." Butter is worse than wasted—of course [turn it] you'll have it on the table for such as wish to disguise the taste of beef, as well as pepper and salt. [Turn it.] Your motto is, beef and fire. If your fire is a hot one, the steak is nearly done. It may not be considered impertinent to suggest [turn it] that, the potatoes being just done, too, the family may gather around the table so as to receive the steak upon their *hot* plates directly from the fire. There will be time for "grace" before eating, and you'll be thankful after, whether it is coustomary or not in your family to say so.

A Valuable Remedy.

Every family should keep a small quantity of chlorate of potash. We have never found anything equal to it for a simple ulcerated sore throat. Dissolve a small teaspoonful in a tumbler of water; and then occasionally take a teaspoonful of the solution so as to gargle the throat. It is nearly tasteless and not at all offensive to take, and hence is well adapted to children.

Nothing is better for chapped or cracked hands. Wash them in the weak solution and they will soon be well. It is also good for a rough, pimply, or chapped face. It may be had at any druggist's.

Common salt has been strongly recommended for the incipient stages of that dreadful disease, Diptherta; but we have no doubt this would be better.

We have no doubt that if some scheming medicine man should have a high sounding Greek oriential name, introduce some ingredients to conceal its nature and expend a hundred thousand in advertising, he might make as great a fortune out of it and possibly as honestly as some great patent medicine venders.—*Planter and Farmer.*

Canary Birds.

Having had much trouble in protecting canary birds from the attacks of the the insects that infest them and the cages, I learned the following simple method of destroying these pests, which will no doubt be a useful piece of information to many of your readers. By placing every night over the cage a white cloth, the insects gather upon it, and in the morning may be seen by carefully examining the cloth. They may thus soon be removed, and all that is necessary is to thoroughly clean and varnish the cage.

Weeds in Water.

The weeds in ornamental waters may be destroyed by throwing in, from time to time, large quantities of bay salt. This plan will prevent the water from growing putrid, and destroy the growth of the weeds. Advantage would result if we watered our streets with common salt dissolved in the water. The dust would be better laid, and remain much longer wet, (from three to four hours,) than where plain water is used. Moreover, sea-water, or a solution of common salt in water, absorbs radpidly carbonic acid gas.

Ginger Wine.

To twelve pounds of sugar, add eighteen quarts of water, four ounces of the best Jamaica ginger, bruised well. Slice the peel of four lemons, take all and boil it for three-quarters of an hour, taking off the scum as it rises. Put it into a tub when lukewarm, and add three-quarters of a spoonful of yeast, the juice of four lemons, and one pound of raisins, chopped. Put into the cask, let stand a fortnight, stirring every day, then add a quart of brandy and one ounce of isinglass. Stop it down, and it will be fit to bottle in six weeks.—*Rural New Yorker.*

To Prevent Flies From Teasing Horses.

Take two or three small handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which pour two or three quarts of soft cold water; let infuse one night, and pour the whole next morning into a kettle, and let it boil for fifteen minutes; when cold it will be fit for use. No more is required than to wet a sponge, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritated be smeared over with the liquor.

Stars on Flags and Coins.

In answer to the query, why the stars on the United States flag are five pointed, and those in the coins six pointed, the editor of the Historical Magazine answers, the designer of the coin followed English, and of the flag French custom. In English heraldic language, the star has six points; in the heraldry of Holland, France, and Germany, the star is five pointed.

Elderberry Wine.

To make this wine, take one quart of the juice of the ripe berries, and add two quarts of water, and 3½ lbs. of sugar. When the sugar is dissolved, strain and put in two tablespoonfuls of yeast to each gallon of the liquid, letting it stand about fifteen days in open vessels, after which drain off and bottle. Keep in a cool place.

Dutch Pancakes.

One egg; 1 large spoonful sugar; 1 cup of milk; 2 tablespoonfuls melted butter; 1 tablespoonful cream of tartar; ½ teaspoonful of soda; a little salt; add flour to make them as thick as pancakes. For half a dozen persons, take double the above quantities.

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White Cloud, April 5, 1860–1y.

1860. 1860.

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I have the honor to be, sir, with the highest respect, Your most obedient servant,

Approved. WINFIELD SCOTT.
C. M. CONRAD,
Secretary of War.

January 2, 1852.

R. JONES, Adjutant-General.

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IS now conceded to be the best Reaping Machine extant. It has been brought nearer to perfection than any other, is more simply constructed, and will do better work. The self-raker can be detached in a moment's time, thus adapting it to the reaping and mowing of fallen and tangled grain and grass. Testimonials as to the value and superiority of this Machine have come from all parts of the country, and a trial is all that is needed to give entire satisfaction. Its comparative cheapness is by no means an unimportant consideration.

Manufactured at Freeport, Illinois.

Price of Machines, at the shop, $135, cash.
" " " " 145 half cash.
" Self-Raking Attachment, 20, cash.
" " " 25, half cash

I am agent for the sale of these Machines. Northern Kansas. O. C. WHITNEY.

White Cloud, April 18, 1861–3m.

LUMBER!

Cheaper than Ever!

STEAM SAW MILL

In Full Blast!

THE undersigned, proprietors of the White Cloud Steam Saw Mill, take pleasure in announcing to the public, that their mill is in the very best order, and they have commenced operations for the season. They are prepared to do sawing of every kind and description, on the shortest notice. They will saw on the halves, or for money, very cheap. They will constantly keep on hand

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER!

which they will sell a little cheaper than can be had anywhere else, for Cash, or to good men on short time. They have also an excellent Lath Mill, and are prepared at all times to furnish LATHS in any quantity, at low rates.

Give us a call, and satisfy yourselves that we can do just what we say.

WM. MAUCK & SONS.

White Cloud, March 17, 1859–tf.

A Novelty in the Art World!

PHOTOGRAPHY UPON PORCELAIN.

Secured by Letters Patent in the United States, England, France, and Belgium.

THE AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHIC PORCELAIN COMPANY,

No. 781 Broadway, New York,

having secured their novel and ingenious invention by American and European patents, are fully prepared to execute all orders for

Miniature Likenesses of Persons on China,

presenting all the attractive and advantageous features of ordinary photograps, the brilliancy and finish of a water color drawing, and a hitherto unattained quality of durability, by being rendered as imperishable as the natural properties of the articles upon which they are transferred.

As the patented process of the Company enables the reproduction of Photographs, not only on plain surfaces, but upon such as are round or of any degree of irregularity—portraits can be reproduced with faultless accuracy, and delicacy of delineation, upon Porcelain wares of any description and dimension used as articles of luxury or of household utility, such as

Urns, Vases, Breakfast Cups, Toilet Articles, &c.;

thereby securing faithful portraits and furnishing a unique and exquisite style of ornamentation of articles in domestic use.

In order to furnish facilities for the gratification of the popular taste, and to meet the wants of those patrons of the Fine Arts desirous of having Portraits on Porcelain, the Company have imported from Europe a collection of superior porcelain goods, manufactured to their own order, which they sell at cost prices.

As the American Company are owners of the patent right, and consequently the only persons authorized to use the process, they have determined, in order

To afford People in every section of the Union

an opportunity to possess

Portraits on China,

to make the following proposition to

Residents in the Country, who are unable to visit personally the Atelier and Galleries in New York.

Persons sending a photograph, ambrotype, or daguerreotype to the office of the Company in New York, accompanied by

Five Dollars,

will receive in return by express, free of other charge,

A richly ornamented Breakfast Cup and Saucer, with the portrait transferred thereon.

By transmitting a daguerreotype and

Ten Dollars,

they will secure in like manner,

A handsome French Vase or Toilet Article,

with the portrait reproduced by the patented process. By sending a pair of daguerreotypes and

Fifteen Dollars,

they will receive in return

A pair of rich Sevres Vases,

with the portraits executed equal to miniature paintings; and, in like manner, portraits can be reproduced on porcelain wares or

Vases of every quality of Finish,

ranging in price from

Twenty to One Hundred Dollars the pair.

N. B.—Be particular in writing the address, town, county and State distinctly.

All letters to be addressed to

"MANAGER, AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHIC PORCELAIN Co.," 781 Broadway, New York

nov29-60 3m

500,000 lbs. Wool Wanted

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Two Extensive Woollen Factories,

IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

One New and Fitted Up with all the

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

WE are prepared to manufacture to order, and have for sale, the following goods:

Satinets, Heavy and Light,

JEANS, TWEEDS,

White, Colored, Striped and Plain

LINSEYS,

FLANNELS, FULLED LINSEYS,

Colored, White and Mixed, 1¼ yds Wide,

FULLED CLOTH,

Blankets of all Kinds and Qualities,

YARNS OF ALL SIZES AND COLORS.

Warranted all Goods of the Best Material.

We will exchange the above Goods for Wool or Cash.

FANCY DYEING TO ORDER.

We will Pay Cash for any amount of Wool

N. BUELL & SON. | BUELL & DIXON.

June 14, 60–6m.

SAMUEL LAPPIN,

Land and General Agent,

SENECA, NEMAHA CO., KANSAS,

WILL promptly attend to investing Money, paying Taxes, locating and selling Land Warrants, buying and selling Lands, and making Collections in Northern Kansas and Southern Nebraska. Office on Main Street.

REFERENCES:

V. D. MARKHAM, White Cloud, Kansas
E. A. POOLEY, Iowa Point, "
A. C. WILDER, Leavenworth, "
GILBERT & STRATTON, Kickapoo, "
PHILLIPS & DONES, " "
P. L. HOPKINS, " "
R. DUTTON, Hiawatha, "
LEMON & BOYD, St. Joseph, Mo.
OSIAS BAILEY, Bloomfield, Edgar Co., Ill.
R. J. GATLING, Indianapolis, Ind.

June 30, 59–1y.

FOR SALE!

THE subscriber offers for sale, on liberal terms, several choice tracts of timbered and prairie lands, located near White Cloud. The timbered tracts will be divided to suit purchasers.

V. D. MARKHAM

White Cloud sept. 29, 59–tf.

STARTLING, BUT TRUE!

WARNING TO EVERY SENSIBLE WOMAN.

WHY FEMALES SUFFER IN HEALTH.

No woman of delicacy is willing to disclose the peculiar ailments incident to her sex, even to a most intimate family physician.

This modesty and delicacy is implanted by nature, and neither should nor need be subjected to the rude shocks inevitable in making known to the other sex those ailments belonging exclusively to the female.

Except in extreme cases, her sensitiveness will secrete her health rather than her delicacy.

The consequences are serious, inevitable, and lifelong.

Those what at first could have been easily remedied, or perhaps better still, not incurred, becomes a complication of diseases, not only ruining the health of the mother, and embittering her days by sickness and suffering, but entailing broken constitutions upon her children, and embarrassing, if not distressing, the business and pecuniary prospects of the husband. Let every sensible woman

TAKE WARNING IN TIME,

(as thousands have done) by the bitter experience and sufferings of others, of the dreadful consequences she entails upon herself and those endeared to her, by her ignorance of the simplest and plainest rules of health as connected with the marriage state, the violation of which entails disease, suffering, and misery.

How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy prohibits seeking medical advice! How many suffer from *prolapsus uteri* (falling of the womb), or from *fluor albus* (weakness, debility, &c.). How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement! How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries! To the question, how are these to be prevented? what shall be done? the answer is simple.

Let every woman ascertain for herself, without violence to her delicacy, the nature and character of the ailment (to which she as a female is subject), the causes from which it may arise, and the proper remedies for its cure and future prevention.

This she can do by possessing a little volume (already possessed by thousands), *WHICH TELLS EVERY WOMAN WHAT IS THE MATTER, AND TELLS HER WHAT TO DO FOR IT*, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

This little volume is entitled

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S

PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION,

BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU,

PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF WOMEN.

One Hundredth Edition (500,000) 18ma., *pp.* 250.

[ON FINE PAPER, EXTRA BINDING, $1.00.]

A standard work of established reputation, found classed in the Catalogues of the great Trade Sales in New York, Philadelphia, and other cities, and sold by the principal booksellers in the United States. It was first published in 1847, since which time

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES

have been sold, of which there were upwards of

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND SENT BY MAIL

attesting the high estimation in which it is held as *THE ONLY RELIABLE*, popular medical

BOOK FOR EVERY FEMALE,

the author having devoted, and still devotes, his exclusive attention to the treatment of complaints peculiar to females, in respect to which he is yearly consulted by thousands, both in person and by letter.

Here every woman can discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character, causes of, and the proper remedies for her complaints.

The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, will find such instruction and advice, and also explain many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm, as all the peculiarities incident to her situation are described.

It is of course impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married or those contemplating marriage. The revelations in its pages have proved a blessing to thousands, as the innumerable letters received by the author (which he is permitted by the writers to publish) will attest.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, May 1, 1847

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau:

"My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of her great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement, every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. At this time (now about two months), I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal, I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Beauchamp provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. No pecuniary consideration can ever repay the obligations I am under to you, for having been the means of imparting to us the matters contained in "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion." But for this, one another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless."

In consequence of the universal popularity of the work, as evidenced by its extraordinary sale, various impositions have been attempted, as well on booksellers as on the public, by imitations of title page, spurious editions, and surreptitious infringements of copyright, and other devices and deceptions, it has been found necessary therefore

TO CAUTION THE PUBLIC

to buy no book unless the words "Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, 129 Liberty Street, N. Y." is on (and the entry in the Clerk's Office on the back of) the title page; and buy only of respectable and honorable dealers, or send by mail, and address to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau.

☞ Upon receipt of One Dollar "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is sent (*mailed free*) to any part of the United States, the Canadas, and British Provinces. All Letters must be post-paid, and addressed to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, *per* 1284, New-York City. Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty Street, New-York.

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