



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1871.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

To show the very age and body of the Times.

In the cotton-growing States the season thus far has been cold and rainy, and therefore unpropitious. Much of the cotton land on the Mississippi, Red and other rivers, on which the largest crops are produced, have been flooded nearly the whole season. A much smaller average has been planted, and the crop will, according to present indications, fall considerably short of that of 1870. Other accounts, however, differ from this.

Advices from Peru report another unsuccessful attempt at a revolution. The ringleaders laid a plot to seize the Peruvian iron-clads. They failed, and took refuge on a U. S. man-of-war. The President has made a formal demand on the commander for the delivery of the men to the Peruvian authorities. The losses by floods in Antioquia exceed a million of dollars.

A New York paper of yesterday afternoon is authority for the statement that Jay Cooke has made an offer on behalf of his own house and other subscription agents to take all the new Government loan not otherwise disposed of, on the first of June, or to place the amount at a hundred and thirty millions.

In Philadelphia to-day Christian Schaeffer died from the effects of a gun shot, wounded inflicted by Mr. Conrad in a quarrel last night, about the non-payment of rent. Conrad's wife brought out the gun with which the deed was accomplished.

The prize fight between Edwards and Collins, which was interrupted on Long Island on Monday by the police, was resumed yesterday in East New York. Eighty-five rounds were fought and the bruising match ended in a draw.

Advices from Columbia are to the 12th instant. A frightful epidemic raged at Santander. The Government was clearing the streets and buildings, and taking extraordinary sanitary precautions.

At Quincy Illinois, yesterday, a very heavy rain and hail storm occurred, the hailstones weighing from two to three ounces. Much damage was done to the crops, it being the severest storm known in that section for years.

The obligations of Baltimore to the murdered policeman Clark, who died in the discharge of his duty, were recognized by a vote in both Branches of the City Council last night, to present his family with a thousand dollars.

The Board of Fire Commissioners in Baltimore have applied to Mayor Banks for an investigation into the causes of the explosion of the steam fire engine Alpha, on Monday, and the Mayor has granted it.

General Louis Burger, died suddenly at Brooklyn yesterday.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

A portion of the farm of R. R. Howison, esq., adjoining Fredericksburg, containing 150 acres, together with the mill and its appurtenances, has been bought by Mr. Brent of Parkersburg, for \$6,000. A part of the "Chatham" estate, in Stafford, containing 140 acres, together with the mill property on the same, has been purchased by Capt. D. C. Ellis, for \$6,250.

The Winchester Times says: "Dr. Vance, the celebrated Indian and Electric Physician and Surgeon from the Edinburgh medical college, and Royal Hospital of Surgeons in London," folded his tent like an Arab, and silently stole away on the five o'clock train on Thursday, leaving behind him many souvereigns in the shape of unpaid bills.

We have been informed by a gentleman living near the Shenandoah river, that while a surveying party were defining the lines between Clarke and Jefferson counties, they discovered on the west side of the Blue Ridge some some seventy trees within a given radius that were blasted and shivered by lightning.

A dispatch from Richmond dated yesterday says: "An election for Councilmen took place to-day. The ballots are not counted, but it is supposed the Conservatives have carried fifteen out of the twenty-five members. Two colored men are supposed to be elected. Everything is quiet."

The owners of Mayo's bridge, on the James river at Richmond, have obtained an injunction restraining the city of Richmond from appropriating any of the public funds to a subscription to the stock of the James River Bridge Company, a competing enterprise.

The stage line between Harrisonburg and Staunton, now makes its trips in three and a half hours, which is the quickest time on record there in the history of staging before or since the war.

Mr. J. M. Jamey, in Shenandoah, had eight sheep killed by lightning last week. There were lying under a tree at the time, and strange to say the tree was not the least injured.

About one thousand pounds of Bass have been recently caught in Warren County. They are said to be very numerous between Weston's Mill Dam and the Railroad Bridge.

A quarry of beautiful variegated marble has been discovered near Woodstock. It is said to be of excellent quality, and is susceptible of fine polish.

The Shenandoah Herald says: "The wheat crop in this section is every promising. We have never known a better prospect at this season of the year."

A pig with seven perfect legs is the latest curiosity in Harrisonburg. That is a good stock to raise from, if all the extra ones are hind legs.

Very shortly the fare on the Winchester and Potomac Railroad will be reduced.

MARRIED.

May 23d, 1871, at the residence of Mr. Augustus Butts, by Rev. B. F. Benson, HENRY ALBERT GLOVER to MARTHA ELLEN BROADBECK, both of this city.

DIED.

On the 22d, instant, at Mount Ida, near Alexandria, in the seventy-second year of his age, JOHN J. LLOYD, formerly, for some years, a prominent member of the bar in the city of Baltimore.—[Baltimore papers please copy.]

On the 24th instant, of congestion of the lungs, Miss ANNA MATILDA SLADE, in the 25th year of her age, second daughter of William O. Slade, of Fairfax county, Va.

We, the undersigned bakers of the city of Alexandria, agree upon the following, viz:—On and after Monday the 29th of May, 1871, we will sell bread at 4 cts. per pound to retailers and 5 cts. per pound to private customers, no deduction as to quantity furnished to be made. We also agree to meet twice a month, namely: the first and third Monday of every month, to exchange our views and make such regulations and rules as are necessary to place our business on a proper standing in the community.

Wm. Metzger, T. C. Crum, P. Voelcker, James H. Simpson, James McClell, J. Wentzel, Wm. Richard, M. German.

The Homestead Law—Opinion of Judge Keith.

In the case of Brown vs Graves involving the constitutionality of the Homestead Exemption Law, argued before the Circuit Court of this city, on Tuesday Judge Keith delivered the following opinion:—

The sole question to be considered in this case is that arising upon the constitutionality of the Homestead Law, passed June 27, 1850. That the Law is in conformity with the State Constitution, at least so far as this case is concerned, is not questioned, but it is contended that the Constitution of the State is itself repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, the Supreme Law of the land, and is to that extent null and void. If this question were before me to be decided upon principle unembarrassed by authority, it would present but little difficulty to my mind, but inasmuch as similar provisions in the Constitutions and laws of other States have been the subject of judicial investigation with results not in accordance with my conclusions, I have deemed it due to myself to review and consider the reasons which other Courts have rendered and the authorities upon which they have relied. The first point made by the Counsel for the defendant is that under the Constitution of the State this Court has no power to declare a law unconstitutional because of its repugnance either to the Constitution of the State or of the United States; that that power is conferred by the Constitution of the State upon the Court of Appeals and that the concurrence of three of their number is necessary to its exercise by that Court. In reply to this point I have only to say that it is the excess of the jurisdiction conferred upon this Court questions arise, as in this case, involving the constitutionality of a law, I am bound to decide them in accordance with my views of the laws of the United States, and the State of Virginia; and the Constitution of the State could never have intended to confine its Courts to a one-sided view of a case and compel its Judges to decide in a manner contrary perhaps to their convictions.

The second point made by the counsel for the defendant was that the Congress of the U. S. accepted the Constitution of the State and that in consequence thereof the Constitution of the State has all the force and effect of an Act of Congress and that there is nothing in the Constitution of the U. S. which forbids Congress to pass a law impairing the obligation of contracts. Congress has the power not only to impair but to destroy the obligation of contracts, and it is in which that power is to be exercised is defined by the Constitution when it declares that Congress shall have power to establish Uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcy throughout the United States. If therefore Congress had intended by the Act admitting Virginia into the Union to give to her Constitution all the effect of one of its own acts, I should still be more than doubtful as to its effect in reconciling the Homestead Clause to the Constitution of the United States. For the power to impair the obligation of contracts, otherwise than in the mode above referred to, is not in terms conferred upon it, nor does it seem to me in any sense necessary to the execution of other powers. But such was never the intention of Congress; no such purpose was or could be within the purview of the act re-admitting the State. It remains then to be seen whether the Homestead Provision of the State Constitution is repugnant to Article I, Sec. 10 of the Constitution of the United States, which prohibits any State from passing a law impairing the obligation of contracts. In support of the constitutionality of laws of this character two theories are relied upon, both of which have failed upon it, nor does it seem to me that counsel for the defendant, who has apparently exhausted all the learning which could be brought to bear in support of his views of the case. The first theory relied upon is that this law affects not the obligation of the contract, but only the remedy to enforce it and that the latter is entirely within the scope and under the control of State authority untrammelled by the Constitution and the case of Sturges vs. Crowninshield is relied upon.

Judge Marshall says in that case that the distinction between the obligation of the contract and the remedy to enforce the contract is not in the nature of things, and far be it from me to doubt or question the utterances of that great oracle of the Law. But let us look for a moment at the case before him and see where he intended to fix the boundary line between the obligation and the remedy which has of late become so shadowy and indistinct as to render it difficult to say where one begins and the other ends. That case turned upon the constitutionality of an Insolvent and Bankrupt Law of the State of New York which liberated the person of the debtor and discharged him from all liability for any debt contracted previous to his discharge on his surrendering his property in the mode prescribed, and it was intended in support of that law, that the debt-gatherer could only bind a man to pay to the full extent of his property, which involves, of course, the concession that a contract does bind the debtor to pay to the full extent of his property, and that any law which proposes to release or discharge any part of the debtor's property from that obligation would to that extent impair it. This, I repeat, was the extent of the pretensions of that law, yet Judge Marshall, delivering the opinion of a full Court, held that this was not the limit of the obligation. He says "it is not true that parties have only in view the property in possession when the contract is formed, or that its obligation does not extend to future acquisitions. Industry, talents and integrity constitute a fund which is not confined to any property itself. Future acquisitions are therefore liable for contracts and to release them from this liability impairs their obligation." This extract shows clearly to my mind that in the opinion of that Court the right of the creditor to resort to the property of the debtor entered into the obligation of the contract. The right of the creditor to appropriate the property of the debtor in discharge of the contract is the very life and essence of a contract. The mode by which the property is to be appropriated pertains to the remedy. To say that the obligation is intact and unimpaired when the creditor's hands are withheld from the debtor's property would be indeed to keep the word of promise to the ear to break it to the hope, would be to preserve the inviolability of contracts utterly vain and illusory; would be to fritter away what was intended as a great safe guard and bulwark of private right, one in the due preservation of which all men, rich and poor are alike interested with "subtle reasoning and metaphysical refinement." But again, the prohibition is not against destroying, annulling, or rendering utterly invalid or worthless the contract, but the State is forbidden to impair it, to render it less valuable, to injure, vitiate or deteriorate its obligation, and this has been held time and again not to be a question as to the extent of the injury, but that any legislation which in any degree impairs the obligation of the contract was equally within the prohibition, and that which in terms destroyed it. Several tests have been suggested by which to determine whether or not the contract is impaired. In 1st Kernan's New York reports, the learned Judge says that "the most obvious method by which a contract may be impaired by legislation would be the alteration of some of its terms or provisions so that assuming the validity of the law the parties would be relieved from something which they had contracted to do, or would be obliged to do something which they would not originally require, would it not equally impair the obligation of the con-

tract if the law undertook to deprive one of the parties of a right which he had acquired under the contract? Another test is proposed by Justice Woodbury in the Planter's Bank vs. Sharp, which appears to me to be eminently practical and easy of application. He says: "one of the tests that a contract has been impaired is that its value has by legislation been diminished. It is not by the Constitution to be impaired at all. This is not a question of degree or manner or cause, but of encroaching in any respect on its obligation dispensing with any part of its force." Can it be pretended that tried by either one of these rules that the contract in this case has not been impaired if the law is sustained, not only impaired but rendered utterly worthless, its value not only diminished by legislation but wholly destroyed? But to return to Sturges and Crowninshield. It has been seen that according to the authority of that case that future acquisitions are liable for contracts, and that to release them from this liability impairs their obligation. Is it possible that future acquisitions, the result of industry, talents and integrity are liable to contracts, and that to release them from such liability is to impair their obligation, but that the past acquisitions are not so liable that the creditor has such a grasp upon the future earnings of his debtor that the State cannot bosen his hold, though its effect would be in contravention of his highest property? I have said that I do not intend to chill the enterprise, destroy the industry and restrain the talents of her citizens and yet that the power so important as to the debtor's property in possession? I cannot think so, properly laid stress upon the case of Sturges vs. Crowninshield if I have misunderstood what the Court intended to decide in that case it is my fault or my misfortune; if on the other hand I have properly construed the language of the Court, I trust I shall be excused for having given very great weight to an opinion delivered by Judge Marshall and concurred in by Story and Chief Justice Marshall, and indeed the entire Court. It seems to me that all the cases in support of laws of this class faras they rest upon the distinction between the obligation of the contract and the remedy to enforce it, trace back to this case and in my judgment subsequent cases have pushed the idea to a point never intended and altogether unwarranted by that case. They are at best but persuasive authority though some of them, as for instance the case in 1st Kernan, are entitled to serious consideration though the effect of that case is somewhat diminished by the fact that the Court of Appeals reverses the decision of the Supreme Court of the State.

The other theory relied upon is that a State may from motives of public policy exempt a part of the debtor's property from liability for his contract; that this power resides in all States; that it is a wise and salutary power; that it has existed and is exercised in all times and among all civilized nations; and that humanity itself requires that it should be exercised. This would seem to be strong reasoning as to the policy of such laws and would perhaps be conclusive if addressed to the legislature of an unqualified sovereignty. The States of the Union are however, not at liberty to consider solely what would in their judgment be the wisest course to pursue in order to advance the true interests of their citizens, but must confine themselves even as to questions of State policy within the sometimes narrow limits prescribed by the constitution of the U. S., and motives of humanity may yield to the hard text of the written law. It was to the different ideas of this policy exercised by the different States, their discordant views as to the sanctity of contracts, and the frequent acts of legislation tending to hinder the enforcement of them that we owe the provision under consideration. If it is a question of mere policy it proves too much; the Legislature and not the courts must determine matters of mere policy, and if the Legislature can as a matter of policy exempt \$2,000 from the claims of the creditor, he shall not be bound to pay more than ten or twenty or an hundred thousand dollars; the argument if sound would be utterly subversive of the obligation of contracts and leave the contract a dead letter. It is not a question of expediency but of power. It is true that the principle has been relaxed to some extent, and in the case of Bronson vs. Kinzie, 1st Howard the court says that "articles of household furniture, the tools of a mechanic, &c., like wearing apparel may be exempted by State authority." This paragraph thus interjected into the opinion of the court in that case is the leading authority on this subject and has been stretched to a point that would doubtless astonish the learned Judge who uttered it. Now it is to be observed that Judge Taney's comment on this paragraph is that it is a mere list of things which may be exempted, but the power not only by an enumeration of the articles to which it is applicable, but by his illustration also when he says "like wearing apparel" that articles of prime and absolute necessity. Such a power thus exercised doubtless does reside in the States, or if it did not might well be conceded to them as it could be a matter of but little importance at best. And it will also be observed, with all respect be it said, that even this relaxation is a mere after-dictum upon a point not before the court but nevertheless entitled to very great respect. This question is the precise matter involved in the case of Moses vs. Land, referred to by a law of New York enacted that "necessary household furniture and working tools and team owned by and person being a householder or having a family for which he provides to the value not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars" should be exempt. As before remarked the court reversing the Supreme Court sustained the law, but admitting the correctness of the decision and how very far it falls short of the law under consideration. In this case too it will be observed that the exemption is of property of prime necessity enumerated by the act in specie. In delivering the opinion of the Court, Judge Denio says: "Taking the mass of contracts and the situation and circumstances of debtors as they are ordinarily found to exist, no one would probably say that exempting the team and household furniture of a householder to the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars from levy on execution would sensibly affect the efficiency of remedies for the collection of debt, though a case might possibly happen when the debtor's property would constitute all that the creditor possesses." It would seem from this quotation that the Court thought it of too little consequence to justify it in annulling an act of the Legislature, and applied to it the maxim "in dubio non nocet hoc." There is another view of this case which would more properly have been adverted to in another place. If as is contended a State may alter or modify the remedy, and the Homestead clause only affects the remedy and leaves the obligation untouched, still I cannot see that this case is relieved of the difficulty. No case of dictum can be found which decides that a State can destroy the remedy, if may alter or modify the remedy, it may substitute a remedy less beneficial, more costly and more tardy than the old one, but in this case and in all cases arising under this law all remedy is taken away, and the head of the family is declared free from levy, seizure, garnishment or sale, language could not be more comprehensive, and it embraces any possible remedy. So that it does seem to me that in my view of this case the Homestead clause of the Constitution of Virginia, and the act of the Legislature in pursuance thereof, so far as they apply to debts contracted prior to the 25th of January, 1870, are void, as being repugnant to the Constitution of the United States. If I had any doubt as to the correctness of my conclusion, my duty, and my inclination would alike constrain me to solve that doubt in favor of the Constitution and laws of my State. But I feel none, and must therefore give a decree for the plaintiff.

SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF "HAZEL PLAIN." A valuable Farm, near Manassas, the Junction of the Orange, Alexandria and Manassas R. R. As trustee for the executors of Geo. H. Carter, in a deed of the 6th of May, 1854, and of record in the county of Prince William, Va., the undersigned will offer for sale by public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of June, 1871, the TRACT OF LAND hereinafter described, containing 550 ACRES, of which 400 are in the villages of Gainesville and Manassas, and contains 550 ACRES, of which above three-fourths are arable, and the remainder in wood and timber. The buildings are the MANSTON, with eight large rooms, and needling repairs to make it habitable, a small but comfortable LOG HOUSE, occupied by the present tenant, a Stone Stable and Log Corn House and Granary. "Hazel Plain" is a desirable and healthy location, the country is fertile, well watered, and well supplied with wood, Mr. Burtz, residing on the farm, will show the property to any one wishing to examine it. For further particulars apply to the subscriber. Terms: The deed of trust stipulates for a sale for cash, but this will be deferred until it will allow favorable terms of credit, to two thirds of the purchase money, if desired by the purchaser. WM. H. FITZHUGH, Trustee. Fredericksburg, Va. 25-60-71.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE LAND NEAR COCOQUAN, FAIRFAX CO. By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Fairfax county, rendered at June term, 1868, in the consolidated cases of Martin, Peddie and Haulick and Thomas Stanley vs. Thomas Stanley, do hereby give notice that I will sell, at public sale, on MONDAY, June 26th, 1871, (Court day) in front of the Court House of said county, the valuable TRACT OF LAND on which Nevitt resides, containing two hundred acres, well wooded, and with excellent soil, and a fine building improvements. Said land adjoins the lands of Harry Baylis, Mrs. Margaret Dawson, Mrs. Fanny B. Wilson and Thomas M. Davis, two miles from Tidewater, and on the telegraph road and the line of the A. & F. R. R. as located. Terms: One-third in cash, and the residue in three equal installments, payable in six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest, secured by the bonds of the purchaser, and a retention of the title until the last payment; the cash payment to be forfeited, and the land sold on the failure of the purchaser to complete his title. GEO. WM. BRENT, M. DULANY BALL, Comrs. of Sale. Fairfax co., April 25-26-71.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Fairfax county rendered at its June term, 1869, in the case of Mrs. Robert B. Roberts, by her next friend, Geo. W. Lindley M. Roberts, the undersigned, special Commissioner therein named, will sell, at public sale, on MONDAY, 5th day of June, 1871, (Court day) in front of the Court House of Fairfax county, a TRACT OF LAND containing 100 acres, lying near the village of Centerville, being one of the tracts conveyed to L. M. Roberts by A. S. Grishy, by deed, recorded in Book No. 1, folio 160. Terms: One-fourth cash; the residue in three equal installments, payable in six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest; the deferred payments to be secured by the purchaser, and a retention of the title until the last payment; the cash payment to be forfeited, and the land sold on the failure of the purchaser to complete his title. M. DULANY BALL, Comr. of Sale. Fairfax co., April 25-26-71.

VALUABLE WASHINGTON STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—I will sell, on easy terms, the property known as the HALL-LOWELL SCHOOL PROPERTY, on Washington street, Alexandria, Va. The lot has a front of 95 feet 6 inches, and runs back of that width to Columbus street, occupying the central portion of the square lying north of Christ Church. The improvements are a BOARDING SCHOOL, or BOARDING HOUSE, and may readily be converted to manufacturing purposes. The property is in the most desirable part of the city. If not sold at private sale before THURSDAY, June 1st, I shall offer the whole at public auction on that day, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the premises, or I will subdivide it, if necessary, to suit buyers. In case of division, the Columbus street front will be divided into two lots, and the Washington street front into two. Those desiring to purchase can obtain full information by applying to ROBERT H. MILLER, Alexandria, or to FRANCIS MILLER, No. 40 Louisiana avenue, Washington, D. C.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of a deed of trust from William D. Shepherd and wife, dated the 5th day of December, 1867, recorded among the land records of Fairfax county, Va., in Book No. 4, folio 146, and for the purposes therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale by public auction, at Fairfax Court House, on MONDAY, the 5th day of June, 1871, that being Court day, that TRACT OF LAND in said deed more fully called OAK MOUNT, containing near 300 acres. This tract of land is situated near the village of Falls Church; is well supplied with wood; is well watered, and is a most desirable tract of land. It is about six miles from Georgetown and Alexandria, and 8 or 9 from the city of Washington. An orchard of choice fruit has recently been planted upon the premises. The dwelling, which was of brick, has recently been destroyed by fire. Terms: A sufficient sum will be required in cash to pay expenses of sale, and the remainder, \$3,189.30, in two equal payments; one-half on the 1st day of January, 1872, and the residue on the 1st day of January, 1873, with interest to give notes, together with the deed of trust, to secure the payment. Conveyances and stamps at the expense of the purchaser. THOS. R. LOVE, Trustee. Fairfax county, Va. 25-60-71.

PUBLIC SALE.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Prince William county, pronounced on the 13th day of October, 1866, in the case of Catherine M. Miner, the undersigned, who was appointed special Commissioner for that purpose, will, on MONDAY, the 5th day of June 1871, that being Court day, at the front door of the Court House of said county, sell, by public auction, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, adjoining each other, one containing 70 acres, in road and 224 poles, and has on it a comfortable DWELLING. The other contains 60 acres, 2 roads and 27 poles. These tracts of land are situated in Prince William county, on the telegraph road from Dumfries to Fredericksburg, about two miles from the former place. They are well timbered and watered, and are considered very good lands, and are within two miles of the village of Dumfries. Terms:—One-fourth of the purchase money to be in cash on the day of sale, and the residue in three equal installments of six, twelve and eighteen months; the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by bonds, with approved personal security; the title to be retained, and the land subject to a resale, under order of the Court, and ten per cent of the purchase money forfeited in case the terms are not complied with. JOHN H. HUNTON, Comr. Prince William county, Va. 25-60-71.

WILLIAM N. BERKLEY Has just opened— 24 Middlesex, just Casimer's 24 Middlesex, just Blue Coating 24 Gibon, Casimer's 24 Blue Cloth. Plain and Fancy Casimer's. Also, a large stock of very cheap Alpaca, which will be sold on the last terms. WINDOW GLASS. A large stock of all sizes just received from the importers and for sale low by near to us. E. J. MILLER.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE ALBERT BISHOP and P. B. FRENCH & Co., London, Dissents, for sale by 1st 18 GEO. McBURNEY & SON. SARDINES, Olives, Capers, Salad Dressing, Worcester'shire Sauce, Walnut and Mushroom Catsup, for sale by 1st 19 GEO. McBURNEY & SON.

MARYLAND SUGAR-CURED HAMS. Medium size, for sale by 1st 19 GEO. McBURNEY & SON.

MEDICAL.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. COMPONENT PARTS—FLUID EXTRACT RHUBARB AND FLUID EXTRACT CATAWBA GRAPE JUICE. For Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Bilious Affections, Sick or Nervous Headache, Constiveness, etc. Purely Vegetable, containing no Mercury, Minerals or Deleterious Drugs.

H These Pills are the most delightfully pleasant purgative, superseding castor oil, salts, magnesia, etc. There is nothing more agreeable to the stomach. They give tone, and cause natural action, for griping pains. They are composed of the finest ingredients. After a few days' use of them, such an invigoration of the entire system takes place as to appear miraculous to the weak and enervated, whether arising from impure blood, or from the use of T. Helmbold's Compound Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Pills are not sugar-coated, from the fact that sugar-coated Pills do not dissolve, but pass through the stomach without dissolving, consequently do not give the desired effect. THE CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, being pleasant in taste and odor, do not necessitate their being sugar-coated. PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

Will radically exterminate from the system Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Sore Lips, Sore Mouth, Sore Head, Bronchitis, Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Cankers, Runnings from the Ear, White Swellings, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Nodes, Glands, Glanular Swellings, Night Sweats, Rash, Tetter, Humors of all kinds, Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all diseases that have been established in the system for years.

L Being prepared expressly for the above complaints, its blood-purifying properties are greater than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla, and gives the complexion a clear and healthy color, and restores the patient to a state of health and purity. For Purifying the Blood, removing all Chronic Constitutional Diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Pains and Swelling of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blisters, Pimples on the Face, Eruptions on the Skin, Puff Blows, Catarrhs, and all diseases that have been established in the system for years.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S Concentrated Fluid Ext. Buchu, THE GREAT DIURETIC

has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-dust Deposit and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: In disposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Puff Blows, Catarrhs, and all diseases that have been established in the system for years.

B Used by persons from the ages of eighteen to twenty-five, and from thirty-five to fifty-five, or in the decline of life, or in the confinement or after-pains, best-suited in children.

LADIES. In many affections peculiar to ladies, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy—such as Chlorosis or Retention, Irrregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulceration or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indisposition or Habits of Dissipation. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent physicians and midwives for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes, and all ages, attended with any of the above diseases or symptoms.

H. T. Helmbold's Ext. Buchu

cures all Diseases arising from Impurity, Habit of Dissipation, etc. in all their stages, at little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure to the elements, and restores strength to Urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, Alleviating Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all Parasitic matter.

Thousands who have been the victims of incompetent persons, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found they have been deceived, and that the "Poison" has been the cause of their suffering. It is seen dried up in the system, to break out in a more aggravated form, and perhaps after Marriage.

Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu for all Affections and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Price \$1.50 per bottle.

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