

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, May 14, 1858.

B. F. Meyers & G. W. Benford, Editors.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT:

WILLIAM A. PORTER,

Of Philadelphia.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:

WESTLEY FROST,

Of Fayette County.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE MONGRELS.

The political hermaphrodites who compose the opposition to the Democratic party in Bedford county, adopted some very singular resolutions at their meeting in the Court House on the 4th inst. Their singularity, however, is easily explained. They condemn the late legislature for passing the Sunbury and Erie Bill and for the adoption of other measures which the Abolition and Know Nothing members voted for in a body. Quasi as this may seem, they did it, and that, too, with SAMUEL J. CASTNER, (who supported by his vote, the very measures which they denounce) as one of the Committee that drafted the resolutions. The reason for this movement is that some of the Abolition wire-workers in this town are desirous of nipping in the bud, Mr. CASTNER's hopes of a re-nomination, in order to make way for some one of their own clique. By repudiating his course in the Legislature, they hope to effect this object. We are informed that Mr. CASTNER understands their game and that he is quite indignant at the scurvy treatment he has received. Nor are we at all surprised at his displeasure, for it is said, and we presume truthfully, that the very men who were instrumental in getting up and procuring the passage of the resolutions condemning the Sunbury and Erie Bill, advised Mr. CASTNER to vote for it. One thing is quite certain, and that is, that the opposition to the Democratic party have, times without number, proclaimed it to be their policy to dispose of the Public Works, declaring that even a gut of them would be entirely justifiable. It was owing to their corrupt legislation that the Main Line was taken from the State and made a present of to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Their whole party endorsed that infamous swindle unreservedly and unhesitatingly. Mr. CASTNER, doubtless, therefore, supposed that he was merely following the foot-steps of the leaders of his party, when he voted for the Sunbury and Erie Bill, little thinking that for so doing he would be slaughtered in the house of his friends. Mistaken man! He has, no doubt, by this time learned what he should have known long ago, that the opposition to the Democratic party have no nation only for the sake of the spoils.

Besides the repudiation of Mr. CASTNER, there are some other startling assertions made in these resolutions. For instance, they proclaim that "the present financial embarrassments are the manifest and inevitable prints of sham democracy practically illustrated; that the anti-American doctrine of free trade has prostrated our manufactures," &c., &c. This would all do very well, if the people were blind, and if FREE TRADE WILMOT had not within the last seven months been the standard bearer of the opposition. There is also the usual resolution denouncing the National Administration, which we decline noticing, as a falsehood always furnishes its own refutation. "So much for Buckingham."

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

The public mind is now being directed to this great work. The advantages to be derived from its speedy completion is incalculable to all classes, living within the county. The farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, the manufacturer, the laborer, and business men of all kinds will be greatly enhanced by the construction of this almost indispensable project. The design of the projectors of this work, is not, that it should be solely a continuation or extension of the Broad Top Road—that part lying east of Bedford, will be on a line with the Cumberland valley road, at Chambersburg, through Cowan's gap, and Well's valley, to connect at or near Piper's Run, in Hopewell township. The same will be the outlet for the Sherman's valley road. Well's valley, and Piper's run, being the common route of the Sherman's valley, and Cumberland valley roads, west of Sideling Hill gap, and of the Broadtop road, west of Piper's Run until the connection at or near Bridgeport in the western part of the county.

Books for taking subscriptions have been sent to the different township committees, in the county. The subscriptions are made payable in monthly instalments, after the first day of October next. Let all subscribe.

WEALTH OF ILLINOIS.—According to the returns of the County Assessors of Illinois to the State Auditors, the aggregate value of real and personal property in that Commonwealth (omitting several counties not yet received) amounts to \$108,477,367—being an increase of \$72,227,248 over the total of the year 1856, or 22 per cent. difference in two years. As the Assessors' estimates are always considerably below the real value of the property, the actual increase of wealth in the State during the period specified, is probably near one hundred million. This enormous expansion enables us to appreciate the rapid progress of Illinois since the commencement of the railway era, which has built up a great commercial mart on the lake shore of the State, and opened to the prairie farmers the markets of the Atlantic seaboard.

COINAGE OF THE MINT IN APRIL.—The coinage of the U. S. Mint, in Philadelphia, for the month of April, was \$1,006,920 in gold, principally indouble eagles; \$354,000 in silver, wholly in half and quarter dollar pieces, and \$13,000 in cents.

From Washington.

(Correspondence of the Bedford Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1858.

Well, the Kansas question has been brought to a close, and every person breathes freer. For five long months the country has been kept in constant agitation, and painful suspense, by a question which should never have occupied the attention of the country for a single moment.—The great doctrine of popular sovereignty is, and should be at once a barrier against all such agitation. Hereafter let every person mind their own business and we will have no more disgraceful Kansas imbrolios.

To the high, patriotic stand, early assumed by Mr. BUCHANAN, are we indebted for the admission of Kansas, as a State, into this Union. Notwithstanding the apostasy of men who held high positions in the ranks of the Democratic party, and notwithstanding his administration was threatened with political destruction, the President has displayed the utmost coolness and resolution throughout the fearful struggle. All the violent assaults of demagogues intimidated him not, and the powerful opposition he met from day to day in the Halls of Congress, only seemed to nerve the old Chief in his heroic effort to maintain the right.

The three apostates from Pennsylvania, Messrs. Chapman, Hickman, and Montgomery, who united with the Abolitionists in a bold attempt to destroy the only party organization which can preserve the integrity of our institutions, are deserving of the scorn and contempt of those who elected them. Well was it that the Democracy that Mr. BUCHANAN met the assaults of these men with the firmness of a JACKSON. Had he not done so, the Democratic party to-day would have presented the melancholy spectacle of a noble ship at sea floundering about without compass or rudder.

It is amusing to read the ravings of the opposition. Some of them claim the passage of the English bill as a triumph against Mr. BUCHANAN, others the opposite, &c., &c. Poor Forney, clinging to the old superstitious notions of Friday being an unlucky day, holds up his hands in holy horror because the bill was passed on that day, and reasons therefore, that the measure must be a bad one. Now, in order to relieve the nervousness of these superstitious gentlemen, and all who may have a dread of that fatal day, I append the following facts, which clearly show that the great events to which we owe our greatness, as a nation, actually occurred on "black Friday."

On Friday, August 21, 1492, Christopher Columbus sailed on his great voyage of discovery.

On Friday, October 12, 1492, he first discovered land.

On Friday, January 4, 1493, he sailed on his return to Spain, which, if he had not reached in safety, the happy result would have never been known which led to the settlement of this continent.

On Friday, March 15, 1493, he arrived in Hales in safety.

On Friday, November 22, 1493, he arrived at Hispaniola, in his second voyage to America.

On Friday, June 13, 1494, he, though unknown to himself, discovered the continent of America.

On Friday, March 5, 1493, Henry 7, of England led to the discovery of N. America.

On Friday, September 7, 1565, Melendez founded St. Augustin, the oldest town in the United States by more than forty years.

On Friday, November 10, 1620, the May Flower, with the Pilgrims, made a harbor of Provincetown. And so on the same day they signed that august compact, the forerunner of our present glorious constitution.

On Friday, December 22, 1620, the Pilgrims made their final landing at Plymouth Rock.

On Friday, February 22, George Washington, the father of American Freedom, was born.

On Friday, June 15, Bunker Hill was seized and fortified.

On Friday, October 7, 1777, the surrender of Saratoga was made, which had such power and influence in inducing France to declare for our cause.

On Friday, October 19, 1781, the surrender at Yorktown, the crowning glory of the American arms occurred.

On Friday, July 7, 1776, the motion in Congress was made by John Adams, seconded by Richard Henry Lee, that the United States Colonies were and of right ought to be free and independent.

On Friday, September 12, 1780, the treason of Arnold was laid bare, which saved us from destruction.

Last though not least, on Friday, April 30, 1858, the treason of Stephen Arnold Douglas and his associate conspirators was laid bare, and the democratic party—and thereby the country—saved by the triumphant passage of an act making Kansas one of the sovereign States of this glorious Union.

So after all Friday is not so "black" a day, especially to America.

Now that Kansas is dead, affairs will go along swimmingly. Congress has already gone to work in earnest, to legislate for the best interests of the country, and I have no doubt will be ready to adjourn by the 7th of June.

Col. Ong has proved himself one of the ablest Speakers we have ever had. His fine appearance, and ready and happy manner of enforcing the rules, commands the admiration and respect of all who visit the House. The country has higher honors in reserve for him.

Your member, Hon. WILSON REILLY, has faithfully carried out the wishes of the Democracy of his District, by voting for the admission of Kansas, and I am gratified to learn that he has lost none of his former popularity at home. Let all true Patriots rally to his support, and thus exhibit their devotion to the constitution administered in its purity. His re-election, admits of no doubt, of course.

News Items.

—The harbor of Pictou, N. S. is open, having been ice-bound for five months.

—The season is open at Niagara Falls. The Cataract and International have begun operations.

—The present number of stores in New Hampshire is 2,700, or one to every twenty families of half a dozen persons each.

—Mr. Reid, U. S. Senator from North Carolina, is still lying ill at home, with but little prospect of recovery.

—Col. Benton, in speaking of Congressional matters, said that he never "paired off" but once in his life, and that was with a young woman the night he got married.

—At the late term of the Huntingdon county (Pa.) court, William Williams was sentenced for burglary, to five years in the Western penitentiary, and John Keilligher, assault and battery, with intent to rape, two years.

—The Work at the Capital Buildings, Washington, have been suspended for want of appropriation. Having got rid of Kansas, Congress can now turn their attention to the raising of means to keep the government in funds.

—The lumber trade at Wheeling, this Spring, is unprecedented. Prices range from 20 to 25 per cent, lower than last year. Lumbermen, pushed for money, are crowding the market to such a degree that there is a probability of a glut.

—Mr. Wm. T. Ingraham, of Augusta, Ga., committed suicide in that city on Sunday last, by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol. Pecuniary matters is thought to be the cause of this act. He was about 45 years old. He had left an aged mother, and other relatives in Connecticut.

—A few days since a man, residing near Geneva, Illinois, took a load of potatoes to that town to sell, but not being able to get a higher offer than ten cents per bushel, he declined selling, and threw the load into Fever river. He was arrested thereupon, taken before the authorities and fined \$14 for obstructing the navigation.

—A lady filed in the county clerk's office, at Cincinnati, the other day, her declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States. She does not intend, however, to claim her final naturalization papers, but has taken this step to secure her claim to certain property in Germany.

—The sentence of Tuckerman (21 years at hard labor) is, in fact, four sentences imposed together. The offences charged were committed on four occasions. For the first, he is sentenced to ten years' imprisonment; for the second to ten years; for the third, to four years; for the fourth, to three years.

—The Canadians are projecting the establishing of an astronomical observatory for the British Provinces. The city of Quebec has been selected as the best site for the purpose. The subject will doubtless be pressed upon the present session of the Provincial Parliament.

—Mr. Arambio, a citizen of Matamoros, has just obtained the exclusive privilege of running a line of stages between Monterey and Matamoros in Northern Mexico, and an important instance of the growing enterprise of its inhabitants.

—An old settler near Bloomington, Ill., has seen the toughest times of any man we ever heard of. He says the winter of 1830 was remarkable for the scarcity of money; so much so, that one man who was elected justice of the peace, couldn't raise enough to pay an officer for swearing him in; so he stood up before a looking glass and qualified himself.

—The difficulties at the Cambria, Pa., Iron Works have been quieted, and the mill is now running with a full complement of men, except at a few of the puddling furnaces. They are now turning out from eighty to one hundred tons of railroad iron per day. This iron is manufactured on a contract with the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

—Several hundred boxes of rifles, from Leaman's rifle works, at Lancaster, Pa., have been forwarded to Fort Laramie, Bent's Fort, Arkansas, Chippewa of the Mississippi, Lower Sioux, Upper Missouri, Blackfoot Pillagers, and Lake Winnipegorish Indians. These rifles are forwarded in pursuance of treaties with those tribes for lands purchased on the part of the United States.

—We see it stated that Elias Baker, Esq., proprietor of All-guay furnace, in Blair County, Pa., and reputed to be one of the wealthiest men in the State, has failed to a large amount. His liabilities, it is said, exceed two hundred thousand dollars. It is thought, however, that his extensive property will cover all his debts and still leave him a handsome competence.

—A Band of four or five Mississippi pirates were caught a few days since by the vigilance committee of Prairie du Chien, and stolen goods to the amount of \$5,000 recovered. With a halter around the necks of some of them, with death staring them in the face, they made a pretty free confession, implicating a number of persons who have hitherto stood high in that community.

—GOLD IN IOWA.—There is great excitement in certain parts of Iowa about the late gold discoveries on South and Middle rivers, in Union, Madison, Warren, Clark, and Adair counties, which lie in the southern part of Iowa. It is reported that hundreds have gone to the diggings, and are making from two to ten dollars per day, each man, besides occasionally picking up lumps of from one to two hundred dollars value.

—They are getting sharp down at Lafayette, Ia., under the influence of their great mineral water facilities. A horticulturist advertised that he would supply all sorts of trees and plants especially "spice-plants of all kinds." A gentleman thereupon sent him an order for "one package of custard pie seed, and a few dozen of mince pie plants." The gardener promptly filled the order by sending him four goose eggs and a small dog. The Courier vouches for the statement.

—A strange story is told by the New Haven, (Conn.) Journal, which paper says that a young man of Bethany, of highly respectable connections and an only son, being about to leave his home for South America, made a few calls upon his acquaintances, when a young lady who was desperately attached to him, as her last means of gaining him, had the meanness to plan with some of her associates to drugging him and have him taken to a low justice of the peace, who is a disgrace to the office, where the marriage ceremony was performed.

THE STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.—We are in receipt of the Seventh Annual Report of the Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, and are glad to see that the institution is in every way answering the expectations of its proprietors. During the year 1857 there were admitted 143 patients, discharged 126, leaving 250 under care at the close of the year. Of the latter, 150 are supported by the public authorities, and 100 by their friends. Of the discharges, 25 were cured, 32 improved, 44 stationary, and 25 died. The capacity of the institution is for 300 patients, and this is regarded as the largest number that should ever be collected in one hospital. The Superintendent therefore thinks that it will shortly become necessary to erect another hospital in the western part of the State.

Out of 498 patients admitted to the Hospital since its opening, 695 were born in Pennsylvania, and 65 were of foreign birth. 462 were single and 361 married. The farmers were represented by 172 inmates and the laborers by 130.

The causes of the insanity are numerous, and among others we find 107 cases were produced by domestic trouble; 3 from loss of sleep; 2 from novel reading; and 1 from want of occupation.

The report announces that the new water works for the institution have been completed, and admirably answer their purpose. The firm and amount the disposal of the Trustees have effected in the procurement of means for the occupation, instruction, and amusement of the patients, and the construction of a gymnasium and bowling alleys for both sexes is recommended. A course of lectures on interesting subjects, and the exhibition of a magic lantern, were served to make the long evenings of fall and winter pass pleasantly.

The receipts of the institution, including the late appropriation of \$28,000 have been \$66,735; the expenses \$34,321 67; balance in the Treasury, Dec. 31, 1857, \$1,751 67. The appropriation asked for 1858, is \$20,000; of which \$15,000 will be required for salaries and support of the institution, and \$5,000 for renewal of furniture, repairs, improvements, &c. The report contains many useful statistics and valuable information in regard to the operations of the institutions.

The farm connected therewith is in an advanced state of cultivation, and the work is almost entirely accomplished by inmates. All the poultry, eggs, and milk, necessary for the institution, and a sufficient quantity of vegetables for summer use, with 300 bushels of tomatoes put up in cans for winter, were obtained from the farm for consumption, and indeed in every respect the institution may be considered in a more prosperous and favorable condition than ever.

THE COMPROMISE BILL.—The compromise of Mr. English is as plain a proposition as could have been made. "Divest it of all superfluous verbiage, and the simple meaning is: We (Congress) accept your Constitution, but not your Ordinance, in relation to the public lands, annexed to it. That we do not feel at liberty to amend without your consent, and we therefore offer an amendment, in the shape of a compact, which we call upon you to ratify. If you do, you are at once a State; if you do not, we wash our hands of you, and will have nothing further to do with you until you have the requisite population to entitle you to at least one member of Congress under the apportionment of the census of 1850.

Why intelligent members of Congress should have asked further time for deliberation on so plain a proposition, which any school-boy of twelve years of age can understand, is passing strange indeed! If they are really so dull of comprehension, they are not fit for the stations they occupy, but if they did understand it, and yet from fictitious motives attempted to delay the decision, then they are dishonest and unprincipled, and are unworthy to be representatives of the people. They can take either hoop of the dilemma they choose; but their constituents should hold them to a strict accountability for thus neglecting urgent and important public business, either through ignorance or design.

By this Compromise Bill the people of Kansas are allowed to decide the question for themselves whether or not they will come into the Union under the Leecompton Constitution, and therefore there can be no excuse for opposition to the measure on the part of those who desired a settlement of the question by the people of Kansas themselves. The bill is now passed, and if the people of that Territory decide to come into the Union under it, they will have the power to alter the Constitution to suit themselves, without the interference of Congress or anybody else. Could, then, any proposition have been more fair? and we marvel that any Democrat should have been found opposing it.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

THE UTAH EXPEDITION.—St. Louis, May 8.—Major General Persifer F. Smith has issued elaborate orders relative to the movements of the trains and troops of the Utah forces.

The trains are to be divided into divisions of 250 wagons each.

The troops are to be organized into columns, each column constituting an escort division.

The general supply train is to be escorted by the first column, under the command of Lieut. Col. Andrews. This column is already organized, and has been ordered to march.

The second column, under the command of Col. Monroe, will be composed of an escort and the first division of supplies. The column will march from Leavenworth on the 15th inst.

The third column, under Col. May, will march on the 20th.

The fourth column, under Col. Morrison, will march on the 25th.

The fifth column, under Col. Sumner, will march on the 30th.

The sixth column, under Major Emory, will march on the 4th of June.

These columns will, for the present, constitute the first brigade of the Utah forces, under the command of General Harney. Each column will be supplied with four months' provisions, which will be replenished in passing forts Kearney and Laramie.

General Smith is yet in this city, the state of his health being such as to require his remaining here a short period.

Four companies of the Sixth Infantry left Leavenworth on the 6th inst., and one company from Fort Riley is to join them at Fort Kearney.

Hon. John Hartnell, Secretary of Utah, left here yesterday for Leavenworth.

THE VOLUNTEERS FOR UTAH.—The President has not yet signified his acceptance of the two volunteer regiments for Utah, nor is it probable that he will do so until Congress makes the necessary appropriation for their support. The estimates have not yet been made.

THOMAS J. KEENAN, Esq., formerly editor of Pittsburgh Union, has been appointed Prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, vice A. B. McCalmont, who has taken the situation of Chief Clerk in the office of Attorney General Black, at Washington.

THE WHISKEY WAR at Maquoketta, Iowa, has become serious; and the whiskey party, indignant at the summary suppression of the traffic by the temperance men, threaten to burn the city. The Germans have released several of their countrymen from jail, where they were held for selling liquor illegally, and the Mayor has enrolled a special force of two hundred policemen.

THE BRITISH NAVY.—The British government had in commission April 1st, 1858, 278 ships, mounting 4,798 guns, and 44,804 men, exclusive of marines at home and marines serving on shore in China. £1,195,000 has been expended on the purchases and repairs of steam machinery in three years. In North America, on the 1st April, there were stationed 22 ships, 290 guns, and 3,244 men.

SAD CATASTROPHE.—Last Friday night, Jacob Gregory, of Union township, Luzerne county Pa., while watching for some dogs which had been worrying his sheep, fired at a moving object, which he mistook for a dog. It proved to be his brother, Peter Gregory, who had left the house for the same purpose, without the knowledge of Jacob. The unfortunate young man died in less than twenty-four hours.

The pigeon-roost in Decatur county, Ind., extends over a distance of twenty-eight miles; it is about four or five miles wide. The birds have not nested at this vast extent of country every spring. Over this vast extent of country every tree has from ten to fifteen nests, and every nest at least one bird. The young are now hardly able to fly, and the shooting is more slaughter. The old birds leave early in the morning in search of food, and return in the evening.

CONFESSION OF AN OLD MURDER.—A sailor died recently in Texas, and on his death-bed confessed that he was one of the crew who murdered Mrs. Alston, of South Carolina, forty years ago. Mrs. Alston was the daughter of Aaron Burr. She sailed from Charleston for New-York, in a brig, and on the trip the crew mutinied and murdered all the officers and passengers. Mrs. Alston being the last one to walk the plank. The sailor remembered her look of despair, and died in the greatest agony of mind.

A CITY WITHOUT WATER.—The Buffalo water-works are owned by a private company. They have made a losing business of it, and have therefore been endeavoring to sell out to the city. They demand a perpetual guarantee from the city of 7 per cent. interest on the cost of their extensions, which are estimated at \$125,000. The Common Council acceded to the other demands of the company, and agreed to pay \$8,000, or 7 per cent. per annum on their extensions, for twelve years only. This is not satisfactory to the company, and they have given public notice that they shall suspend all operations on May 21. This leaves the Buffaloes in a sad plight.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.—The following is the result of the election held at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 4th instant, for City Officers: Total vote for Mayor.—For Alexander Henry coalition candidate, 33,771; for Richard Vaux, democrat, 29,068; majority for Henry, 4,703. Total vote for City Controller.—For George W. Huffy, coalition candidate, 33,381; for William Curtis, democrat, 29,700; majority for Huffy, 3,681. Total vote for Receiver of Taxes.—For Armstrong I. Flomoff, coalition candidate, 32,877; for Charles Worrell, democrat, 29,960; majority for Flomoff, 2,917. Total vote for City Solicitor.—For Henry T. King, coalition candidate, 32,954; for James H. Randall, democrat, 30,033; majority for King, 2,921. Total vote for City Commissioner.—For E. R. Williams, coalition candidate, 33,003 for Thomas Ellis, democrat, 30,054; majority for Williams, 2,949.

LIFTING HOUSES IN CHICAGO.—One of the chief curiosities at work in Chicago now is the raising of entire brick blocks to a level with the new street grades. Innumerable small screws are used. The row of buildings is disjoined from its connections; stout joists, sustained by powerful screws, are placed in each doorway, and every possible precaution taken to ensure perfect safety. The labor progresses with great rapidity when once fairly under way, and it is really a remarkable sight to witness an immense brick block, with all its customary occupants, goods, &c., rising steadily into the air, while a sense of entire security prevades every one who dwells, or does business there. The success which has so signally crowned the experiments there will tend much to improve the city's appearance, and fine buildings which are now squatting dumbly down seven feet below the street can be elevated to a becoming level with great ease.

GRASSHOPPERS IN TEXAS.—A gentleman who has just returned from a journey through Gonzales, Caldwell, Hays, Comal, Guadalupe, Bexar, Karnes, and De Witt counties, informs us that generally throughout these counties the grasshoppers have destroyed the entire growing crops of corn, wheat, cotton, and all garden vegetables, so that there is scarcely a green thing left. On the Cibola, the grasshoppers were so numerous a week ago that our informant could not put his foot to the ground without treading on them.

The planters, though greatly disheartened, are in hopes that these destructive insects may leave early in May, in which case they think they may make tolerable crops of cotton and corn, as the prospects otherwise were never better.

These insects eat everything clean as they go. Our informant says he saw wheat fields on the outside of which the wheat was cut down as clean as it could have been done by a cradle, and every stalk eat up, while the balance of the field had not been touched at all. They not only eat the corn that is above the ground, but eat everything under ground to the roots. They are now commencing to fly, and this is looked upon as a favorable omen.

As yet the grasshoppers have not made their appearance higher up than Austin, nor farther to the east, nor are they yet seen in or below Victoria. But within this range the destruction has already been very great.

We understand these destructive little animals are also devouring the leaves and the bark of fruit trees, such as the peach and the pear; but whether they will do them any serious injury remains to be tested.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

CUMBERLAND MD.,

ADJOINING THE DEPOT,

JOHN C. RIFFLE, PROPRIETOR.

Coaches from Bedford, Greensburg and Washington, stop at this House. Persons going to Cumberland will find advantages, by stopping at the "American House," over that of any other in the place. (May 14, '58-1y.)

Liver Invigorator.

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,

COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS,

Is one of the best purgatives and liver medicines now before the public, that acts as a Cathartic, cathartic, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a Liver remedy, acting first on the Liver to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed. The stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions. When the stomach is faulty, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy, whereby to counteract the many deleterious arrangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is as last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented, by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures Costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia. One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction, removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure. Only one dose, immediately relieves Cholera, while one dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness. One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all sallowess or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well. One dose often taken cures Chronic Diarrhoea in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose. One or two doses cures attacks caused by Worms in Children; there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it never fails.

A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chills and Typhoid, all Fevers of a Bilious Type, all operations with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues. All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR Is a scientific medical discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, even the first dose giving benefit, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common Headache, all of which are the result of a diseased Liver.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. DR. SANFORD, Proprietor 345 Broadway, N. Y. May 14, 1858.

JOY TO THE ADMIRERS OF

A FINE HEAD OF

RICH GLOSSY HAIR.

Talk of beauty, and it cannot exist without a fine head of hair, that read the following, and if you ask more, see circular around each bottle, and no one can doubt.

Professor Wood's Hair Restorative.—We call the attention of all, old and young, to this wonderful preparation, which turns back to its original color, gray hair—covers the head of the bald with a luxuriant growth—removes the dandruff, itching, and all cutaneous eruptions of the scalp, cures every kind of itching, natural fluids; and hence, if used as a regular dressing for the hair will preserve its color, and keep it from falling to extreme old age, in all its natural beauty. We call then upon the bald, the grey, or diseased scalp, to use it; and surely the young will not, as they value the flowing locks, or the winking curls, be without it. Its praise