

They were driven out of their city and compelled in mid winter to seek a new home beyond the farthest borders of civilization. The first companies, embracing sixteen hundred persons, crossed the Mississippi on the 3d of February, 1846, and similar detachments continued to leave until July and August, travelling by ox teams towards California, then almost unknown and quite unpopulated by the Anglo-Saxon race. Their enemies asserted that the intention of the Saints was to excite the Indians against the government, and that they would return to take vengeance on the whites for the indignities they had suffered. Nothing appears to have been further from their intentions. Their sole object was to plant their Church in some fertile and hitherto undiscovered spot, where they might be unmolested by any opposing sect.—The war against Mexico was then raging, and, to test the loyalty of the Mormons, it was suggested that a demand should be made on them to raise five hundred men for the service of the country. They consented and that number of their best men enrolled themselves under Gen. Kearney, and marched 2,400 miles with the armies of the United States. At the conclusion of the war they were disbanded in Upper California. They allege that it was one of this band who, in working at a mill, first discovered the golden treasures of California; and they are said to have amassed large quantities of gold before the secret was made generally known to the "Gentiles." But faith was not kept with the Mormons who remained in Nauvoo. Although they had agreed to leave in detachments, as rapidly as practicable, they were not allowed necessary time to dispose of their property, and in September, 1846, the city was besieged by their enemies upon the pretence that they did not intend to fulfil the stipulations made to the people and authorities of Illinois. After a three days bombardment, the last remnant was finally driven out.

The terrible hejira of the Mormon emigrants over the Rocky Mountains has been described by Mr. Kane of Philadelphia, in an interesting pamphlet, which is honorable to his own character for good sense and for benevolent feeling. No religious emigration was ever attended by more suffering, no emigration of any kind was ever prosecuted with more bravery. It resulted in the permanent establishment of the "Commonwealth of the New Covenant," in Utah or Deseret, one of the interior of this Continent, near its western border. Of this territory Mr. Kane says:

"Deseret is emphatically a new country; new in its own characteristic features, newer still in its bringing together within its limits the most inconsistent peculiarities of other countries. I cannot aptly compare it to any. Descend from the mountains, where you have the scenery and climate of Switzerland, to seek the sky of your choice among the many climates of Italy, and you may find welling out of the same hills the freezing springs of Mexico and the hot springs of Iceland, both together coursing their way to the Salt Sea of Palestine, in the plain below. The pages of Malte Brun provide me with a less trifling parallel to it than those which describe the Happy Valley of Bascas, or the Continent of Balliarbari." "The territory has been an unbroken record of prosperity. It has looked as though the elements of fortune obedient to a law of natural reaction, were struggling to compensate their undue share of suffering. They may be pardoned for deeming it miraculous. But, in truth, the economist accounts for it all, who explains to us the speedy reparation of cities, laid in ruins by blood, fire, and earthquake. During its years of trial Mormon labor had subsisted on insufficient capital, and under many difficulties, but it has subsisted, and survives them now, as intelligent and powerful as ever it was at Nauvoo; with this difference, that it has in the meantime been educated to habits of unmatchable thrift, energy and endurance, and has been transplanted to a situation where it is in every respect more productive. Moreover, during all that period of their journey, while some have gained by handicraft, and the experience of repeated essays at their various halting places, the minds of all have been busy framing designs and planning improvements they have since found opportunity to execute. Their territory is unequalled as a stock raising country; the finest pastures of Lombardy are not more estimable than those on the east side of the Utah Lake and its tributary rivers, and it is scarcely less rich in timber and minerals than the most fortunate portions of the continent.

From the first the Mormons have had little to do in Deseret, but attend to mechanical and strictly agricultural pursuits. They have made several successful settlements; the farthest north is distant more than forty miles, and the farthest south, in a valley called the Sanpuech, two hundred from that first formed. A duplicate of the Lake Tiberias empties its waters into the innocent Dead Sea of Deseret, by a fine river, which they have named the Western Jordan. It was on the right bank of this stream, on a rich table land, traversed by exhaustless waters falling from the highlands, that the pioneers, coming out of the mountains in the night of the 24th of July, 1847, pitched their first camp in the Valley, and consecrated the ground. This spot proved the most favorable site for their chief settlement, and after exploring the whole country, they founded on it their city of the New Jerusalem. Its houses are diffused, to command as much as possible the farms, which are laid out in wards or castles, with a common fence to each. The farms in wheat already cover a space nearly as large as Rhode Island. The houses of New Jerusalem, or Great Salt Lake City, as it is commonly called, are distributed over an area nearly as great as that of New York. The foundations have been laid for a temple more magnificent than that which was erected at Nauvoo.

The foregoing paragraphs were written in 1851. At that time the writer said that "information just received from Utah justifies apprehensions that the ambition of Brigham Young will be continually productive of difficulties." The lapse of six years has verified the prediction. They have been years of incessant contention between Brigham Young and the General Government, until at last the Prophet has proceeded to such lengths as to compel our Government to resort to arms for his subjection. An army is now on its way to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, but so small are its numbers and so determined are the Mormons to prevent its accomplishing the task imposed upon it, that fears are entertained lest

it be out off. The last intelligence from the plains is of the most alarming character.—Three Government trains had been destroyed by the Mormons; and it is reported that twenty thousand Indians are leagued with them in their hostility to the United States. What credence is to be given to this latter report, we will not venture to say; but if it prove true, the strong arm of the Government must be put forth to crush our enemies, and to remove that community which will prove a festering sore long as it remains a part of the body politic. To prove effective, the castigation must be severe.

FROM KANSAS.
Gov. Walker as a Traveller.—His Talk about the Convention.
STEAMER OGLESBY, Missouri River, November 20, 1857.

The good steamer Oglesby is approaching Jefferson City, with a passenger list embracing the Hon. Robert J. Walker, the Hon. J. H. Stringfellow, the Hon. Somebody of South Carolina, and your correspondent. Gov. Walker came on board at Leavenworth, with the most remarkable lot of travelling apparatus ever seen on this thoroughfare. Among other portions of his outfit is his whole Kansas library, boxed and secured apparently for a long journey. In addition to this he has about two drays of miscellaneous freight, comprising, I should say, all the movable property belonging to the Governor of Kansas. His Excellency has not been communicative on the subject of his early return to the Territory, whence his fellow passengers have inferred that he does not anticipate returning at all. Navigation will have closed before he gets back from Washington, and the transportation of his freight by land from Jefferson to Leavenworth will cost somebody \$10 per 100 pounds—an expense which so shrewd a financier as the Governor would certainly not incur in a crisis like the present.

There is to be no special session of the Kansas Legislature. The Free State Territorial Committee met in Lawrence, a few days before we left the Territory, and appointed a Committee of their own number to wait upon the Governor, and urge him to call such a session to take action concerning the monstrous proceedings of the Leecompton Bogue Convention. This Committee divided itself into two embassies one going to Leecompton and the other to Leavenworth. The Governor was found at the latter place, or rather at an embryo town just outside of Leavenworth and just inside of the Fort Leavenworth Reservation. The Governor said it was quite clear a special session ought to be called, but he doubted his power to issue the call. He would examine the law, and if he found it within the scope of his authority, he would act in accordance with his suggestion.

The Committee said that they would remain in Leavenworth until the Governor could post himself up. They called the next day in person to learn that the Governor had taken passage on the steamer Oglesby for St. Louis. So I am informed by a gentleman who came on board just as the steamer shoved off. The Committee who went to Leecompton found Stanton, and he agreed fully with their views, and thought that course indispensable; but, of course, declined to take any action on his own part while his superior was in the Territory. Mr. Stanton knows by this time that his superior has run away from the responsibility of either calling the session or not calling it. The Secretary who is now Acting Governor, will, doubtless, avail himself of some other dodge.

Gov. Walker has expressed himself very freely during the trip concerning the framers of the Leecompton Constitution. He even alleges that they are liable to indictment as common law for conspiracy. "I more beggarly and butcherly crowd of scoundrels, ruffians and assassins, according to the Governor, never assembled together on the face of the earth. His Excellency renews this three or four minutes with the utmost energy of cursing. I happen to know that the Governor's malédiction is richly merited, but I confess both surprise and admiration at the faithfulness with which they have been applied.

Among the passengers on the Oglesby, as I mentioned before, is Dr. J. H. Stringfellow, somewhat notorious in Kansas history, though not so prominent as his brother B. F. Stringfellow, late of the Squatter Sovereign. Last evening, after Gov. Walker had retired to his state-room, inebriated, Stringfellow got into a dispute with an ill-looking customer, who hailed from South Carolina, on the fruitful topic of the Oxford election returns. Stringfellow maintained that Walker had acted properly in throwing out these returns. South Carolina held exactly the opposite. Of course the proper way to arrive at the truth was to shoot each other. Out came a couple of revolvers, and hung round one of them at the head of the heretic on the other side of the table. Fortunately, or unfortunately, both weapons were struck aside and the combatants separated by the bystanders.

The excitement in Leavenworth on the subject of the bogus Constitution is intense. An indignation meeting of Free State men was held there last Saturday, and another will be held on the 25th, to decide whether to vote at the Constitution election, or fight.—Cor. Chicago Tribune.

DEFEAT OF MAYOR WOOD.
The Mayor's election in New York City on Tuesday resulted in the election of Daniel P. Tiemann, the people's candidate, by nearly 3,000 majority over the notorious Fernando Wood. The latter, for three years, has been ruling New York with an almost dictatorial power, standing out as the especial representative of the shoulder-bitters, bruisers, gamblers, rum-heads, and rowdism generally. Under his administration rowdism and crime became rampant in the city, and the city taxes ran up enormously by reason of the shameless and open corruption and peculation of the Woodites in every department of the municipal government. The Americans, Republicans, and conservative Democrats united on Tuesday last on Mr. Tiemann—the Foreigners, Irish Catholics, and representatives of the Five Points, uniting on Wood, the Tammany Hill Democratic nominee. The Police Commission appointed over 2,000 special police with stringent orders to arrest every rowdy who should attempt disturbance at the polls, and holding the military in readiness to support them if necessary. The result is the triumph of the Citizen's candidate—a triumph which must be hailed with lively gratification by the conservative and law-abiding citizens of the entire Union.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.
OPENING OF THE SESSION.
BOTH HOUSES FULLY ORGANIZED.

U. S. CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, Dec. 7. The weather to-day is charming, and the opening of Congress has attracted dense crowds in the galleries of both houses and other parts of the Capitol. The greeting between the members and their friends served to render the scene pleasantly exciting.

On the roll being called fifty Senators answered to their names. The Senate was called to order by the Secretary, who read a letter from Mr. Brockbridge, Vice President, stating that he would not be able to reach Washington at the commencement of the session.

On motion of Mr. Benjamin, a resolution was adopted that the oath required by the constitution be administered by Mr. Bright, the oldest member present.

Messrs. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, new members were sworn in and took their seats. The Senate proceeded to ballot for President pro tem. of the Senate, when Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, was chosen, and being conducted to his seat, returned his acknowledgments for the honor conferred.

The usual resolutions were adopted for the appointment of committees to inform the House and the President of the United States that the Senate was organized and ready for the transaction of business.

After the Executive session the Senate adjourned without transacting any further business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Two hundred and twenty-one members answered to the call of the House. A quorum of members being thus ascertained to be present, the House proceeded to the election of the Speaker.

Mr. Orr was nominated by Mr. Joss, of Tennessee, and Mr. Grow by Mr. Barks of Massachusetts.

On the ballot the vote stood as follows:
Mr. Orr, 13
Mr. Grow, 3
Scattering, 3

The announcement of the result was greeted with applause. The Clerk appointed Messrs. Stephens and Banks as a committee to conduct Mr. Orr to the chair. The oath of office was administered by Mr. Giddings.

On assuming the chair, Mr. Orr expressed his thanks for the honor conferred upon him. The delicate and responsible duties of the chair, he said, would be comparatively light if he should be so fortunate as to secure the cooperation of the members in despatching business, and in upholding the dignity of the House.—He promised to administer the rules which may be adopted with firmness and impartiality. The great business confided to them by the people admonished them to cultivate a patriotism as expansive as the Confederacy itself. He cherished the hope that the public business would be transacted so as to promote the interests and happiness of the entire people, and the Constitution would be maintained in its integrity, and that their legislation would quicken the greatness and glory of our common country.

The members were then sworn in, advancing in delegations for that purpose. The rules of the last House were adopted with a proviso offered by Mr. Clingman, that any committee having occupied the morning hour for ten days in succession, such committee shall not have the right to report further until the other committees shall have been called in turn.

Mr. Allen, of Illinois, was elected Clerk; Mr. Glosbrenner, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Haekney, Doorkeeper. Mr. Clusky was declared Postmaster by a resolution.

Thos. B. Florence gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the suppression of all bank notes under \$100 in the District of Columbia. Adjourned.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.
The present indications are, that the Free State men of Kansas will not participate in the vote to be taken on the 21st of December, upon the Slavery clause of the Leecompton Constitution. That election is to be managed by creature to be appointed by Surveyor General Calhoun, and the returns are to be received, counted, and declared by him. In view of the known character of Calhoun, it is probably of little consequence to the result whether the Free State men vote or not. The Johnson county and McGehee county frauds will be enacted over again, only upon a more gigantic scale.

Upon the whole, it may be assumed that the Leecompton Constitution, with the Slavery clause as a part of it, will be sent to Congress for their sanction.

Will Congress admit Kansas, with such a Constitution, and under such circumstances? It is certain that the Administration will use all its influence and patronage to force the measure through Congress. The Southern members of both parties, with an occasional exception, will also support it.

From the Northern Democracy, there are, as yet, no important indications of opposition to it, except from Col. Forney's Philadelphia Press, and from the Chicago Times, which is known to be the organ of Judge Dauglat.—The Chicago Tribune says that it is believed in Chicago that the Times, in this matter, is reflecting the present opinions of Judge Douglas although the Tribune thinks he will finally succumb to the pressure of the South, after he arrives at Washington. The Tribune says:

"Our belief is, that at present Douglas is inclined to sustain the views set forth in the Times. Here, among his constituents, and in daily contact with leading men of his party, he is convinced that his only hope of re-election to the Senate next fall depends upon carrying out, in apparent good faith, his oft-repeated Kansas pledges. He keenly feels and cherishes, that if the people are betrayed, not only his own hopes, but his party in Illinois, will be crushed to powder under the wrath of public indignation. But in a few days he will be in Washington, in the midst of the great leaders

of his party. He will find the South a bold, defiant unit, resolved that the Constitution shall not be submitted to the people of Kansas, and that the action of the late Leecompton Convention shall be sustained.—He will find that Buchanan, Cass, Toomey and Black, have surrendered to the oligarchy—that the Cabinet has betrayed the North; that the power, weight and influence of the Administration will be employed to sustain the slaveholders. Who believes that Douglas has the moral courage to face such an array, and stand up resolutely for the fulfilment of his pledges? We believe that he will quail, hesitate, sophisticate, and then surrender at discretion."

It is not known with certainty what attitude Gov. Walker will take with respect to the Leecompton Constitution. He will probably not finally determine upon it until he has consulted with his personal friends in the Atlantic States.

The great emigration to Kansas of last spring and summer has settled the question that slavery cannot be established there. But still, the great question has remained, and still remains, whether the people of Kansas will be obliged to resort to force, in order to prevent its establishment, and it must be confessed that things seem to be drifting in that direction.

A physical collision will certainly be grasped, if the Administration persists in its policy of sustaining measures which deprive the people of Kansas of the power of peacefully determining the character of their own institutions.—Washington Republic.

OUR LOW TARIFF.—The Germantown Telegraph has the following sensible article on the subject of our present low tariff. The facts set forth are easy of comprehension, and cannot be controverted:

"It seems to be incontestible by any fair argument, that the causes of our present financial difficulties have been, first, the low tariff, and second, the extension or abuse of the credit system, growing out of it. The excessive importations which have been going on year after year, increasing in magnitude with each year, and carrying with it the temptations of unlimited credit to the importer or jobber, who in turn offered the same inducements to purchasers in every part of the country—have undoubtedly been the prime sources of the revolution now existing—and they are identical with those of 1837.

A few notorious facts will make this more apparent. In the first eight months of the present year, the excess of the importation of goods at the port of New York alone, over the exportations, was the enormous sum of one hundred and five millions of dollars; while at the time of the suspension of specie payments by the Banks, the amount of specie in the vaults of all the banks in the United States, did not exceed seventy millions! "Further: Within eight years, the balance of trade against the United States has been more than four hundred and fifty millions of dollars, all of which has been paid in specie. Such a drain must speak trumpet-tongued to all who are seeking after the truth, and will not be blinded by old prejudices, or misled by the special pleading of those whose interest it is to cry down a Protective Tariff—destroy domestic industry—and place us completely at the mercy of foreign labor."

SINGULAR.—A very singular thing has been brought to light at the Minnesota Mine, Lake Superior. By examination among the broken rocks on the side of the bluff, pieces of veinstone, with copper and silicate, were picked up at one point in considerable quantities, and it was the best to pull away the adjacent rubbish and examine for the outcrop of the vein. A party of men were put upon the ground and soon found the conglomerate with a channel or trench passing through it some five or six feet in width. This was filled with soft rubbish, containing charcoal and other traces of the works of the ancient miners. Its depth has not yet been ascertained.

SINGULAR HALUCINATION.—Francis Ange a wealthy planter from Louisiana, says the Cincinnati Commercial arrived in that city yesterday, en route for Europe, where his friends are taking him for the purpose, if possible, of dispelling a singular hallucination, or species of insanity, with which he is afflicted. Two years ago he took it into his head that his pedic extremities were paralyzed, and although assured by eminent medical practitioners that his understandings are as firm and strong as they ever were, he insists upon being carried about like a child, and not even an alarm of fire in his residence could induce him to hazard a perpendicular position. It is said that he is perfectly sane on all other matters.

PAYING FOR THE FUN.—The State Treasury of Maryland has been called upon to pay \$750 for freight on the Virginia mules sent by order of Gov. Wise to Gov. Ligon, and sent back again after the election, not having been needed.

The Chinese are a queer people to go to market. A friend at Canton writes that a neighbor of his had just laid in his winter provisions—a hind quarter of a horse and two barrels of bull dogs, the latter slated to keep.

The Fairfield (Iowa) Ledger is informed on good authority that a Missouri slaveholder has removed to Warren county, in that State, and brought with him five or six slaves whom he claims a right to keep and work on the free soil of Iowa, under the Dred Scott decision.

A Columbus paper says that, during the progress of the recent tornado near Crestline, Ohio, Miss White, a young lady, aged about seventeen years, was carried by the force of the wind several hundred feet, and left dangling on the top of a cherry tree.

THE RICHEST VIRGINIAN.—The Finest Valley Whig says Samuel Harrison, of Pittsylvania county, is the richest man in Virginia.—He owns 1700 slaves, and they increase at the rate of one hundred a year. He is estimated to be worth \$5,000,000.

A MEMBER of the Kansas Constitutional Convention moved to spell the name of their State K-a-n-s-a-s, and gave as his reason that the Abolitionists spell it K-a-n-s-a-s.

There seems now to be but little doubt that Buchanan's administration severely aided Fillmore in his late buccaneering department. It is, so it is a disgrace to the country. Ex-Gov. Hammond, of South Carolina, was elected U. S. Senator from that State on Monday.

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THIS popular Monthly Magazine, already the cheapest and best in the world, will be greatly improved for 1858. It will contain over 900 pages of double column reading matter from twenty to thirty steel plates, and over 600 wood engravings which is proportionately more than any periodical, of any price, ever gave.

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Ten copies for one year, 12.00
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Sixteen copies, for one year, 20.00

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Three, five, eight or sixteen copies make a Club. To every person getting up a Club, our "Casket" containing forty Engravings, will be given gratis; or, if preferred, a copy of the Magazine for 1858. For a Club of sixteen, an extra copy of the Magazine for 1858 in addition. Address, post paid,

CHARLES J. PETERSON,
306 Chestnut Street, Phila.
Nov. 27, 1857. Specimens sent gratis.

BRILLIANT PROSPECTUS!

FOURTH YEAR OF THE Cosmopolitan Art Association.

The famous Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings Purchased at a cost of \$180,000. And Powers' world renowned Statue of the Greek Street. Repurchased for six thousand dollars, with several hundred other Work of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture and Bronzes, comprise the Promises to be awarded to the subscribers of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, who subscribe before the 29th of January, 1858, at which time the awards will take place.

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Every subscriber of three dollars is entitled to a copy of the large and splendid Steel Engraving, entitled "Manifest Destiny," also to a copy of the Cosmopolitan Art Journal one year, also to a Certificate in the award of premiums, also a free admission to the Dusseldorf and Cosmopolitan Galleries.

Thus it is seen that for every three dollars paid, the subscriber not only receives a splendid three dollar engraving, but also the beautiful illustrated two dollar Art Journal, one year.

Each subscriber is also presented with a Certificate in the awards, which is a valuable work of Art, in Painting or Sculpture, may be received in addition, thus giving to every subscriber an equivalent to the value of five dollars, and a Certificate gratis.

Any one of the leading \$3 Magazines is furnished, instead of the Engraving and Art Journal, if desired.

No person is restricted to a single name.—Those taking five memberships, remitting \$15.—Full particulars of the Association are given in the Art Journal, which contains over sixty splendid Engravings, price fifty cents per number.—Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who desire to subscribe, on receipt of five postage stamps, (15 cents.) Address

C. L. DERRY, Actuary C. A. A.,
548 Broadway, New York.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of executing a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gillard Dock in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for

CASTINGS AND MACHINERY of every description. They will build to order steam-cylinders, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saws, grinds, mill-falls, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house-floors, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
G. W. ASHCUM.

Nov. 6, 1857.

NEW FALL GOODS.

THE subscribers have just opened a large assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, all of which will be offered at prices to suit the times. We respectfully invite cash and prompt six month customers to call and examine our stock, assuring them that we shall offer greater inducements than ever heretofore.

Country Produce of all kinds wanted, for which we will pay the highest price.

A. E. CRAMER & CO
Oct. 16, 1857.

Chairs and Cabinet Furniture.

THE subscriber has removed to the shop on West Pitt Street, recently occupied by Wm. Ritchey as a machine shop, where he continues to make to order and keep on hand a large assortment of chairs and Cabinet furniture, consisting in part of Spring Seat Parlor Chairs, French Rocking Chairs, Cane seat and Windsor Sofas, Lounges, Ottomans, Wash-Not, Music Stands, Fancy Parlor Tables, Breakfast, Dinner, and Extension Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, &c. Suits of cottage-furniture at very moderate prices, so that it is within the reach of all to have nice, good and fashionable furniture.

The Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves, as it will be my desire to please all.

N. B. Coffins will be made on the shortest notice for any who will favor him with a call.
June 12, 1857. ISAAC MENDEL, Jr.

JOHN H. ALLEN & CO.
NOS. 2 & 4 CHESTNUT Street, (south side, below Water) PHILADELPHIA.

(THE OLDEST WOOD-WARM HOUSE IN THE CITY.)
MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale Dealers in Patent Medicine, made BROOMS, Patent Grovels, CEDAR-WARE, Wooded not to shrink, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, CORDS, BRUSHES, &c., of all descriptions. Please call and examine our stock.
Feb. 27, 1857.—z.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are hereby notified that my wife, Sophia O'Neal, has left my house, without any just cause, and that I am determined not to pay any debts she may contract, and I hereby warn all persons not to trust her on my account.
JAMES O'NEAL,
West Providence Tp., Nov. 20, 1857.



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 luxuriant growth—removes the dandruff, itching, and all cutaneous eruptions—causes a continual flow of the 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 gray, or diseased scalp, to use it; and surely, the young will not, as they value the flowing locks, or the winking curls, ever be without it. Its praise is upon the tongues of the thousands.

Watertown, Mass., May 1, 1855.
PROF. O. J. WOOD: Allow me to attest the virtues and magic powers of your Hair Restorative. Three months since, being exceedingly gray, I purchased and soon commenced to use, two bottles; and it soon began to tell, in restoring the silver locks to their native color, and the hair which was before dry and harsh, and falling off, now became soft and glossy, and it ceased falling, and soon commenced to grow, and the scalp lost all the disagreeable itching, so annoying before, and now, I not only look but feel young again.

Respectfully, yours, &c.
CHAS. WHITNEY.

New York, Oct. 2, 1855.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir: After reading the advertisement in one of the New York Journals, of your celebrated Hair Restorative, I procured a half-pint bottle, and soon commenced to use it, and it continued its use for two months, and am satisfied it is decidedly the best preparation before the public. It at once removed all the dandruff and unpleasant itching from the scalp, and has rendered my hair naturally, and, I have no doubt, permanently so. You have permission to refer to me, all who entertain any doubts of its performing all that is claimed for it.
MISS FEES, 26 1/2 Greenwich Av.

I have used Professor O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. It restored my hair where it had fallen off; it cleans the head, and renders the hair soft and smooth—much more so than oil.
MARY A. ATKINSON.
Louisville, Nov. 1, 1855.

State of Illinois, Cahokia, June 27, '55.

I have used Professor O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effect. My hair was becoming, as I thought premature, gray, but by the use of the "Restorative," it has resumed its original color, and I have no doubt, permanently so.
SIDNEY REESE,
Ex-Senator United States.

(From the Washington Star.)

Among the many preparations now in use for the restoring, preserving and beautifying the hair, there are none that we can recommend with more confidence than Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, now in general use throughout the States. This preparation possesses peculiarly invigorating qualities, and never fails in producing the most happy results when applied according to directions. We refer our readers to the advertisement for a few of the innumerable certificates which have been sent by parties, who have been benefited by its use, and who are happy in giving testimony to its wonderful effects produced on them.

O. J. WOOD & CO. Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y., and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.
For sale by Dr. B. F. Barry, and Druggists, generally.
Oct. 30, 1857.—9m.

DR. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR, OR LIVER REMEDY.

IS AN ARTICLE THAT EVERY BODY needs who is not in a perfect state of health for the Liver is second only to the heart in our human economy, and when that is deranged the whole vital machinery runs wrong. To find a medicine peculiarly resorting to this disease has been the study of one of the proprietors, in a large and extended practice for the past twenty years, and the result of his experiment is the Invigorator, as a never-failing remedy where medicine has any power to help. As a Liver Remedy it has no equal, as fully they use it.

A lady writing from Brooklyn, says, "I could express in this short letter the value your Invigorator has been to me in raising a large family of children, for I have never failed to relieve all affections of the stomach, bowels or attacks of worms. It mothers once had this remedy placed within their reach, and were taught how to use it, they would not know a moment of agony might be saved."

One of our prominent bankers says, "Five or six years since I found myself running down with a liver difficulty, resorting to your Invigorator, was greatly relieved, and, continuing for a season, was entirely restored."

A clergyman called at our office the other day and said he had given a poor woman a bottle, who was suffering very badly from Liver Complaint, and before she had taken the whole of it she was at work earning bread for her family.

A gentleman, recently from the West, says, while at Chicago, he was attacked with a slow, lingering fever, that the skill of physicians failed, but the Invigorator cured him in a few days.

One of our city merchants said, while on a visit to Troy, a few days since, he was attacked with liver and stomach disorders, so as to confine him to his room, he sent to the drug store for a bottle of Invigorator, took one dose, which relieved him so that he was able to attend his business.

A acquaintance, whose business compels him to write most of the time, says, he became so weak as to be unable at times to hold his pen, while at others, sleep would overpower him. But the Invigorator cured him.

A gentleman from Brooklyn called on us a week or two since, looking but the shadow of a man, with a skin yellow, pale and deathlike.—He had been for a long time suffering from Jaundice and Dyspepsia, and unable to attend to his business. We saw him again to-day a changed man, and to use his own words, he has not seen the bottom of the first bottle, and further adds "I saved my life, for I was fast going to a consumptive grave."

Among the hundreds of Liver Remedies now offered to the public, there are none we can so fully recommend as Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, or Liver Remedy, so generally known, now throughout the Union. This preparation is truly a Liver Invigorator, producing happy results on all who use it. Almost innumerable certificates have been given of the great virtue of this medicine by those of