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1. Invitations, Tickets. &c., &c.

1. Invitations, Tickets, &c., &c.

1. Sp. Deepe of all kinds, Common and Judgment Bonds, School, Justices, Constables, and other Blanks, printed correctly and neatly on the best paper, constantly kept for sale at this office, at prices "to sait the times."

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Address, W.S. M. Bressin, Lebanon, Pa.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honora'de the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

LENTLEMENT:—In submitting to the General Assembly way last annual communication, it is a source of unfeigned gratification to be able to annuance to the people, and to their Representatives, that notwithstanding the present unfavorable crisis in the minotary alairs of this country, and the general prostration of business and credit, the financial condition of Pennsylvania is highly satisfactory.

and credit, the financial condition of Pannsylvania is highly satisfactory.
The receipts at the State Treasury, from all sources, for the facal year ending on the 30th of November, 1860, were \$0,479,207 31, to which add the available balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of December, 1859, \$353 328 09, and the whole sum available for the year will be found to b: \$1,313,580 40. The expenditures for all purposes, for the same period, were \$3 637,147 32.

Leaving an available balance in the Treasury, on the latical year, viz:— Loans redcemed ...

ief notes canceled 1811 00
prest certificates 2,439 52
lagies on the notificates 2,439 52 Damages on the public works, and old claims 22.644 32

Making, of the public debt actually paid during the year, the sum of \$1.757.89

The funded and unfunded debt of the Commonwealth on the first day of December, 1859, was as follows:

4,448 89 802 50 Total unfundet debt ... Making the entire debt of the Commonwealth, at the period name 1, \$38,638,961 07.

The funded and unfanded debt of the State, at the close of the last fiscal year, December 1, 1860, stood as fellows:

Interest cortificates outstanding.....

..\$120,721 78 Making the entire public debt of Pennsylvania, on the first das of December last, \$37,969,847 50.

To pay the principal and interest of this debt, besides the ordinary sources of revenue, the Commonwealth holds the following mortgage bonds, derived from the sale of her public improvements, viz:

The available balance in the Treasury on the first day of December, 1-57, was....... \$523,106 47 On the first day of December, 1869, it was. 581,493 08

Exceeding the former balance in the sum of 153,326 61 And to this the sum paid at the Treasury during the past three years for debts and claims against the Commonwealth arising out of the construction and maintenance of the public improvements, and which was substantially a part of the usefunded debt of the Commonwealth, amounting to 171.664 82

\$324.991 43

Lebanon



Addictiscs.

VOL: 12--NO. 30.

LEBANON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 603.

before the final decision by the Supreme Court of the U.

The Sunbury and Eric railroad company having failed to negotiate its mortgage bonds in their present condition, the expectations condentity entertained of an early completion of that most important improvement, have not been realized. The work during the past year, however, although greatly retarded, has been continually progressing, upwards of one million of deltars having been expended on the line from November, 1859, to November, 1860. The whole length of the road, from the borough of Sunbury to the hardor on the lake, at the city of Erie, 1288 miles; of which 148 miles are now finished and in operation, and 115 miles of the remaining portion of the line are graded; leaving but 25 miles yet to grade. Penutotate of business sylvania is great theroughfare, not only because she is the creditor of the company to the additional, and more of business sylvania is success of this great theroughfare, not only because she is the creditor of the company to the additional, and more of the most important channels of trade will open one of the most important channels of trade and half millions of dollars, but for the additional, and more of the most important channels of trade and half millions of dollars, but for the additional, and more of the west, at the best harbor on Lake Erie, entirely within the west, at the best harbor on Lake Erie, entirely within the blimits of our own State, which has ever been continually open one of the most important channels of trade and half millions of dollars, but for the additional, and more of the west, at the best harbor on Lake Erie, entirely within the west, at the best harbor on Lake Erie, entirely within the blimits of our own State, which has ever been continually open one of the most important channels of trade and half millions of the many the company and the great lakes of the west, at the best harbor on Lake Erie, entirely within the west, at the best harbor on Lake Erie, entirely within the west. The west is a suppor

..39,513,953 37

haids, and the trust in God, of freemen, they will have all that is essential.

Nearly eleven thousand of our fellow-citiz has are now devoting their effects to the improvement of the common school, as discotors. Than this there is no more meritorious body of men. An increase of the annual State appropriation would not only be a meterial relief to the districts, at this time, but would, to some extent, disembarrass directors in their local operations.

It is not, however, the common school

system, vast and honorable to the State as it is, that claims your entire attention, in reference to education. Pennsylvania also boasts her collegiate, academical, scientific, professional and philanthropic institutions.

Second—That all checks issued by the low her just standard. The present is not the proper time to zenew grants to instituthe proper time to concern grants to institutions of these classes which heretofore received State aid. If it were, the public auble to not possess the requisite data

Third—That condensed monthly state of its chosens.

Third—That condensed monthly state of its chosens.

After asserting her right to withdraw from the Carolina through her convention, among other reasons, declares that she is justified be published in one newspaper in Philadeline of the States have for years not only refor a safe and just extension of liberality.

The period will arrive when all public edubalances in the Treasury, and where deposgreat system for the elevation of mind and great system for the State will, no doubt, Fourth—That the bond of the State

work. For the details of the system, during the last school year, the attention of the Legis- institutions-the State Lunatic Hospital, lature is respectfully referred to the annual report of the Common School Department, Hospital for the insane, at Pittsburg - the tion to exclude the South from the common ter-

herewith submitted. I desire again, specially, to call the at- at Phila.—the Houses of Refuge at Phila. tention of the General Assembly to the and Pittsburg, and the Pennsylvania Train Farmer's High School of Pennsylvania, as ing School for idiotic and sceble minded an institution which proposes to accomplish children, at Media, will present their usual that are charged with having refused compliance an institution which proposes to accomplish an object which has never been attained in this country—the supply of a want which is a supp has ever been felt by the agricultural com-munity: the education of their sons, at upon suffering and erring humanity, which once, to scientific knowledge, habitual in- can scarcely be overated. They are heartand the set assertability—it. As hardow, a more shape the part of the common in the state of the part of the contingency.

It is part of the contingency.

It is part of the contingency of the contingency.

It is part of the part of the contingency.

It is part of the pa once, to scientific knowledge, habitual industry, and practical skill, to fit them for the associations of rural life, and the occupation chosen for them by their fathers.

I refrain as I have heretofore done, from recommending, mitting the truth of this charge, I unbestiating. I have heretofore done, from recommending, mitting the truth of this charge, I unbestiating.

will doubtless be laid before you.

By the act passed by the last Legisla-

ture, establishing a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and securing the public against loss from insolvent banks, radical changes were made in the banking laws of this State. Instead of corporations created by special laws, voluntary associations are authorized to transact the business of banking, without further legislation, and as an indispensable prerequisite to the issuing of bank notes for circulation as money ample security must be deposited with the Auditor General for their prompt redemption. The law makes provision, not only for the incorporation of new banking associations, but enables banking institutions already in existence, to continue their business for twenty years after the expiration of their present charters, upon complying provisions, by withdrawing their with its old circulation, and giving the securities required for the redemption of their new issues. The public, I am sure, will rejoice that no further necessity exists for legislative action, either on the subject of creating new, or re-chartering old banks; and that the time and attention of their Representatives will now, happily, be no longer monopolized in the consideration of a sub-

which have occured elsewhere, and in the characteristic strongustearthly guarantee, that, whatever else we he queath them, their inheritance will be a blessing and not a curse; and, if nothing more is left, in the well estituted minds, the willing hands, and the trust in God, of freemen, they will have loss in the future. Referring to my former loss in the future. Referring to my former annual messages, I respectfully, but most chority of the government is limited by a written carnestly, recommend that provision be

> by the State Treasurer in any bank, or elsewhere, without first requiring ample sesecurity to be given to the Con monwealth

grade. In this respect, she is second to no the Auditor General, before they are used, member of the confederacy; but, from and that daily accounts shall be kept of mere want of attention to the proper sta- the moneys received, deposited and disbur-

cational agencies must be included in one ited, with the particular amount of each

patronize every proper effort in the good Treasurer be increased to the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Our various charitable and reformatory

the district control to provide the interest to the first the time and attention of their Force postprivaments with the filter and the security of the relation of a nichold provided the relation of a nichold provided the relation of the control of the relation of a nichold provided the relation of the relation of the control of the relation of the

become so intolerable that civil war is preferable to longer submission, there remains the revolumade by law, check by the other departments, it will rarely, if First—That no money shall be deposited ever, happen that the citizen may not be adequate by the State Treasurer in any bank, or ly protected, without reserting to the sacred and inalienable right to resist and destroy a govern-ment which has been perverted to a tyranny.

and numerous private schools of every grade. In this respect, she is second to no the Auditor General, before they are used, plaint are well founded, they should be unbesitatingly removed, and as far as possible, reparation made for the past, and security given for the futistics, she has thus far been ranked far below her just standard. The present is not
the proper time to renew grants to institu
Third—That condensed monthly state—

the moneys received, deposites and disourtistics, she has thus far been ranked far besed, in the Auditor General's office, as well
as in the Treasury Department.

Third—That condensed monthly state—

their benefit, should do injustice to any pertion

several of the States have for years not only refused to fulfil their constitutional obligations, but have enacted laws either nullifying the Constitution, or rendering useless the acts of Congress relative to the surrender of fagitive slaves—that they have permitted the open establishment of societies, to disturb the peace of other States; that the people of the non-slaveholding States have aided in the escape of slaves from their masters, and have incited to servile insurrection those that remain-and have announced their determinaasylum for the blind, and deaf and dumb, ritory of the Union. As the Representatives of the people of Pennsylvania, it becomes your sol-

emn duty to examine these serious charges, made by the authority of a sovereign State. Pennsylvania is included in the list of States laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be dis-

the forciole removal of a state, by the owner of right defined to the his agent, but that its object was to punish the my opinion, no good reason can be assigned for forcible or fraudulent abduction from the State refusing to place him again in the same position.

I would also recommend that the consent of

to declare his act a crime. He should have been discharged, not because the act of the State was unconstitutional, but because he had not trans-

discharged, not because the act of the State was unconstitutional, but because he had not trauspersed its commands.

The Supreme Court of the United States not of ly pronounced the particular section of the act was void, because the power to provide for the rendition of 1826, then before them, unconstitutional, but a majority of court held that the whole act was void, because the power to provide for the rendition of fugitives from labor, was vested exclusively in Congress, and the several States were, therefore, incumpetent to pass statues either in aid of, or to hinder, delay or prevent, the delivery of the decision, as delivered by Judge Story, not of the decision, as delivered by Judge Story, not only appears from the opinions of the majority, but also from the dissenting opinions delivered by the minority of the court. By this unfortunate decision, it unauthoritatively proclaimed that Pennsylvania, in enacting her liberal statue of 1826, making it the duty of her own officers to aid in arresting and delivering up fugitives from labor, had mistaken her constitutional obligation, and that her act was in violation of, rather than obedience to, the Constitution of the United States.

Under such circumstances, it was the manifest duty of the state to repeal her law thus declared unconstitutions in any of the States.

Under such circumstances, it was the manifest duty of the state to repeal her law thus declared unconstitutions in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

Under such circumstances, it was the manifest duty of the state to repeal her law thus declared unconstitutional contained nothing more than a repeal of the list of 1826, and the reconactment of the law against kidnamming it

States.

Under such circumstances, it was the manifest duty of the State to repeal her law thus declared unconstitutional. This was done by the act of 1847; and if that, act had contained nothing more than a repeal of the lity of 1826, and the re-enactment of the law against kidnapping, it could not have been subject to any just complaint. But the third section of the act of 1847, prohibits, under heavy penalties, our judges and magistrates from acting under any act of Congress, or otherwise taking jurisdiction of the case of a fugitive from labor; and the fourth section punishes with fine, and imprisonment, the turmilations and riotous arrest of a fugitive slave, by any porson of persons, under any pretence of authority whaterer, so as to create a breach of the public peace. The sixth section, denying the use of the county judy for the exer, so as to create a breach of the public peace. The sixth section, denying the use of the county jails far the detention of fugitive slaves, was repealed in 1852, and need only be referred to as showing the general spirit of the act. The seventh section repealed the provisions of the act of 1780, which authorized persons passing through our State to take their slaves with them, and gave to se-journers the right to bring their slaves into the State, and retain them here for any period not exceeding six months.

journers the right to bring their slaves into the State, and retain them here for any period not exceeding six months.

The provisions of the third and fourth sections of the act of 1847, seem to have been predicated upon the language of the Supreme Court in Prigg's case. It is there admitted that the sev ral states may prohibit their own magistrates, and other officers from exercising an authority conferred by an act of Congress; and that while an owner of a slave, under and in virtue of the Constitution of the United States, is clothed with power, in every State of the Union, to seize and recapture his slave, he must, nevertheless, do so without using any illegal violence, or committing a breach of the peace. It is evident that the framer of the act of 1817, had closely studied the case of Prigg vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and had kept his law strictly within its letter. In many respects, the act is a codification of the principles cauciated by the court; and more fault may justly be found with its temper than its want of constitutionality.

If fugitive slaves were still claimed under the If fugitive slaves were still claimed under the act of Congress of 1793, the denial to the mas-

ter of the aid of State judges and magistrates. might be a source of great inconvenience to him; but the complete and perfect remedy now providbut the complete and perfect remedy now provided by the net of Congress of 1850, renders him entirely independent of State officers. And the punishment of arrests without warrant, by a punishment of arrests without warrant, by a constitutional right cord, quilt, felt. &c., &c., and for Stiching LINEX have no superior. Also, of the peace, is but recognizing, by statute, what was before the common law. These sections were re-enacted in the rivised penal code of Penusyl vania, at the last seasions of the Legislature, and are still the law of the State; but they are not now of any practical importance, and as their reten-tion on our statute book is calculated to create the impression that the people of this State are unfavorable to the execution of the fugitive slave law, and the discharge of their confederate du ties, and with the view of removing this subject of reproach, I carnestly recommend their unconditional repeal.

While a majority of the judges of the Supreme

White a majority of the judges of the Sapreme Court of the United States, in the Prigg case, held, that a State had no constitutional right to provide by legislation for delivering up fugitives from labor, a minority were then of the opinion that State laws consistent with; and in aid of, the constitutional fajuction, were valid and proper. And this minority opinion is now the judgment of the present court, as recently indicated in a case which arose in the State of Illinoise. ment of the present court, as recently indicated in a case which arose in the State of Illinoise.—
There is, therefore, nothing to prevent the revival of the act of 1826, and its restoration to the place in our code to which by its merits, it is earlied. This would leave to the only of the D. Beiver, propriations de granted to defray the expense incurred.

I commend to your consideration the report of the State, any negro or mulatto, with the inception of the State, any negro or mulatto, with the inception of the State, any negro or mulatto, with the inception of the State, any negro or mulatto, with the inception of the state, and the state, an

before the final decision by the Supreme Court of the U. States.

The Sunbury and Eric railroad company having failed to negotiate its mortgage bonds in their present condition, an annual exhibition of its receipts, expendence of that most important improvement, have not important improvement. In a set ling down to it by the Representing time down that the master, while soft on the Legislature. The interpretation to the doctring that the state begiven, that the early day, the State begiven, that the master, while soft on the could find them.

The first net of Congress providing for the ren-

thisses consciousness of the Companyancy of the content of the con

and request our Sonators and Representatiess in Congress, to support a proposition for such an amendment of the Constitution, to be submitted for ratification or rejection, to a convention of delegates, elected directly by the people of the State.

In the event of the failure of Congress speedily to

erument that has ever been devised by the wisdom of man.

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the State, I shall soon resign the office of Clind Exceutive of Pennsylvania, with which the people have entrusted me, to him whom they have chosen as my successor. I shall carry with me into the walks of private life, the consciousness of having honestly discharged the duties that have devolved on me during my term of office, to the best of my ability; and shall ever cherish the warmest affection for, and the deepest interest in, the future welfare of our beloved Commonwealth and our glorious Republic. The studow of a dark cloud does indeed rest upon us, but my hapes and my affections still cling to our Union, and my prayer shall be that He who criters the destinies of intions, when He shall have chastened us for our sins, and humbled us before Him, will restore usugain in mercy, and bind us beginn in stronger and more hallowed bonds of fraternity, to remain unbroken through all future time.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTIENT, Executive Department, lagrisburg, January 2, 1801.

Geo. B. Stout & Co's FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

MARKET STREET, LEBANON,
PRICES.—\$50, \$50, \$55, \$85 and \$100.
These Machines make the Shuttle of Lock-Streen.
& alike on both sides a without the use of the leather pad. They have an entire New METHOD of forming the stitch—simple and unerring in its operation. They have a New Patent Under Tension and a New Upper Tension.

Which can be regulated without stopping the Machine—simple but effective. They will sew with greater speed never drop a sitch and do more vork in the same time than any other sewing nucline ever invented. These Machines have power sufficient to saw

THIRTY THICKNESSES

and unreasonable manner, amounting to a treach | Sloat's Improved Shuttle Machine For tailoring and heavy work. These Machines have been well tested among tailors, and are pronounced equal to those sold clsewherd at doublo price.

Let all who intend to purchase a Sewing Machine call at our Sales Room and see our Machines practically tested, or send for a circular.

J. J. BLARR WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER, Market Street, Lebanon, Pa., or GEORGE B. SLOAT & Co.. hay 30, 100.]

Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Annville,

LEBANON COUNTY, PENNA.

THIS COMPANY was incorporated, March. 1859, and is now in full operation and ready to make insurance on Dwellings, and other Buildings, on Furniture, and Merchandise generally. Also on Barros. Contents. Stock, Farm I mploments, &c., on a Mutual Principle.

MANAGERS.

Christian Bachman. John N. Spatch.

JOHN ALLWEIN, President.
Rudolph Henr, Treasurer. Annville, January 19, 1860.-1y.

DID you see ATKINS & BRO. 8 New Boot and Shoe

A FAMILY PAPER FORTOWN AND COUNTRY
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY WM. M. BRESLIN.
2d Story of Funck's New Building, Camberland
At One Dollar and Fifty Cents a Year.
257 ADVIRTISHMENTS inserted at the usual rates.
The friends of the establishment, and the public gener
silty are respectfully solicited to send is their orders.
267 HANDBILLS Printed at an heart notice.
RATES OF POSTAGE.
In Lebanen County, postage frey.
In Pennsylvania, out of Lebanen county, 3% cents per
quarter, or 13 cents a year.
Out of this State, 6% cts. per quarter, or 26 cts. a year
If the postage is not paid in advance, rates are doubted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most or pressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cophalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "f" is the head," is now, becoming, popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cophalic will become as common as Flectrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ardly Realized. . .

Ill'ad 'n 'orrible' eadache this hafterneon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand 'says hi to the man. 'Can you hease me of an 'cadacim?' 'Doos it hache 'ar ,' says 'c. 'Hexceedingly.' says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon ms 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.'

AT HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a sufeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise eacape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy. Goul. Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of diseases of the fit in the nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the atomach constituting sick headache, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the lowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anomia and plethonal control of the state of the control of the control of the control of the control of the state of the control of usually distinguished by the name of nervous headache, sometimes combine on suidenly in a state of apparently sound health and prosperating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or accelling of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named Nauralgia.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Fills have been found a arre and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the uncrying ludes.

Bridger,—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Clue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget.—Och I sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarther and giv me the Pills and don't be all day about it aither.

Constipation or Costiveness.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so provalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as lent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in careless, or sodentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of reamy of the most fataland dangerous diseases, and unless carry circlicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant, are Headache, Colic. Rheumatism. Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abeceses, Dysontary, Diarrhoza, Dyspeisia, Apoplexy, Epilopsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondrissis, Mclameholy and Insanity, first indicate the r presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constitution, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is cradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive inmediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pilis on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing.

PHYSICIAN, -Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headached MRS. JUNES, Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in ju t twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy. PHYSICIAN.—For oan get them at any bruggists— Call for, Cephalic Fills, 1 find they never fail, and I re-controlled them in all cases of fleedache. MRS. JONES.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a real blessing.

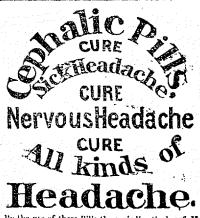
TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED Mr. TWENTY MILLIONS OF INDEXERS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated that each bottles are as tent dollars worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention.—Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his dephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue. Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

BY OVER EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and auxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear.—It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the discredered condition of the bratu.

FACT WORTH KNOWING—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Billons Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility,

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system 'ET-vaccination' for protection from sincil Pox, the Ceptails Pill for relief of Head-ceile, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fewers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

For DID you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the favored brow, the leathing and disgast at the sight of food. How totally until you were for pleasure, conversation or study—One of the Cephalic Pills wentd have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.



By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Ner-cous or Sick Headacke may be prevented; and if taken at the communication of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained. They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Head-cake to which females are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels,—removing COS-TIVENESS. For LITERARY MEN. STUDENTS, Delicate Females, and all persons of Sphentary Habits, they are valuable us a LAXATIVE, improving the APPETITE, gifting TONE and VIGOR to the digesting-origans, and restoring the natural classicity and alternative whole system.

The GEPHALIC PLEASAN the result of long investigation of controller and controller cont The CEPHALIC PHALS AN the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originated in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stonach. They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of offer, and the absence of any disagreeable taste readers it care its administer them to children.

BEWARE ORIGINATERFEITS!

The genuine have two substitutes of Henry C. Spalding on each llox.

Seld by Druggists and the deep readers in Medicines. A box will be sent by malipricial on receipt of the PRICE 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING,

November 21, 1860.-ly.