Confession of Professor Webster.

BOSTON, JULY 2d .- At the meeting of the Council this morning, the case of Professor Webster was referred to a Committee. Be-fore the Committee, at 12 o'clock, appeared the Rev. Dr. Putnam, the spiritual adviser of the condemned, with a petition for the commutation of punishment, together with a confession that he killed Dr. Parkman.

The reverend gentleman prefaced the statement by a few remarks relative to the manner in which the confession was made to him. He stated that he had no previous acquaintanceship with Professor Webster, before being called to act in the capacity of his spiritual adviser. In the first few weeks of his visit, he sought no acknowledgement of the prisoner. At length, on the 23d May, he visited him in his cell, and demanded of him, for his own well being, that he should tell the truth in regard to the matter, and he acceded to the re-quest, by making a statement which was now submitted for the consideration of the Council, It was in substance as follows:

On Tuesday, Nov. 20th, I sent a note to Dr. Parkman; it was handed to Littlefield, and was unsealed. It was to ask Dr. Parkman to call on me, as he had become quite importunate about his debt. I wished to gain time. I did not expect to be able to pay him

on Friday. My purpose was, if he should accede to the ed interview, to state to him my embarrassments and utter inability to pay him at present-to apologize for those things in my conduct which had offended him-to throw myself upon his mercy-to beg for further time and indulgence for the sake of my family if not for myself, and to make as good promises to him as I could have any hope of keeping. I did not hear from him on that day, nor the next, (Wednesday), but I found on Thurswithout finding me. I imagined he had forgotten the appointment, or else did not mean to wait for it. I feared he would come in upon me at my lecture hour, or while I was preparing my experiments for it, therefore I called at his house on that morning (Friday) between 8 and 9, to remind him of my wish to see him at the College at half past one, my lecture a long one, and I had my lecture to prepare, for it was necessary for me to have my time and also to keep my mind free from other exon me as I proposed. He came accordingly, between half-past one and two o'clock, entering at the lecture-room door. I was removing some glasses from my lecture-room table into a room in the rear, called the upper laboratory. He came rapidly down the step, and followed me into the laboratory. He immediately addressed me with great energy, "Are you ready for me, sir! Have you got the money!" I replied, "No, Dr. Parkman," and was then beginning to state my condition and my appeal to him, but he would not listen to me, and interrupted me with much vehemence-he called me scoundrel and liar, and went on heaping on me the most bitter taunts and opprobrious epithets. While he was speaking he drew a handful of papers from his pocket, and took from among them my two notes, and also an old letter from Dr. Hossack, written many years ago, and congratulating him on his success in getting me appointed Professor of Chemistry. "You see," he said, "I got you into your office, and now I will get you out of it." He put back into his pocket all the rebut a small portion of what he said. At first I kept interposing, trying to pacify him, so that. I was in no state to consider my ultel thought than one of my innocent children. that I might obtain the object for which I sought the interview; but I could not stop him; needed it so much, was of no account with me and soon my own temper was up; I forgot in that condition of mind. If I had designed | Pr. was extremely severe and sharp—the most everything, and felt nothing but the sting of his words. I was excited to the highest degree of passion and while he was speaking of the notes and passion and while he was speaking and while he was sp gree of passion, and while he was speaking cancel my debt, I not only should not have and gesticulating in the most violent and men- deposited Pettee's check the next day, but I life. I was an only child-much indulgedacing manner, thrusting the letter and his fist should have made some show of getting and into my face,—in my fury I seized whatever was handiest—it was a stick of wood—and should have frame money the morning before. I passions that I ought to have acquired early, and the consequence is all this." dealt him an instantaneous blow, with all the and taken occasion to mention to the cashier force that passion could give it. I did not that I had a sum to make up that day to Dr. P., know, or think, or care where I should hit and the same to Henelmen when I borrowed him, or how hard, or what the effect would be. the \$10. I should have remarked that I was It was on the side of his head, and there was so much short of a large sum that I was to nothing to break the force of the blow; he fell instantly on the pavement; there was no second blow; he did not move. I stooped down over I had intended the homicide of Dr. P. I should him and he seemed to be lifeless; blood flowed from his mouth, and I got a sponge and wiped it away. I got ammonia and applied it to his nose, but without effect; perhaps I spent ten minutes in attempts to resuscitate him, but I found he was absolutely dead. In my horror and consternation I ran instinctively to the doors and bolted them,-the doors of the lecture room and of the laboratory below-and then, what was I to do? It never occurred to me to go out and declare what had been done and obtain assistance. I saw nothing but the alternative of a successful movement and the concealment of the body, on the one hand, and of infamy and destruction on the other. The first thing I did, as soon as I could do anythig, was to draw the body in the private room adjoining; then I took off the clothes and began putting them into the fire which was burning in the upper laboratory. They were all consumed there that afternoon, with papers, pocket book, and whatever they contained. did not examine the pockets nor remove anything except the watch. I saw that, or the chain of it, hanging out. I took it and threw it over the bridge as I went to Cambridge. down the ashes. Some of the limbs, I cannot My next move was to get the body into the sink, which stands in the small private room, by setting the body partially erect against the

tirely dismembered. It was quickly done as a work of terrible and desperate necessity. The only instrument was the knife found by the officers in the tea chest, which I kept for cutting corks. I made no use of the Turkish knife, as it was called at the trial; that had long been kept on my parlor mantle piece, in Cambridge, as a curious ornament. My daughters frequently cleaned it-hence the marks of oil and whiting found on it. I had lately brought it into Boston to get the silver sheath repaired. While dismembering the body, a stream of Cochituate water was running through and mixed itself up with the idea of the other the lower laboratory. There must have been a leak in the pipe, for the ceiling below was

I succeeded in drawing it up there; it was en-

stained immediately around it. There was a fire burning in the fornace of the lower laboratory. Littlefield was mistaken in thinking there had never been a fire there-he had probably never kindled one, but I have done it myself several times. I had done it that day for the purpose of making oxygen gas. The head and viscera were put into that furnace that day, and the fuel heaped on. I did not examine at night to see to what dental. I was not aware that I had put the degree they were consumed. Some of the

room table, in what is called the well, a deep sink, lined with lead, -- a stream of Cobituate was turned into it, and kept running through they would fit any of the locks of the college at the world fit any of the locks of the college at the world fit any of the locks of the college at the world fit any of the locks of the college at the world fit any of the locks of the college at the world fit any of the locks of the college at the world fit any of the locks of the college at the world fit any of the locks of the college at the world fit any of the locks of the college at the world fit and the wo it all Friday night. The thorax was put into or not. If there were other keys fitting doors a similar well, in the lower laboratory, which filled with water, and threw in a quantity of they must have been all duplicates, or keys of I filled with water, and threw in a quantity of potash, which I found there. This disposition former locks left there by the mechanics or of the remains was not changed till after the visit of the officers on Monday; when the body had been thus all disposed of, I cleared away all traces of what had been done. I think the stick, with which the fatal blow had been struck, proved to be a piece of a large grape vine-say two inches in diameter and two feet long—it was one of several pieces which I had carried in from Cambridge long before, for the purpose of showing the effect of certain chemical fluids in coloring wood by being absorbed into the pores; the grape vine being a very porous wood, was well adapted to this purpose; another longer stick had been used as intended, and exhibited to the students; the former. When I found that we went over this one had not been used-I put it into the fire—I took up the two notes, either from the table or the floor-I think the table, close by where Dr. P. had fallen. I seized an old metallic pen lying on the table, dashed it across the face and through the signatures, and put them in my pocket. I do not know why I did this rather than put them in the fire, for I had not considered for a moment what effect either mode of disposing of them would have on the mortgage, or my indebtedness to Dr. P. and the other persons interested. And were terrible beyond description. It was in I had not yet given a single thought to the question as to what account I should give as

to the objects or result of my interview with but one of the anonymous letters produced at Dr. Parkman. I never saw the sledge hammer spoken, of by Littlefield; never knew of The little bundle referred to in the letter deits existence—at least, I have no recollection of it. I left the college to go home as late as citric acid, for domestic use. I had seen it six o'clock. I collected myself as well as I stated in a newspaper, that I had purchased a could, that I might meet my family and others quantity of oxalic acid, which, it was presuwith composure. On Saturday I visited my room at the college, but made no change in day, he had been abroad in pursuit of me, the disposition of the remains, and laid no it might be shown, if there should be occasion, plans as to my future course. On Saturday evening I read the notice in the "Transcript," ation of the use I intended to make of the blood sent for on Thursday, the 22d, and of respecting the disappearance. I was then deeply impressed with the necessity of taking some ground as to the character of my inter-view with Dr. Parkman, for I saw that it must dissecting vault. I think that Pettee, in his become known that I had had such an interview, as I had appointed it first by an unsealed closing at one. I did not stop to talk with him, for I expected the conversation would be called at his house in open day and ratified the arrangement, and had then been seen, and had probably been overheard by the man servant; and I knew not by how many persons Dr. P, citing matters. Dr. Parkman agreed to call might have been seen entering my rooms, or how many persons he might have told by the way where he was going. The interview would in all probability be known, and I must be ready to explain it. The question exercised me much, but on Sunday my course was taken. I would go into Boston and be the first to declare myself the person, as yet unknown, with whom Dr. Parkman had made the appointment; I would take the ground that I had

repentance for the sins of your life is sincere; invited him to the college to pay him money, and that I paid it accordingly; I fixed upon the tell me the truth, then-a confidence to be kept sacred during your life time, and as much sum by taking the small note and adding interest, which, it appears, I cast erroneously family shall seem to me require, and the in-If I had thought of this course earlier I should not have deposited Pettee's check for \$90 in terest of truth and justice to permit. Search the Charles River Bank on Saturday, but to the bottom of your heart for the history of your motives, and tell me, before God, did it should have suppressed it as going so far to make up the sum which I was to have professed ever occur to you, before the decease of Dr. to have paid the day before, and which Pettee | Parkman, that his death, if you could bring it knew I had by me at the hour of interview, it to pass, would be of great advantage to you, had not occurred to me that I should ever show or at least that personal injury to him might the notes cancelled in proof of it, or I should be the result of your expected conference with have destroyed the large note and let it be in- him? As a dying man, I charge you to answer He put back into his pocket all the pa- ferred that it was gone with the missing man, me truly, and exactly, or else be silent-had pers except the letter and the notes. I cannot and I should only have kept the small one, you not such a thought?" tell how long the torrent of threats and invectible which was all that I could pretend to have "No, never," said he, with energy and tell how long the torrent of threats and invec- which was all that I could pretend to have tives continued, and I cannot recall to memory paid. My single thought was concealment feeling, "as I live, and as God is my witness,

pay Parkman. I borrowed the money of Hen-

twice, and each time in so open a manner that

rooms at an hour when the college would be

full of students and others, and an hour when

I was most likely to receive calls from others;

which persons having business with me, or in

I looked into my rooms on Sunday afternoon,

After the first visit of the

but did nothing. After the first visit of the officers, I took the pelvis and some of the

limbs from the upper well, and threw them

into the vault under the privy; I took the tho-

rax from the well below and packed it in the

tea chest, as found; my own impression has

been that this was not done until after the

second visit of the officers, which was on

Tuesday; but Kingsley's testimony shows

that it must have been done sooner. The perforation of the thorax had been made by the

knife. At the time of removing the viscera

on Wednesday, I put on kindlings and made

a fire in the furnace below, having first poked

remember which or how many, were consumed

at that time. This was the last I had to do

with the remains. The tin box was designed

ded where I should finally put the box. The

fish-hooks tied up in grapples were to be used

for drawing up the parts in the vault, when-

ever I should determine how to dispose of

them, and yet strange enough. I had a confused

double object in ordering the box, and making

the grapples. I had before intended to get

such things to send to Fayal; the box to hold the plants and other articles which I wished

to protect from the salt water and the sea air,

and the hooks to be used there in obtaining

coraline plants from the sea. It was this pre-

viously intended use of them, that suggested

application. I doubt, even now, to which use

they would have been applied; I had not used the hooks at the time of the discovery. The

tan put into the tea chest was taken from a

barrel of it that had been in the laboratory for

some time. The bag of tan brought in on

Monday was not used, nor intended to be

used; it belonged to a quantity obtained by me

a long time ago, for experiments in tanning, and was sent in by the family to get it out of

the way. Its being sent at the time was acci-

orner, and by getting up into the sink myself, to receive the thorax, though I had not conclu-

my rooms, were always directed to call.

elman as mere pocket money for the day. If

and safety-everything else was incidental to never! I was no more capable of such never had the remotest idea of injuring Dr. P. rior pecuniary interest. Money, though until the moment the blow was struck. Dr. lence of temper has been a besetting sin of my and I have pever acquired the control should have drawn my money from the bank "But you notified Dr. Parkman to meet you

at a certain hour, and told him you would pay him, when you knew he had not the money "No," he replied, "I did not tell him I would

janitor. I know nothing about them, and should never be likely to notice them amongst

the multitude of articles, large and small, of

all kinds, collected in my rooms. The janitor

had furnished me with a key to the dissecting

room, for the admission of medical friends

visiting the college, but I had never used it.

The nitric acid on the stairs was not used to

remove spots of blood, but was dropped by accident. When the officers called for me on

Friday, the 30th, I was in doubt whether I

was under arrest, or whether a more strict

search of my rooms was to be had; the latter

Cragies' Bridge, I thought the arrest most

probable. When I found that the carriage

was stopping at the jail, I was sure of my fate. Before leaving the carriage, I took a

dose of strycuine from my pocket and swal-

lowed it. I had prepared it in the shape of a

pill before I left my laboratory on the 23d. I

thought I could not bear to survive detection.

I thought it was a large dose. The state of

my nervous system, probably, defeated its action partially. The effects of the poison

operation at the college, and before I went

there, but most severely afterwards. I wrote

ed, was to be used in removing blood

I wished the parcel to remain untouched, that

what it really was that I had purchased. I

have drawn up, in separate papers, an explan-

testimony at the trial, put too strongly my

words about having settled with Mr. P.— Whatever I did say of the kind, was in the hope I entertained that I should be able to

pacify Dr. P., and make some arrangement

with him; and was said in order to quiet Pet-

After Dr. Webster had stated most of the

facts recorded above on the 23d May, this

question, with all the earnestness, solemnity,

and authority of tone that Dr. Putnam was

re numbered; you cannot, you dare not speak

onger as my regard for the happiness of your

falsely to me now; you must not die with a lie

in your mouth; so, prove to yourself that your

tee, who was becoming restive under the so-

licitations of Dr. Parkman.

master of, was addressed him:-

pay him, and there is no evidence that I told him so. Except my own words spoken after his disappearance, and after I had determined to take the ground that I had paid him, those words were of the miserable tissue of false. not have made the appointment with him boods to which I was committed from the moment I had begun to conceal the homicide other persons would almost certainly know of I never had a thought of injuring Parkman.' it; and I should not have invited him to my

This was accompanied by the statement in which Professor Webster attempts to explain as to his seeing Littlefield, sending for blood, for that was the hour, just after the lecture, at and of inquiring about gases from the vault. After reading the statement, Dr. Putnam proceeded to argue as to its truthfulness, saying that it was made when the writ of error was still pending. Also, that Professor Webster's estate was worth several thousand dollars, and that he was not in such a state as to commit such a crime deliberately. The previous petition from Professor Webster, protesting his innocence, and praying for absolute pardon. he said, was got up by his family, who were unwavering in their belief in his innocence. until his confession was communicated to them about a week since. He concluded in assert-

ing his belief that the confession was true. Members of the council have retained a copy of the petition previously presented, and with-drawn by the advice of Dr. Putnam, which will probably be published. It asserts his innocence, and it also asserts that Littlefield, or some other person, placed the remains in his

room, to compass his ruin. BOSTON, July 6. The wife and three daughters of Profes. sor Webster appeared before the Council, yesterday afternoon, and pleaded in aid of the petition for their husband and father, or a commutation of punishment.

Mrs Webster said that she had been unwavering in the belief of her husband's in- OUSE BELLS from 20 to 30 lbs., for farmnocence until he made his confession .-She also stated, that it was chiefly through her means and representations, that the petition for pardon and protestation of his in-

nocence was sent in. After this withdrawal, the Council sent for Dr. Putnam, and stated that they, having grave doubts on certain points in the confession, had consulted separately three eminent surgeons, and a document had been propared for him to communicate to Professor Webster. Before the document was read, the doors were closed; but it was understood that one of the questions propounded was whether such a stick as that described in the confession would give knife in the chest. The stick found in the such a blow as would cause death in ten extremities were put in. I believe, on that day, the pelvis, and some of the limbs, perhaps, were all but under the lid of the lecture-

ASSESSMENT OF SCHOOL TAX.

The annexed letter from the Chief Clerk of the State Department of Common Schools, in regard to the proper mode of assessing School taxes, may be of service to the School Directors in the different School districts. It was written in reply to one asking for the official construction of the law on this subject. We find it in the Reading Journal:

Secretary's Office, Dep't of Common Schools.

Harrisburg, May 27, 1850. JOHN S. RICHARDS, Esq.-Sir: Your letter of the 25th instant, enquiring what is the proper construction of the 24th section of the act relating to Common Schools, passed 7th of April, 1839, so far as the assessment of school, taxes is concerned, is now before me. Although there is some ambiguity in the section alluded to, yet a careful examination of its language and the terms used, will lead to the result intended by the legislature.

In levying the tax, it is the duty of the board of directors in the first place, to assess upon all offices and posts of profit, professions, trades, and occupations, and upon all single freemen above the age of twenty-one years, who do not follow any occupation, any sum which they may deem proper and sufficient, not exceeding the amount assessed on the same for State and county purposes: except, that the sum assessed on each, (office, post of profit, profession, trade, occupation, and single free-men) shall in no case be less than fifty cents.

Having done this they should in the second place ascertain the balance of tax to be raised, and apportion it upon the property of the district, made taxable for State and county purposes. Farming is not deemed an occupation, as contemplated in the School Law.

Under the foregoing provisions, persons holding office, &c., may be assessed more than fifty cents, but never less. Their property is also liable to be assessed with the other property of the district, for the balance of tax to be raised, after the first assessment shall have been completed.

In the foregoing, I have emphasised those terms considered most significant in the section, for the purpose of leading the mind to a more clear appreciation of their importance. Very respectfully,

Yours &c., For the Superintendent. FRED. J. FENN, Chief Clerk.

NOTICE.

RESPECTFULLY invite all persons deal-"Dr. Webster, in all probability your days ing in or using HARDWARE, &c., to my large and well selected stock, which will be sold for cash at lowest prices. F. G. FRANCISCUS.

> YOUNTRY merchants are informed that COUNTRY merchanis are may be bought assorted bills of Hardware may be bought. for cash at Phladelphia prices. Come and see. F. G. FRANCISCUS.

> S LEDGE MOULDS, 16 to 25 lbs., for sale by F. G. FRANCISCUS.

PLANES of all kinds lower than the lowest mal7tf by F. G. FRANCISCUS. STOVES low for cash by

mal7tf F. G. FRANCISCUS.

ILLWRIGHT TOOLS of all kinds for mal7tf sale by F. G. FRANCISCUS. set Boot Trees, 8 pr Crimping Boards, for sale mal7tf by F. G. FRANCISCUS.

AGON and Buggy English Boxes from 1½ to 63, for sale by F. G. Franciscus. DOTS, Kettles, Frying Pans, &c., for sale by

F. G. FRANCISCUS. 27 Gun and Rifle Barrels, Castings, Tubes, &c., for sale by F G Franciscus.

and Varnish Brushes always on hand by mal7tf F. G. FRANCISCUS.

TOUSEREEPING articles of all kinds constantly on hand by F. G. Franciscus.

12 Boxes Tin Plates, Iron Wire, Block Tin, Pig Lead, &c., for sale by mal7tf F. G. FRANCISCUS. OUSEHOLE Anvils, from 100 to 200 lbs.

Tower Vices, 30 to 150 lbs., for sale by mal7tf F. G. FRANCISCUS. SPADES, Shovels, Manure Forks, Hay Forks from 50 cents to \$1, best, for sale by

F. G. FRANCISCUS. 32 pair Black and Bright Springs, from 3 to 6 plates, 1½ to 2½ wide, at mal7tf F. G. FRANCISCUS.

1200 yards Carriage Lace for Trim-mings, &c., for sale by F. G. FRANCISCUS.

RASS, Silver and Iron Not Patent Axles, Plated Stump Joints, for sale by F. G. FRANCISCUS.

1 DES.—Enamelled, Chaise, Plain, Patent Leather, &c., for sale by 17tf F. G. Franciscus. TARRIAGE Maker's Trimmings and ma-

terials of all kinds for sale by F. G. FRANCISCUS. 99 seit Mahogany Venecrs, Butt & Column.

Bed Screws, 6, 6½, 7 and 8 in. long; Bed Castors, for sale by F. G. Franciscus. doz. pair Wood Hames, silver & brass plated

2 do Iron do do do mal7tt for sale by F. G. Franciscus.

CAMPHINE, Ethereal Oil and Lard Lamps, Wicks, Shades, Chimneys, Globes, &c., mal7tf for sale by F. G. Franciscus.

er's use. Cow, Sheep and Hand Bells for mal7tf sale by F. G. Franciscus.

IRON.

A LL sizes, round and oval, Tire Iron from 11 to 4 in., at F. G. Franciscus's.

Saws, Chisels, &c.

mal7tf F. G. FRANCISCUS. EATTY'S, Rose's, Underhill's, and the most celebrated English Edge Tool Man-ufacturers' goods, always on hand by mal7tf F. G. FRANCISCUS.

60 Kegs of Nails, Spikes & Brads, at \$4.25 55 " Pure White Lead, at \$2.00 per kg 40 gals. Flaxseed Oil, at \$1.00 per gallon, by F. G. FRANCISCUS.

Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, LIVER COMPLAINT,

Disease of the Kidneys, AND ALL DISEASES ARIS-SING FROM A DISOR- .

DERED LIVER OR STO-MACH, SUCH AS CONSTIPA-TION, INWARD PILES, FULLNESS, OR BLOOD TO THE HEAD, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, NAUSEA, HEART-BURN, DIS-GUST FOR FOOD, FULLNESS, OR WEIGHT IN THE STOMACH, SOUR ERUCTATIONS, SINKING OR

FLUTTERING AT THE PITOF THE STOMACH, SWIMING OF THE HEAD, HURRIED AND DIFFICULT BREATHING, FLUTTERING AT THE HEART, CHOKING OR SUFFOCATING SENSATIONS

WHEN In a lying posture, Dimness of Vison, Dots or webs before the Sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspira-tion, Yellowness of the Shin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of Spirits, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S celebrated

GERMAN BITTERS, PREPARED BY

DR. C. W. JACKSON. At the German Medicine Store, 120 Arch st.

PHILADELPHIA.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled-if equalled-by any other preparation in the United States as the cures attest, in many cases ofter skilful physicians had

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal, safe, certain and pleasant

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

CHAS. ROBINSON, Esq., Easton, Md., in a letter to Dr. Jackson, January 9, 1850, said—

"My wife and myself have received more benefit from your medicine than any other we have ever taken for the Dyspepsia and Liver disease." "THE TENTH LEGION," published at Woodstock, Va.,

January 10, 1850, said-"A GREAT MEDICINE."

"We have uniformly refrained from recommending to the public any of the various Patent Medicines of the lay, unless thoroughly convinced of their value. Among those we consider worthy of notice is the German Bitters invented by Dr. Hoofand, and prepared by Dr. Jackson in Philadelphia. One instance in particular, in which the superior virtues of this medicine has been tested, has falien under our observation. During the last summer, a son of Mr. Abraham Grabill, of this county, was very seriously afflicted with Liver Complaint, and after trying in vain various remedies, he purchased a bottle of the Bitters, and after using it, was so much relieved of his distressing malady, that he procured another bottle, and is restored entirely to health."

READ FURTHER A FEW FACTS From "The Weldon Herald," published at Weldon, N. C., January 24, 1850, which said—
"PATENT MEDICINES."

"It is very seldom that we make any allusion to Patent Medicines, either approving or otherwise. Unfortunately for the country, and for honest and conscientious inver ers and venders of these medicines, the land is becoming flooded with quack preparations, that are made alone for profit and are fit not even for the dogs. In this state of things it is hard to tell which are, and which are not worth having. If a person gets an indifferent medicine the first time he purchases, he is very apt to condemn the whole of them and buy no more, and inventors must only blame those of their number, (who ignorantly combine plain medicines together for the purpose of making money.) for

the ill success which attends the efforts of the deserving."
"We believe Dr. C. M. Jackson's 'Hoofland's German Bitters' to be a most excellent medicine, and one that should be highly popular in these days of Temperance; for they are altogether Vegetable in their composition, without one drop of Alcoholic Swirits in them. This med icine is innocent, but strengthening in its effects, and richly deserving of an unbounded popularity, which, when it becomes known, it will, no doubt, fully enjoy."

JUDGE M. M. NOAH said, in his "WEEKLY MESSEN-GER," January 5, 1850.
"Dr. Hoofand's German Eitters.—Here is a preparation which the leading presses in the Union appear to be unanimous in recommending, and the reason is obvious. ARNISH, (Coach and Cabinet,) Glue, Paint It is made after a prescription furnished by one of the most celebrated physicians of modern times—the late Dr. Christopher Wilhelm Hoofland, professor to the University of Jena, private physician to the king of Prussia, and one of the greatest medical writers Germany has ever produced. He was emphatically the enemy of humbug, and therefore a medicine of which he was the inventor and endorsor may be confidently relied on. He specially recommended it in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Debilit Vertigo, Acidity of the Stomach, Constipation, and all complaints arising from a disordered condition of the stomach, the liver and the intestines. Nine Philadelphia papers express their conviction of its excellency, and several of the editors speak of its effects from their own individual experience. Under these circumstances, we feel warranted, not only in calling the attention of our readers

> MORE EVIDENCE. The "PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY GAZETTE," the best family newspaper published in the United States. The editor say

to the present proprietor's (Dr. C. M. Jackson's) prepara-

tion, but in rece

Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters: "It is seldom that we recommend what are termed Pat-ent Medicines to the confidence and patronage of our readers; and, therefore, when we recommend Dr. Hoof-land's German Bitters, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the postrums of the day. that are noised about for a brief period and then forgotten after it has done its guilty race of mischief, but of a medicine long established, universally prized, and which has met the hearty approval of the faculty itself."

Evidence upon evidence has been received (like the foregoing) from all sections of the Union, the last three years, and the strongest testimony in its favor, is, that there is more of it used in the practice of the regular Physicians of Philadelphia than all other nostrums combined, a fact that can easily be established, and fully proving that a scientific preparation will meet with their quiet approval when presented even in this form.

That this medicine will cure Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, no one can doubt after using it as directed. It acts specifically upon the stomach and liver; it is preferable to calomel in all bilious diseases-the effect is immediate. They can be administered to FEMALE OF INFANT with safety and reliable benefit, at any time. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

This medicine has attained that high charac ter which is necessary for all medicines to attain to induce counterfeiters to put forth a spurious article at the risk of the lives of those who are innocently deceived. Look well to the marks of the genuine.

They have the written signature of C. M. JACKSON upon the wrapper, and the name blown in the bottle, without which they are spurious.

For sale Wholesale and Retail at the GER-MAN MEDICINE STORE, No. 120 ARCH STREET, PEAR & JACKSON'S, WADE & BUTCH-one door below Sixth, (late of 278 Race Street,) Philadelphia, and by ALFRED MARKS, Lewistown. [march 22, 1850-1y.

Hams and Bacon.

THE subscriber has and intends keeping on hand a large tends keeping on hand a large stock of HAMS, SHOUL-DERS and FLITCH, of prime stock of HAMS, SHOULquality, to sell low for cash. F. J. HOFFMAN.

PURIFY! PURIFY! Life and Health are in the Blood

SCROFULA:

Not one of all the numerous medicines that have been prepared, begins to be of as great medical virtue, power, and unfailing certainty to cleanse and purify, produce new, healthy blood, and strengthen and invigorate the whole system, as BRANT'S INDIAN

PURIFYING EXTRACT. This Purifier is the most conderful and assonishing remedy in the world. No other medicine has effected such almost miraculous cures of

Scrofula, Fever Sores, Salt Rheum.

SYPHILIS, and other eruptive and skin diseases, viz.: Ery sipelas, Sores, Ulcers, Ulcerated Sore Mouth and Throat, Nursing Sore Mouth, Scald Head, Biles, Piles, Pimples on the Face, Rheumatism, LIVER COMPLAINT, and many other diseases. THOUSANDS of such diseases have been cured by this PURIFIER, and cured by the use of FOUR TIMES Less Quantity, at Less Cost

by four-fold, than ever such diseases were before or since cured, by Sarsaparilla, or any other remedy. What, then is the question for those interested to decide, as to economy and health? FIRST—Will it cure my complaint? SECOND—Is it cheaper? THIRD—Will

ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH of BRANT'S PURIFIER effectively cure FOUR TIMES much disease as one dollar's worth of Sarsaparilla is lively, then it is FOUR TIMES CHEAPER than Sarsapada. And to prove this we offer one case of cure, out of many cases of

## MOST HORRID SCROFULA.

To realize the great power of this medicine as a purifier, read, in our Pamphlets, the perfect cure effected on Mr. J. B. Haskin, of Rome, Oneida county, N. Y. He was confined to his bed One Year—was not expected to live usenty-four hours longer—his neck was eaten nearly off, from ear to ear—a hole was eaten through the Wind pipe—his ear nearly eaten out—the use of one arm aestroyed—an Ulcer, as large caten out—the use of one arm aestroyed—an Ulcer, as large as a man's hand, had nearly caten through his side—and there were on him, in all,

Twenty Large, Deep, Discharging Ulcers, which were ALL CURED, and he restored to kealth and strongth to labor again, by the use of ONLY TWELVE BOTTLES. This wonderful cure is certified to by

Fourteen Respectable Witnesses.

And it is the greatest cure, the most undoubtedly substantisted, of one of the most horrid and most hopeless cases of Scrofula, that has ever been cured since the world was created—completely establishing the great power and certain facety of the medicine.

BRANT'S INDIAN PULMONARY BALSAM

This Balsam possesses all the cleansing and purifying Virtues of the above-named Publishing Extract, and also possesses several other medications, particularly and peaturily adopted to cure COUGHS and CONSUMPTIONS, the heals and cures Ulcers in the Lungs, and elsewhere internally, as readily and as easily as the Parifying Extract heals and cures externally. and cures externally.

Thousands of cures of the most hopeless Consumption fully prove its almost miraculous efficacy in all diseases of the LUNGS, THROAT, and BREAST.

A DYING WOMAN SAVED: CONSUMPTION CURED! We give the following certificate as a fact of cure, which goes to prove the power to save life, even when the person seems to be in the very last stages of existence, when Bran's

Indian Pulmonary Baisam is administered:—

Town of Ballston, Saratoga Co., N. Y.—ss. Ziba Dyke.

Man, being duly sworn, says: That in the winter of 1845,
deponent's wife was believed by her physicion and others to
be dying with a consumption of the lungs; and deponent
believing that to be the case, went to Mr. John Waif's store,
in the village of Ballston Spa, to purchase cloth for a shroud,
and other necessaries, to prepare his wife for burial after
she should die. Deponent further says, that while he was in
said Waif's store, he was persuaded by the Proprietor of
"ERANT'S INDIAN FULMONARY BALSAM," who was
then present, to take a bottle of said Medicine—he remarking, that if the dying women be now past recovery, yet, if
she be much oppressed and distressed, the said medicine
would soothe and relieve her, and make the pillow of
death more easy. Deponent took the said medicine home
with him, together with the cloth he had purchased preparatory to the anticipated death of his wife. Deponent
caused a portion of said medicine to be administered to
his wife, and to his astonishment it soon relieved her
She continued the use of said medicine until she recovered from her disease, and has been able since (it being
now more than three years) to do the work, and attend to
all her household affairs; and deponent verily believes that,
through the blessing of Providence, the restoration to health
of his wife was the result of the curstive and healing efficacy of Brant's Indian Pulmonary Balsam.

Ziba Dykeman.

Subscribed and sworn to, before me, this 29th day of April 848. THOS. G. YOUNG, Justice of the Peace. THOS. G. YOUNG, Justice of the Peace.

Town of Ballston, Saratoga county, N. Y.—zs. This is to certify, that I am, and have been for many years, well and intimately sequainted with the above-named Ziba Dykeman, who is one of our most worthy and respectable citizens, and whose statements are entitled to full credit and belief.

THOS. G. YOUNG, Justice of the Peace. April 29, 1848.

Town of Ballston, Village of Ballston Spa-ss.: This is to certify, that the circumstances and facts stated above by Ziba Dykeman are to my knowledge strictly true, and that he has frequently since stated to me that Brant's Indian Balsam saved the life of Mrs. Dykeman.

JOHN WAIT.

April 29, 1848.

April 29, 1848. JOHN WAIT.

BRANT'S PULMONARY BALSAM cures CONSUMPTION, Coughs, Colds, Spitting of Blood, Bleeding at the
Lungs, Pain in the Breast and Side, Night-Sweats, Nervous
Complaints, Paintiation of the Heart, Female Weaknesses and
Complaints, Cholera Infantum Dissentery, and Summer Complaints. PHYSICIAN, HEAL THYSELF. DOCT. J. W. FRENCH, of Hillsdale, Hillsdale Co., Mich. wrote to us, Dec. 8, 1848: "I have been in the regular practice of medicine in this place for Nine Years; but was

tice of medicine in this place for Nine Years; but was obliged to quit the practice of my profession in consequence of ill health. I was so severely afflicted with a chronic disease of the langs, as to convince me that I had the Consumption past doubt. I coughed almost incessantly night and day, and had severe pains and soreness in my chest, side, and breast. I tried the remedies recommended by the most skilful of my profession, all to no effect, excepting the nausea and debility caused by them. I was prejudice against Patent Medicines, and have no faith now in them, generally. But I was induced, as an experiment, more against Patent Medicines, and nave no limit for the generally. But I was induced as an experiment, more than through faith, to try a bottle of Brann's Indian Puthannary Balsam, and I do here acknowledge, for the beseft of the afflicted or whom it may serve, that the effect of its use on me, was the most prompt and solutary of any med clines I ever witnessed the effect of in all my practice. My cought was immediately relieved, and in about eight or icines I ever witnessed the effect of in all my practice. My cough was immediately relievely, and in about eight or ten days, I was free from cough, soreness of the chest, and pain, and now consider and pronounce myself a well man." Doct. French is now a respectable druggist and merchant at Hillsdale. ANOTHER IMPORTANT VICTORY!

Messrs. Holtstander & Co., respectable merchants of Oberlin, Lorsin Co., Ohio, wrote December 19, 1848: "Af-ter allowing the Brant's Medicines which you sent to us, to Oberlin, Lorain Co., Ohio, wrote December 19, 1648: "Alter allowing the Brant's Medicines which you sent to us, to remain at Cleveland about three months, we sent for them. We have been so often deceived by such medicines not proving to be equal to their recommendations, and therefore would not sell, when their want of efficacy was known, that we considered it unprofitable to keep such and were therefore prejudiced against Brant's, supposing it to be no better than many others we have on sale. After we had received Brant's, I, (A. Holtstander) was persunded from reading the pumphet to take a bottle of the Pulmoarry Baisam home. My wife had been afflicted with a severe cough for about ten months, and our friends were alarmed and fearful that she would find nothing to relieve or cure her. But notwithstanding our prejudices to patent medicines, we are obliged to say, and cheerfully contess, that Brant's Baisam and Purifying Extract, can be depended on in preference to any or all of the many kinds that have been left with us for sale. My wife was immediately relieved in her cough, and before she had finished using the first bottle, began to gain strength and health, and only three bottles effected a perfect cure. The Purifying Extract I have personally used for a general debility of the system, and I have no hesitaney in saying that it is the best medicines to restore and invigorate the system, that I have ever found. In every instance where we have sold these medicines they have proved their efficacy, and given the best satisfaction."

FOR SALE BY ALFRED MARKS, Lewistown, G. W. BREHMAN, McVeytown M. STEELY & CO., Belleville, JOHN ALBRIGHT, Reedsville

And by Agents in all parts of the State.' All letters and orders must be addressed to Wallace & Co., 106 Broadway, New York. November 17, 1849—eoly.

OUSSELL'S PERFUMERY.—Extracts, assorted; Eau Lustrale, Philocome, Liquid Hair Dye, Charcoal Tooth Paste, Rose Tooth Paste, Pearl Powder, Tooth Powder, &c., at J B. MITCHELL'S

Lewistown, march 22, 1850.