

which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be approved and signed by the President; and, if not approved, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated. In order to perform this high and responsible duty, sufficient time must be allowed the President to read and examine every bill presented to him for approval. Unless this be afforded, the constitution becomes a dead letter in this particular; and even worse, it becomes a means of deception. Our constituents, seeing the President's approval and signature attached to each set of Congress, are induced to believe that he has actually performed this duty, when, in truth, nothing is, in many cases, more unfounded.

From the practice of Congress, such an examination of each bill as the constitution requires, has been rendered impossible. The most important business of each session is generally crowded into its last hours, and the alternative presented to the President is either to violate the constitutional duty which he owes to the people, and approve bills which, for want of time, it is impossible he should have examined, or, by his refusal to do this, subject the country and individuals to great loss and inconvenience.

Besides, a practice has grown up of late years to legislate in appropriation bills, at the last hours of the session, on new and important subjects. This practice constrains the President either to suffer measures to become laws which he does not approve, or to incur the risk of stopping the wheels of the government by vetoing an appropriation bill which I have not examined, and it will be a case of extreme and most urgent necessity which shall ever induce me to depart from this rule. I therefore respectfully, but earnestly, recommend that the two houses would allow the President at least two days previous to the adjournment of each session within which no new bill shall be presented to him for approval. Under the existing joint rule one day is allowed; but this rule has been hitherto so constantly suspended in practice, that important bills continue to be presented to him up till the very last moments of the session. In a large majority of cases no great public inconvenience can arise from the want of time to examine their provisions, because the constitution has declared that if a bill be presented to the President within the last ten days of the session he is not required to return it either with an approval or with a veto, "in which case it shall not be a law." It may then lie over, and be taken up and passed at the next session. Great inconvenience would only be experienced in regard to appropriation bills; but fortunately, under the late excellent law allowing a salary, instead of a per diem, to members of Congress, the expense and inconvenience of a called session will be greatly reduced.

I cannot conclude without commending to your favorable consideration the interests of the people of this District. Without a representative on the floor of Congress, they have for this very reason peculiar claims upon our just regard. To this I know, from my long acquaintance with them, they are eminently entitled. JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1857.

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

Thursday, December 17, 1857.

NOTICES OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Flour at F. J. Hoffmann's—Books and accounts of H. W. Junkin assigned to J. O. Junkin—Hoyer's hair dye and writing ink—See Dr. Hardman's January appointments—Blackwood and the British Reviews noticed last week.

THE MESSAGE.

Most of our space to-day is devoted to the President's Message, a document always looked for with interest by all classes. Portions of it express statesmanlike views, but on Kansas affairs it is not only lame, but pandering so much to border ruffianism that Douglas, Walker, Forney, and many others of equal standing cannot swallow its non-intervention doctrine, which would suffer a set of trading politicians to set aside the will and wishes of a large majority of the people of that territory. Among the items in the Kansas Constitution which Mr. Buchanan skips over so lightly, is the clause relating to future constitutional conventions, which declares that "no alteration shall be made to affect the rights of property in the ownership of slaves" and their offspring, so that no matter how the people would vote on that question, slavery would exist just as long as slaveholders chose to keep it there. It keeps all the present territorial laws in force, and also keeps alive all criminal prosecutions and penal actions. Under this latter clause, those "treason cases" which were finally disposed of, might be revived and the offenders punished, which fact, by a clause in the constitution, would make such persons ineligible to any office in the State. There is no provision by which any alteration of the constitution can be made until the year 1864.

It is also considered very unjust in the matter of the apportionment of representation in the first Legislature to be elected under it. For instance, Doniphan county, with a population, according to the territorial census, of 4120, is allowed four representatives; while Johnson, memorable for its frauds, and having according to the same census but eight hundred and ninety inhabitants, is also allowed four. The large counties of Atchison and Doniphan are allowed only one Senator each, but two are given to this same Johnson. Such outrageous inequalities are found throughout the apportionment, and for all this the people are called upon to vote in voting on the question of slavery, by the border ruffians dictating that the electors shall only vote tickets headed "For the Constitution with Slavery" or "For the Constitution without Slavery"—no tickets against the constitution being permitted to be taken.

LATEST NEWS.

The special session of the Kansas Legislature was organized on the 8th. Secretary Stanton, as Acting Governor, says in his message: "In consequence of recent events I find myself compelled by a sense of duty to call you together, that you may adopt, by prompt legislation, measures to avert calamities which now threaten the public peace." He recommends the passage of an act directing that the election be held under different officers on the same day and at the same places provided for by the proclamation of the President of the Constitutional Convention, authorizing the people to vote for the Constitution in either forms presented by the Convention, and also against the Constitution in both forms. He also recommends the passage of a law making fraudulent returns of the votes a felony, with suitable punishment. There is intense excitement in the Territory, and it is probable that the parties opposed to the Lecompton Convention will not permit the election to be held. Gen. Lane, with 300 men, was encamped near Lecompton, and was making threats to drive the Calhoun members of the Convention out of the Territory, but no outbreak had occurred yet.

On Saturday last, the New York city Banks resumed specie payments on all their liabilities, and a general understanding seems to exist, that not only the Banks in the interior of the State of New York, but of all the New England States, will immediately follow suit.

Col. Francis M. Wynkoop, late United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, was accidentally killed while gunning near Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, on the 14th inst. He was hunting pheasants in company with his hired man, when the gun in the hands of the latter was accidentally discharged. The lead took effect in Col. W.'s leg, and he died in half an hour from the effects of the wound.

The Kansas City Journal of Commerce of the 5th inst., says: "Joseph Mageans, a trader on the Green river, arrived on Tuesday, being the latest arrival from Utah. Mr. Mageans confirms previous advices. He reports that recently all the emigrant trains were suffering from Mormon depredations; their wagons being burned and cattle stolen. A large quantity of grain and forage stored at Fort Bridges, had been burned by the Mormons, to prevent its purchase by the Government. The Mormons had also burned all the grass on the route beyond Fort Bridges. The snow was three feet deep in the mountains. The country was covered with snow as far east as the Blue river. Buffaloes were very abundant.

The steamship Europa, after a prolonged voyage of sixteen days, arrived at New York, bringing Liverpool dates to the 28th ult. The demand for money was diminishing, and the issues of the Bank of England were almost within limits again. Gold is flowing in steadily. The Bank of France had reduced its rate of discount one per cent. Further and favorable news from India had been received. Fifteen troop ships with six thousand men had reached the Indian ports. The mutineers had been signally defeated at Agra, with the loss of forty-three of their guns, and one thousand men killed. A great amount of treasure was recovered. Gen. Havelock was safe at Lucknow, but the enemy was in great force in the vicinity. It is stated that the Ministry will propose to Parliament the total abolition of the East India Company's charter, and that the Indian Empire will then be brought under the British crown.

Lord Clarendon announced to a deputation on the subject of slavery that the French scheme of negro emigration from Africa will probably be abandoned.

Despatches from Washington are to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury has prepared his plan for \$20,000,000 Treasury Notes, and that the interest which they will be made to bear will not exceed three per cent. per annum. Query?—What the difference between such an issue and a U. S. Bank?

Gen. Walker, the filibuster, who it will be recollected took his departure from Mobile bay on the 13th ult., in the steamer Fashion, landed at Punta Arenas, in Nicaragua, on the 25th November, with 150 men. A number of others it is said are to follow. Where are Buchanan's officers?

Geo. Blymyer has received about a cord of new goods.

John McKeon, District Attorney of New York, it is reported has been removed for voting against Wood for Mayor.

The Clinton Democrat thinks selling the public works would be a benefit to the State and party.

It is said the post of Naval Storekeeper at Philadelphia has been tendered to Major Jack Cummings of Snyder county.

In 1847 Wisconsin applied for admission as a State under a Constitution that had not been submitted to the people, and although there was nothing very objectionable in it Congress sent it back for ratification.

DOUGLAS AND BIGLER.

The following debate occurred in the United States Senate last week, in which our Senator was rather floored in measuring strength with Douglas, who for once is acting a right and manly course:

Mr. Douglas said, he was yesterday under the impression that the President had approved the action of the Lecompton Convention and under that impression he felt it to be his duty to state, that while he concurred in the general views of the Message, yet so far as it did approve or endorse the action of that Convention, he entirely dissented from it, and would give his reasons for such dissent.—Upon a more careful and critical examination of the Message, he was rejoiced to find the President had not entirely approved the action of the Convention. He was also rejoiced to find that the President had not recommended that Congress should pass laws receiving Kansas into the Union as a State, under the Constitution framed at Lecompton. It is true the tone of the Message indicates a willingness on the part of the President to sign any bill Congress might pass receiving Kansas as a State into the Union, under that Constitution, but it was a very significant fact, that the President had refrained from any endorsement of the Convention, and from any recommendation as to the course Congress should pursue in regard to the admission of Kansas. Indeed, the President had expressed deep mortification and disappointment that the whole Constitution was not submitted to the people of Kansas for their acceptance or rejection.

He proceeded to show that Congress could not properly receive Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution. Not only the slavery question, but all others must be submitted to the people of Kansas as they are guaranteed to establish all their "Domestic Institutions" themselves. On this principle the whole Constitution must be submitted, to ascertain whether or not it meets with their approval.

Mr. Douglas contended that the people of Kansas expect to have an opportunity to vote against the Constitution if they chose to do so. He compared the "freedom" allowed by the Lecompton Convention, to the "freedom" at the election in Paris, when Louis Napoleon was elected President. The reason assigned why the people of Kansas were not allowed to vote on the acceptance of the Constitution prepared was, that if they had the chance they would vote it down by an overwhelming majority. He believed they would, and thought that was a clear violation of the organic act, thus to force the obnoxious Constitution upon the majority.

Mr. Bigler replied to Mr. Douglas. He said the Lecompton Convention was called according to law, and had been recognized by the President and the Governor of the Territory. It was their right to submit a Constitution to the people, or to send it to Congress without such submission. If it was right in itself, of republican form, and the people of the Territory had fairly decided on the slavery question, it would not be wise to keep them out of the Union, simply because the whole Constitution had not been submitted to them. To do it would be inconsistent with the doctrine of "non-intervention." There was nothing in the past history of the country to justify such a course. It would be the duty of Congress to look at the question as it came before it, and to do the best it could by looking at the happiness of the entire country.—He had long seen under the impression that it would be best both for the Union and Kansas, if that State should be admitted at the first allowable opportunity, in order to local the strife. He would have preferred that the whole Constitution had been submitted to the people, but persons outside of the Territory have no right to interfere with the Slavery question there. He believed the people of Kansas would now have an opportunity to decide whether they will have a free or slave form of government. He could not, however, determine his entire course until the people of Kansas shall make such a decision. He said the position assumed by Mr. Douglas to-day, was in utter derogation of that which he occupied when he voted for Mr. Tombs' bill, which proposed to make a State Constitution and put it into operation, without submitting it to a vote of the people; and this occurred only a short time ago. He could not understand how Mr. Douglas had so readily become sensitive regarding the rights of that people, after having attempted such an infringement upon them.

Mr. Mason exposed and replied to what he characterized as a fallacy in the remarks of Mr. Douglas.

Mr. Douglas explained, and said he had been misapprehended.

Mr. Bigler remarked that, in conversation recently with Col. Henderson, who was an active member of the Convention, he understood him to say there were two constitutions virtually.

Mr. Douglas—If there are two, I should like to see the other.

Mr. Bigler—I say precisely similar.

Mr. Douglas—If precisely alike, what difference does it make if you may vote for either?

Mr. Bigler—One for the Free and the other for the Slave State. This is the difference.

Mr. Douglas—It makes no difference how many copies they make. The simple question is, they only allow the people to vote on Slavery and nothing else. The Senator from Pennsylvania had assumed an air, which I thought unnecessary and rather intimated to me that he spoke by authority.

Mr. Bigler—I expressed my own views deliberately formed, and they are in concurrence with those of the President.

Mr. Douglas—I may have misunderstood him. I am certain he did not speak for the President. I know that, for the President has just spoken for himself in the Message, in which he condemns the Convention for not submitting the constitution to the people, and refuses to recommend me to receive it.

The President is a bold, frank man, and if he intended to give us an Administration measure, he would say so. It is not respectful to assume that we will do what he will not recommend us to do. Of course I know that the Senator from Pennsylvania did not speak by authority.

Mr. Bigler—I think I am safe in saying, and I think the Senator from Illinois will agree, that the President upholds in his message the doctrine that the Convention had the right to form a constitution, and submit it to the people for approval, or send it to Congress for approval. I think it is deducible from the message that the President does not hold that because the entire constitution was not submitted to the people, Kansas should be kept out of the Union.

Mr. Douglas—I infer from the message that the President does hold that the Convention had the right to form a constitution and send it here, but that was only the right to petition for redress of grievances under the Federal Constitution and not because the Legislature had the power to constitute that a legal Convention.

Mr. Bigler—Where did you get that?

Mr. Douglas—A gentleman (meaning Mr. Trumbull) yesterday read from a speech made by Mr. Buchanan twenty years ago, to show that a Legislature had no right to create a Convention to supersede the Territorial Government, and to attempt it would be gross usurpation. The Democratic party has held that doctrine ever since, and asserted it a year ago by endorsing his (Mr. Douglas's) report from the Committee on Territories. Three hundred thousand copies were circulated as a party document, and he himself paid for a hundred thousand of them. [Laughter.]

Mr. Bigler entered his protest and claimed the statute of limitation. He could not consent that Mr. Douglas should hold the President responsible for principles laid down twenty years ago under entirely different circumstances. It is not half so long since Mr. Douglas declared the Missouri line the best compromise, and in 1848 he proposed to extend it to the Pacific Ocean, yet he repealed the whole of it.

Mr. Douglas denied the right of Mr. Bigler to offer a statute of limitations. None but the authorized Attorney of the party can thus interfere. As the Senator has denied his authority to speak for the President he cannot file that plea. Mr. Douglas approved of the statute of limitations. He needed one very much himself. He had never boasted that he had never changed his opinions. He felt every year a little wiser than the year before. Has the President ever withdrawn that opinion?

He denied the right to plead a statute of limitations against the Cincinnati Convention until the Charleston Convention met. He stood now where he stood last year because he believed he was right. It was true he voted for the Tombs bill, and was ready to vote for it again. By doing so there would be no quarrel. It would not do to taunt him with once voting for a measure he would not vote for now.

Mr. Bigler said he had not taunted the Senator, who had complained that a great wrong was done by not submitting the entire constitution to the people, when he had voted to put a State Constitution into operation without submitting any part to the people.

Mr. Douglas replied that his explanation was in the language of the President, who in his instructions to Governor Walker took it for granted that the constitution was to be submitted to the people. Mr. Tombs' bill being silent on that subject, he took it for granted that the constitution would be submitted to the people. If the President was right in taking that ground, why was not he (Douglas) right?

Mr. Bigler said he did not intend to hold the Senator from Illinois to anything which did not appear on the journals. At a private meeting, before Mr. Tombs' bill was introduced, it was held that in view of all the difficulties surrounding the question, it would be better that no provision to submit the constitution to the people should be inserted in the bill. And it was his understanding that the Convention which the bill proposed would make a constitution, and send it to Congress, without submitting it to the people.

Mr. Douglas, in reply, said he would not, like the Senator from Pennsylvania, insinuate what he would not openly declare. If he was present at the meeting referred to, and sanctioned such a doctrine, let him say so.

Mr. Bigler said if he was constantly at fault, it was painful indeed. Perhaps he had wrongfully spoken on the subject. He had told the Senator he did not intend to reflect upon him.

Mr. Douglas remarked that he would release Mr. Bigler from secrecy, and asked him whether he knew that he (Douglas) had either publicly or privately agreed that the constitution should be adopted without consulting the people.

Mr. Bigler stated what his distinct recollection was. He remembered very distinctly that the subject was discussed in the house of the Senator from Illinois. He was not sure that Mr. Douglas participated in the debate, in which it was argued that under all the circumstances, there was not to be a proviso in Mr. Tombs' bill requiring the constitution to be submitted.

Mr. Douglas remarked, that the point he made was, that when the bill was silent on that subject it was understood, as a matter of course, that the Constitution was to be submitted. That he was a party to force on the people a Constitution, was not true.

Mr. Bigler explained that he had called Mr. Douglas's attention to his course on Mr. Tombs' bill, because it was in derogation of his doctrine laid down to day. When the Senator from Illinois introduced his preparatory bill for Minnesota, he provided that a Constitution should be submitted. If the inference was that a Constitution would be submitted when such a bill is silent, why was the clause inserted in the Minnesota bill? He did not impugn the Senator's patriotism or honorable motives, or courage. He had not a more constant admirer than himself, and one who often defended him.

Mr. Hale wanted to know some of the very peculiar circumstances which rendered the fair exercise of the elective franchise extremely difficult. [Laughter.]

Mr. Bigler said that no one had said more on this subject than Mr. Hale, and of the violence used in keeping the Free State people from the polls. He (Mr. Bigler) was interested in getting Kansas into the Union.

Mr. Douglas said that in order to prevent wrong impressions, he would ask Mr. Bigler whether he meant to be understood as saying that he (Douglas), in his own house, or elsewhere, had expressed himself in favor of a Constitution, without being submitted to the people?

Mr. Bigler—I made no such allegation.

Mr. Douglas—You left it to be inferred. I will not allow it to be inferred that I so declared in my own house. If I did not, acquit me of it.

Mr. Bigler—I repeat that I have no recollection of the Senator participating in the debate alluded to.

Mr. Douglas—If I had nothing to do with it, I don't know what my house had to do with it. [Laughter.] What I said was true, and that only; what I said is on record.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The Aucasian Indians of Chili, who permit no other European production to enter their territory, admit these medicines, and use them successfully for external diseases and all internal maladies. The most offensive ulcers, disfiguring blotches, and the worst cases of hereditary scrofula, are permanently cured by Holloway's Ointment; and indigestion, liver complaints and irregularities of the bowels yield invariably to his famous Pills. Be careful not to be imposed upon by a spurious article palmed upon you for genuine. The latter are known by a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions accompanying each pot and box. This water-mark consists of the words, "Holloway, New York and London," which ought to be seen in semi-transparent letters in the paper. Hold it up to the light.

THE KANSAS CONSTITUTION.

The Kansas Constitution has made its appearance in the St. Louis Democrat as an authenticated copy. We give as full a synopsis as our space permits:

ARTICLE I. Prescribes the boundary of the State.

ART. II. Fixes area of Counties.

ART. III. Defines State Departments.

ART. IV. Provides for election of Governor, Lieut. Governor, Sheriffs, Treasurer and Surveyors; and defines power of Executive department. The Governor holds office for two years, and has the veto power.

ART. V. Treats of Legislative department.—Representatives elected for two years. Senators for four years. Sessions to be biennial. The duty of all civil officers provides:—It shall be the duty of all civil officers of this State, to use due diligence in the securing and rendition of persons held to service in this State, or either of the States or Territories of the United States, and the Legislature shall enact such laws as may be necessary for the honest and faithful carrying out of this provision of the Constitution.

ART. VI. Of the Judiciary. This provides for the election of Judges and the organization of the Judiciary.

ART. VII. Is headed Slavery and reads thus:—Sec. 1. The right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction, and the right of an owner of a slave, to such slave and its increase, is the same and as inviolable as the right of the owner of any property whatever.

Sec. 2. The Legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of the owner, or without paying the owners, previous to their emancipation, a full equivalent in money for the slaves so emancipated. They shall have no power to prevent emigrants to the State from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any one of the United States or Territories, so long as any person of the same age or description shall be continued in slavery by the laws of this State. Provided, that such person or slave shall be the bona fide property of such emigrant: And provided also, that laws may be passed to prohibit the introduction into this State, of slaves who have committed high crimes in other States or Territories. They shall have the power to pass laws to permit the owner of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, and preventing them from becoming a public charge. They shall have the power to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity, to provide for them the necessary food and clothing, to abstain from all injuries to them, extending to life and limb, and in case of their neglect or refusal to comply with the direction of such laws, to have such slave or slaves sold for the benefit of their owner or owners.

Sec. 3. In the prosecution of slaves for crimes of a higher grade than petit larceny, the Legislature shall have no power to deprive them of an impartial trial by a petit jury.

Sec. 4. Any person who shall maliciously disseminate, or deprive a slave of life, shall suffer punishment as would be inflicted in case the like offence had been committed on a free white person and on the like proof, except in case of insurrection of such slave.

ART. VIII. Prescribes qualifications of a voter. Every male citizen of the United States (the word "white" is not inserted, as the Dred Scott decision saves that trouble) of twenty-one years who has resided one year in the State, and three months in the city or town where he offers his vote; and every male citizen of the United States of twenty-one years of age, actually a resident of the State at the time of the adoption of the constitution, shall be entitled to vote.

ART. IX. On Finance.—Provides for levying taxes. No State Debt for over \$500,000 to be contracted.

ART. X. On Revenue.

ART. XI. Public Domain and Internal Improvements, in which one section reads thus:—Sec. 2. A liberal system of Internal Improvements, being essential to the development of the resources of the country, shall be encouraged by the Government of the State; and it shall be the duty of the Legislature, as soon as practicable, to ascertain, by law, proper objects of improvement in relation to roads, canals and navigable streams, and to provide for a suitable application of such moneys as may be appropriated for such improvement.

ART. XII. Corporations. All Corporations to be formed under general law, except special acts passed to create bodies politic for municipal purposes, and special acts can be passed when the objects of the Corporation cannot be attained under a general law.

ART. XIII. The Legislature may incorporate banks of deposit and exchange, but such banks shall not issue any bills, notes, checks, or other paper, as money.

Sec. 5. The Legislature may incorporate one bank of discount and issue, with not more than two branches, providing that the act incorporating the said bank, and branches thereof, shall not take effect until it shall be submitted to the people at the general election next succeeding the passage of the same, and shall have been approved by a majority of all electors voting at such election.

ART. XIV. Education. Provides for Common Schools.

ART. XV. Miscellaneous. We give one section.

Sec. 2. Every person chosen or appointed to any office under this State, before entering upon its duties, shall take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of this State, and all laws made in pursuance thereof.

LASTLY.—BILL OF RIGHTS.—The 23d section reads:—Sec. 23. Free negroes shall not be permitted to live in this State under any circumstances.

The President has removed Stanton, Secretary of Kansas, for calling an extra session of the Legislature.

Robert R. Welsh of Clearfield drank some cyanide of potassium last week in mistake, from the effects of which he died in a few minutes.

The Democrat's excuses for the Kansas bogus convention are pardonable, but as neither the "people," nor even a moiety of them, elected the delegates, its arguments are no arguments at all.

The wife of Conrad Garber and her mother were brutally murdered in Lancaster county on Tuesday last. Two men named Wm. Richards and Alex. Anderson, mulattoes, were arrested as the murderers and robbers.

Slaves Manumitted.—The will of the late George W. P. Custis directs that all his slaves, some 200 or 300, shall be set free within the next five years, leaving it to his executors to provide the necessary funds from his estate to remove them from the Commonwealth.

NEW SECRET POLITICAL SOCIETY.—It is stated in the Boston papers that a new secret political party has been organized in that city, called the Heart-in-Hand Club. There are a number of passwords, signals and grips, but there is no initiation fee, nor any expense, beyond a voluntary contribution to pay the expenses of the hall. The particular object or policy of the Order is not given.

THE THREE MONOPOLIES.

The Last Barrier Surmounted.—The three sets of monopolists. First the Priesthood, second the Pagan philosophy, known as the "Faculty of Medicine," as Holloway, whose remedies have been suffering millions to health, broke through this last monopoly, and scattered the elemental fluids of the patient's system (the results of years of research and experiment) designed to act specifically upon primitive cause of fever, pain, debility, functional derangement. His whole medicine was comprised in a Pill and a Bath. His simple plan of treatment attacked inward disease through the secretory organs and the circulation, and external disorders through the pores of the skin.

The remedies proved to be remedies in fact. They performed their allotted work. The people of England adopted them of common consent. They were introduced under government patronage into most nations of Europe. Soon they prevailed in India. Even exclusive China was forced to open her eyes, and she was constrained to visit the United States and establish a central manufactory for the West India market. They are now to be found in Canada, and in fact in every region of the white man exercises dominion of the earth. Even the last of the medical sciences, the "Faculty" itself, no longer holds the value of these inestimable curatives.

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