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PITTSBURGH:

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KEEP GOOD HEART.—Never has any party emerged from defeat with such glorious prospects for the future as the Republican party enjoys at this moment. Throughout the North and East, there is but one cry, and that is "onward." The pro-slavery party in New York, New England, Ohio and that glorious young sisterhood of states which clusters around the great inland oceans of the North West is completely demoralized, their back-bones broken down and their leaders in dismay. A party whose only war cry is "spoils," whose only hope is on the crumbs which fall from the public tables can not long endure entire ejectment from all state offices in eleven of the great commonwealths of the Republic without falling to pieces entirely. Public sentiment in some of these States is so strongly setting against this party which makes the endorsement of "the sum of all villainies" the *sine qua non* to full fellowship in the ranks of the party, that no man, we believe, can be found who supported Mr. Buchanan in the late contest, or who will defend his administration upon the principles set forth in the Cincinnati platform.

As for poor Mr. Pierce, the man who is really the exponent of Democratic principles *par excellence*, his name is a byword even among those who were in 1852 his warmest supporters. One great thing has been effected within the last two years, viz.: the charm which the word "Democratic" had for so many men has been completely broken, while the rupture of old party ties and the outcoming of the pro-slavery leaders for principles that excited fear no less than disgust in all serious men, has built up a great, a vigorous, a determined party which has the power and the will to battle for the right to the last.

We are rejoiced that the First Ward of this city, has hoisted its banner boldly upon the ramparts and initiated the fight which cannot fail to be successful in a contest between truth and error. We hail the movement as a good omen for the future. In another column of this paper may be found the resolutions which they have adopted as their political creed. Read them, ponder them, and see if in them there are not high and ennobling sentiments to which men may swear allegiance and at the same time be true to all that is noble and great in our humanity. We trust that the whole country will follow the example, and be always prepared for the fight, which must never end until the Republic shall have emerged from the clouds and darkness which has too long enshrouded it.—Thousands, yea millions of true hearts in this broad land throb in sympathy with our own in this and in every movement in behalf of the great principles which we will continue to support and defend. The ranks of freedom find daily accessions in the North, the East and the West. The torn but unsoiled banner of our faith is still flying in the broad sunlight of unwavering hope, and around it the good and true-hearted are rallying and arming for the fight. Be of good cheer. Great deeds are not done in a day. Great truths like the famed century tree bear their burdens only after many days. In due time the reward is so great that no one regrets God's own good time taken "to vindicate his ways to man."

IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO.—Almost simultaneously with the movement of the Board of Trade in this city in behalf of this great object, we find the subject engaging the attention of the friends of progress and improvement in the great commercial emporium of the Republic.—An intelligent writer in the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, after giving a rapid sketch of the topography of the country between this city and Olean, which place he proposes to make the head of steamboat navigation on the Ohio by means of slack water improvement on the Alleghany River, thus concludes.

"Baron Humboldt has well remarked, that the streams of a country decrease in proportion to the destruction of its timber. This regularly observation applies, with full force, to the Ohio observation applies, with full force, to the Ohio River, whose volume of water has evidently diminished within the memory of the present generation, and it is destined to a further diminution, as the country around its sources, is cleared up and opened to cultivation.

"Thus the very cause which will vastly increase the commerce of the country, watered by the Ohio, will necessarily diminish the capacity of that noble stream, in its natural state, for its accommodation. The construction of railways will, to a great extent, supply this deficiency, but will by no means supersede the necessity of water communication to accommodate the heavier and more bulky kinds of freight. The improvement of the Ohio River is, therefore, a necessity, and must soon occupy the attention of all the States lying upon it and the Mississippi, and of the States whose lines of railways are tending to its valley. Indeed, it is a work, which should at once occupy the attention of the Federal Legislature. If the members of Congress from New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and other commercial cities of the West, would, for once, look to the great commercial interests of the whole country, measures would be taken at the very next session of Congress, to devise the best mode of improving the Ohio River. No object of greater national concernment, could occupy their attention, and no community is more deeply interested in this great work, than the merchants of New York. They should, without delay, move in this matter, and memorialize Congress to appoint a Commission, to determine the best mode for its accomplishment. Several plans have been already presented. The construction of vast Reservoirs of the superfluous waters of the rainy season for the supply of the river in its low stages of water. The construction of locks and dams and the building of wing-dams for the improvement of its navigation, have already been proposed. Each of these plans is no doubt feasible, and a comparatively trifling expense would not only demonstrate the great and unappreciated importance of improving the navigation of Ohio River, but furnish the most reliable data upon which to calculate the expense, and determine the best mode of its accomplishment. Let the merchants of New York look to this matter without delay.

DR. RIDDLE'S SERMON.—The Rev. Dr. Riddle preached before the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh on Sunday evening, one of the most stirring and effective sermons it was ever our privilege to listen to. It excited the profound attention of a large congregation. The press should aid in its dissemination, and we write this to express the hope that the Association before which it was delivered will, with the consent of Dr. Riddle, take steps towards having it published in pamphlet form that it may find its way to those who were not so fortunate as to hear it from the pulpit.

IT appears that an error occurred in the canvass of the 16th Ward of New York City, by which the Republican elector was deprived of more than a thousand votes. This has been corrected, thus giving Col. Fremont still more than 80,000 plurality in the Empire State.—Wasn't that thunder?

INFATUATION.—We can call by no other name this blindness and folly which is seen in those men who cry treason upon the North, and themselves preach treason at the South. The Message of Gov. Adams of South Carolina is open and explicit in its advocacy of the opening of the Slave Trade which our laws declare to be piracy. We look to see the "Democratic" party screwed up to that sticking point within the next four years.

WHAT THE FUTURE OF KANSAS SHOULD BE—OPINION OF A MISSOURIAN.—Considering Kansas in relation to Missouri, we cannot hesitate in declaring it is immeasurably better for us that she should enter the Union as a FREE STATE. Every negro in Kansas occupies the place of a white laboring man. There are about twenty-five thousand slaveholders in Missouri, to eight or nine hundred thousand non-slaveholders, and if the interests of the majority are to be preferred, no sane man can doubt of the propriety and justice of our position, or of the advantages which would accrue to Missouri from making Kansas a free State. It is not alone that the negro occupies the place of the white man, but that the farm chokes and wither the wheat. White labor thrives but poorly in the presence of slave labor. The slaveholders would be benefitted to a certain degree by making Kansas a slave State, because it would increase the value of their slaves; but what are the interests of twenty-five thousand, compared with the interests of nearly a million? Kansas as a field for white labor for our native agriculturists and mechanics, for the hardy laborers from Germany and Ireland, and not a domain for any rich aristocracy, is what we prefer, and what every true democrat in the State, every friend of commerce and industry, should prefer. An interest of one class of our community should not be permitted like Aaron's rod, to devour and swallow up every other interest. Let us judge of Kansas by California. If slavery had been legalized there, the simple act of removing a slave from Virginia to California, would, according to Gov. Wise, have quadrupled his value, making him worth five thousand, instead of fourteen or fifteen hundred dollars. With such inducements the slaveholders would have precipitated themselves and their slaves upon the new country, and in the very first year, niggers would have swarmed in the mines like locusts. The young and courageous men of our own and other States would have to compete in that rich field of enterprise with a combination of labor and capital which would have excluded them or crushed them; and instead of young men winning the lavish treasures of California, slave owners or rich speculators who would purchase slaves, would monopolize those treasures. The consequences which would have followed the legalization of slavery in California, will, in a lesser degree, follow its establishment in Kansas. The few will gain at the expense of the many, the rich at the expense of the poor, the slave owner at the expense of the working man.

Taking the agricultural class of Missouri alone, nineteen out of every twenty who desire to live in Kansas, would be more benefitted by its being a free State. Taking trading and mechanical classes, every individual of them, except the negro trader, would be more benefitted by its being a free State. It is not yet possible to give an estimate of the gains which the river towns of the State would derive from the wide market opened to them by free Kansas; nor to form any conjecture of the extent of the impetus (including our manufactures) with a white population which must for many years to come be mainly agricultural; and which for many years must buy and sell in the cities of Missouri. The merchants, manufacturers and mechanics of St. Louis, we presume, know their own interests, and if they regard them, they must desire to see Kansas a slave State; and that it consumes five times as much of the necessities and luxuries of life in the ratio of its numbers. Every class and every interest save one, should pronounce for the exclusion of slavery from Kansas. The zeal and perseverance of the twenty-five thousand slaveholders, make them a match for a million. One other fact it is proper to state; for every mile of railroad built in a slave State there are five miles built in a free State. In view of the construction of the Pacific Railroad from our Western boundary, this alone should determine our voice in favor of preferring a free State. If an adverse destiny should decree the contrary, some northern rival, armed with the hardy industry which characterises our Northern brethern, will rob Missouri of that great enterprize.

We, therefore, say in conclusion, that it is better for the whole country, better for the West, and infinitely better for Missouri that Kansas should be free; and in declaring for such an issue, we declare for white men and against negroes, for free labor against slave labor, for commerce, industry and talent, and for the rights and interests of eight hundred thousand against those of twenty-five thousand.—*St. Louis Dem. 26th inst.*

HOW WOLVES GUIDE AND CAPTURE WILD HORSES.—Wherever several of the large wolves associate together for mischief, there is always a numerous train of smaller ones to follow in the rear, and act as auxiliaries in the work of destruction. Two large wolves are sufficient to destroy the most powerful horse, and seldom more than two ever begin the assault, although there may be a score in the gang. It is no less curious than amusing to witness this ingenious mode of attack. If there is no snow, or but little, on the ground, two wolves approach in the most playful and caressing manner, lying, rolling, and frisking about, until the two assailants and unsuspecting victim is completely put off his guard by curiosity and familiarity. During this time the gang, squatting on their hind quarters, look on at a distance.

After some time spent in this way, the two assailants separate, when one approaches the horse's head, the other his tail, with the shyness and cunning peculiar to themselves. At this stage of the attack, their frolicsome approaches become very interesting—it is in right good earnest; the former is a mere decoy, the latter is the real assailant, and keeping his eyes steadily fixed on the hamstring or flank of the steed. The critical moment is then watched, and the attack is simultaneous; both of the wolves spring at their victim at the same instant—one to the throat, the other to the flank—and if successful, which they generally are, the hind one never lets go his hold until the horse is completely disabled. Instead of springing forward or kicking to disengage himself, the horse turns round and round without attempting a defence. The wolf before, then springs behind to assist the other. The sinews are cut and in half the time I have been describing it the horse is on his side; his struggles are fruitless—the victory is won. At this signal, the lookers-on close in at a gallop; but the small fry of followers keep at a respectful distance, until their superiors are gorged, and then they take their turns unmolested.

To the Editors of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer:

NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO.—The opening of the Genesee Valley Canal from Rochester to Olean, on the 14th inst., as noticed in the Courier of the 19th; as an event of great importance to New York, and will form an epoch in her commercial history.

It not only adds another great branch to the Erie Canal penetrating the rich valley of the Genesee, but it indicates the speedy extension of that water line to Pittsburgh, the head of steamboat navigation on the Ohio.

Next to the opening of the Erie Canal will this extension tell upon the commercial prosperity of our city. The former opened the Great Lake Basin, the latter will lay open the whole valley of the Ohio, so that boats and barges may pass from the Empire city to "The Father of Waters" without breaking bulk.

Olean will thus become the head of steamboat navigation of the Ohio river, and it needs not the view of a prophet, to see, that then the trade of the New York and Erie Railroad, as well as on the Erie Canal, will be vastly increased.

From Olean to Pittsburgh by the Allegheny is about two hundred miles, and the whole fall is about 400 feet or two feet to the mile. It is admirably adapted to slack water navigation, and the period is not very remote, when steamboats will regularly ascend to Olean. After passing the southern line of New York State, the Alleghany river is a succession of pools, with pebbly shoals, or rapids between them, and may be easily made navigable by locks and dams, or by a series of wing dams, such as are about to be constructed for the improvement of the Great Kanawha, in Virginia.

For such improvements there is abundance of water. In high stages of water, small steamers ascend as far as Warren, Pennsylvania, about 180 miles from Pittsburgh; and about the year 1830 a small steamer ascended even to Olean.

Immediately connected with this great subject is the improvement of the Ohio River, which has already engaged the attention of a few individuals, and will more and more engage public attention until it is accomplished.

A WASHINGTON letter writer says:—As soon as the principal Southern members are all in, a caucus will be held in regard to national politics. I believe I have good ground for saying that the object of this caucus is neither to influence Mr. Buchanan now, nor attempt even the intimidation of the North, but simply to lay the foundation for a distinct Southern party, to accept the final issue on the slavery question, presented as it will be in 1860. It is a desperate step, but perhaps the best and only way of deciding this question. In the late canvass there were so many side issues, indirect influences and false pretences used that the Southern people are not satisfied. They do not believe it was an entirely anti-Southern vote. They therefore desire some positive issue, so made as to preclude all doubt, and thus have the direct vote of the American people upon the only question which can endanger the Union or create domestic discord. That issue is simply whether the South shall extend with their system of slave labor side by side and equally with the North. The Democratic party backs will have to clear the track, for the locomotive is coming.

HIGH PRICES OF PROVISIONS IN MINNESOTA.—The Burlington Gazette learns from Capt. Hillhouse, just down from Hastings, (20 miles below St. Paul,) that the river at that point has closed, and in consequence thereof, provisions has advanced very much. He states that flour was selling at Hastings for $10 per barrel; pork $60 per barrel; butter 50 cents per pound, and every other article in proportion, and it was thought by all that prices would be much higher during the winter.

THE RIVER.—With the rain which has already fallen and the prospect which the heavens have held forth of still further supplies business about our streets and at the wharf has already increased. "A coal boat rise" is now the ardent wish of every body in this city and with such a blessing vouchsafed the long continued embargo upon our goods would cease at once and be accompanied with a returning flow of prosperity from the various points of the country which look to us for our wares, of various products seeking an eastern market. The difficulties and expense attending the shipment of wares afloat, on the rail are such that we must continue to depend to a great extent upon the river which has now been almost dry for several months. It seems to us that scarcely a year passed in which the loss and trouble attendant upon the impossibility of shipping by river would not go far towards constructing our share in such improvements upon the Ohio as would make it navigable during the whole of the summer and autumn.—Every day's affairs keep the attention of our people directed to this great object which we trust we shall live to see fairly begun if not consummated. Meantime, we must trust to Providence which we hope will give us before long a good head of water which will be all we can reasonably ask or expect in the way of improvement for the present.

"LITTLE DORRIT. By Charles Dickens. Part I. Philadelphia, T. B. Peterson, Publisher." We are indebted to the publisher for an early copy of this work. It is a large, handsome volume, and contains the whole of the work now published up to the close of "Little Dorrit's Prison life. The second part will be forthcoming as soon as its publication is completed in England. To those who have read any part of "Little Dorrit," as published in monthly instalments in this country, the issuing of the work in this form will be a welcome incident; and those who have not read it, ought to get the book at once and enjoy the treat it contains. For sale by Gildenfenny & Co. and Miner & Co.

"HOUSEHOLD WORDS" for December has been received from the publishers, Messrs. Dix, Edwards & Co., No. 321 Broadway, N. Y. It is rich in its contents, and we regard it as one of the best serial publications of the day.

"ONE OF THE "OUTRAGES" TO THE AMERICAN FLAG.—During the attempt of the filibusters to seize Cuba, there were continual "outrages" reported as having been perpetrated upon the American flag by the authorities of Cuba, though the greatest outrage against the flag of our country was that such expeditions against a friendly power should have been fitted out at the ports of the United States. One of these "outrages" was the overhauling of the steamship El Dorado by a Spanish cruiser, which came near producing patriotic convulsions in the breasts of the manifest destiny men of New York and New Orleans. The quarrel of Walker with Gitcoire settles the fact that El Dorado, at the time she was sailing under the American flag, was in the employment of the Cuban Junta of New York, for the purpose of making a hostile attack upon the island of Cuba. Well knowing this fact at the time, the Governor of Cuba exercised the right which he undoubtedly possessed, of overhauling this piratical craft, and he would have been equally justified if he had seized all the persons on board and imprisoned them. It will be well enough for our citizens to remember such facts as these, for the time may not be distant when we shall have similar reports fabricated for the purpose of raising a feeling of hostility in this country towards powers which stand in the way of territoral aggrandisement by irresponsible adventurers.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE ILLINOIS RIVER.—The La Salle Peers in an article upon the improvement of the Illinois river, by we suppose, slack water navigation, says that "parties who feel a deep interest in its improvement will be prepared to lay before the next Legislature a project for the same, which asks of the State merely the right to levy such tolls as every one connected with the business of the river would be willing to pay in consideration of the benefits derived. We have heard of several systems by which the navigation of the river is proposed to be improved, and rendered permanent during the season. We know not which is designed to be adopted, and care not, so that the improvement itself be accomplished. These parties are also engaged in gathering statistics of the amount of business which is done on the line of the canal and river while the navigation of the latter is open, with the comparative amount when the same is closed. The object is to make a fair estimate of the value and necessity of the improvement of the navigation of the river being specially accomplished. We hope our business men will give all the desired information in their power. Not only our own city and vicinity and every town on the river or canal, as well as Chicago at one terminus, and St. Louis and New Orleans at the other, but the whole State, and the business interests of nearly the whole Northwest are involved in the matter, and are equally interested."

MISERIES OF A LECTURER.—Rev. Dr. Bethune, in the course of a lecture at Newark, (N. J.,) on Friday evening, gave an amusing sketch of the miseries of a public lecturer, in which he is reported to have said:

"Then, again, the reporters (whose brats quillis he would no sooner provoke than those of a hundred fretful porcupines) often made him say very queer things. Once, when he stated that he was not by birth, but only ecclesiastically a Dutchman, the reporter made him an *ecclesiastical Seduction*. At another time he spoke of the devil as sowing tares, and was astonished the next morning to read that he had mentioned the devil's *sewing bees*. Another time he occasioned a wide to say that the patriarch Abraham taught Cocceps arithmetic! Nevertheless his experience of life had taught him three important practical rules. 1st. Never contradict a woman; 2d. Never challenge the bill of a hotel keeper; 3d. Never quarrel with an editor. Then again it was often annoying to see one's name posted on placards in ludicrous proximity with those of negro minstrels, and all sorts of other connexions, and especially so when the bills have become torn and partly overlaid by newer ones, so as to read something like this: 'Julien's grand operatic troupe will this evening give a magnificent performance—by Horace Greely, Esq. Highest cash price for rags—by Hon. Rufus Choate.'"

SCHOOLS OF MASSACHUSETTS.—On Monday last the 17th annual meeting of Massachusetts School Masters was held in Charlestown. The facts presented by the President, Mr. Hagar, show how rapidly is the progress of educational facilities in the State. It seems that the number of public schools in the State in 1845 was 3,476, in 1856 the number is 4,300. This increase has grown out of the consolidation of schools in many places. The whole number of pupils in 1845 was 183,000; in 1856 the number is 222,753. The attendance shows that a little over 70 per cent. of all the children in the State between the ages of 5 and 15 years are pupils in our public schools. The whole cost of our system of school education in 1845 was $939,697; in 1856 the sum has increased to $1,640,489. The average pay per month of school teachers in 1845, was $31,76; in 1856 the amount has increased to $48,05.

The official vote at the Indianapolis Charter Election is:—

For Mayor, Wallace, (Rep.).....	1650
" West, (Dem.).....	1352
Wallace's maj.....	198
For Clerk, Stern, (Rep.).....	1484
" North, (Dem.).....	1334
Stern's maj.....	150

If the rest of the State shows as great Republican gains four years hence as the Capitol does now, Indiana is good for 20,000 majority in 1860.

THE Lord Chancellor has decided in favor of the petition of Mr. Henry Bessemer, of the inventor of the new process of smelting iron, praying that the patent taken out by him on the 51st of May last might be sealed, notwithstanding a caveat entered by Mr. Birch, who alleged that "Bessemer's process" was identical with that which he (Birch) had patented, and which was in use a year and a half. The only question at issue was a technical one, as to whether the two processes were the same and the Chancellor was of opinion they were not.

THE deficiency in the Post Office Department for this fiscal year, is about two millions seven hundred thousand dollars, or something more than one hundred thousand over last year. Its operations have been greatly extended, and the facilities largely increased. A single fact, in this connection, furnishes a gratifying evidence of the growth of the country. During the last four years, there have been added to the Post Office service some ten thousand miles of railroad being as much as had been brought into requisition in the preceding ten years.

THE Vincennes Gazette informs us that a company have purchased large tracts of timber in the White River Bottoms, and along the line of the Ohio and Mississippi road, and will erect saw mills for the purpose of manufacturing lumber on a large scale, to be sent over that road to the prairies in Illinois, where the demand now exceeds the supplies from the pineries of the North. They pay $6 per acre for the timber alone, thus giving twice as much for the wood as the land was worth before the road was built.

SAMUEL GRAY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
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IS now receiving a fine stock of Fall and Winter goods consisting of cloths, over coatings, cassimeres, vestings, &c., which he is prepared to make to order on short notice in the latest and most fashionable styles.

Gentlemen in want of fashionable garments for Fall or Winter wear will find it to their advantage to give him a call. au26 fo

The only Medal Awarded by the New York Exhibition to the English or foreign Sauce Manufacturers has been obtained, amongst numerous competitors, by LEA & PERRINS, or their

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

whereby further testimony is afforded of its being the best Sauce extant.

The celebrity of this Sauce has extended to every quarter of the globe, and its efficacy in promoting the general health is becoming daily more observed and acknowledged.

In the United States it is held to be the most agreeable condiment, and it esteemed for its tonic and invigorating properties, its healthful use enabling the stomach to digest the food.

With Continent of Europe, these qualities have been testified to by a gentleman, who writes to LEA & PERRINS thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use; your Sauce is stomachic, and I think medicinal.

can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce.

In India, also, where it is found at the mess of every regiment, a medical gentleman writes from Madras to his brother in the same profession at Worcester, in the following terms: "Tell Lea & Perrins that their sauce is highly approved in India, and that it is, in my opinion, the most Palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce made."

This sauce is suitable for every variety of dish, and a universal demand which its excellence has created has led to many imitations being offered to the public, under a variety of names, but the genuine may be known by the names of "LEA & PERRINS" being impressed upon the patent metallic capsules, or patent glass stopper of the bottle, as well as the labels and wrapper.

Sole Agents for the United States,
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
406 Broadway, New York.
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Important Notice to those Afflicted WITH CHRONIC DISEASES, by Dr. A. S. HEATH, New York City. Finding it impossible to attend personally to all my patients, and being unwilling to trust such responsible duties to assistants or students, and for the purpose of suppressing the sale of worthless and injurious quack medicines, as well as the impositions advertised under fictitious names, offering to send recipes gratis, or on receipt of letter stamps or one dollar, &c., to obviate the above, and to accommodate patients in all parts of the country, I send medicines, with full directions, to cure any disease, for $5, unless treatment is required for a longer period than one month, when the fee is the same for each month. The fee for all surgical operations, including that for the radical cure of hernia, will depend upon the peculiarity of the case. Patients will give a full statement of all their symptoms, as the remedies are prepared with an especial reference to each case. All money letters should be registered. The first part of my Illustrated Circular will be sent to any address on the receipt of 10 cents.

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From Bishop Spaulding.

Having tried Mr. Solomons' Glasses, I find them both distinct and soothing to the sight, more, in fact judging from a short trial, than any I have yet tested. Others from worms, and after much persuasion prevailed upon her to take two doses of Dr M'Lane's Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh. This medicine had the effect of removing from her a number of worms, and after she had passed them, her health immediately returned. She is since married, and continues to enjoy excellent health.

Mr. Purchase will be found ready for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take some also. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge can be obtained of Fleming Bros. and now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States, and Canadas. Price 25 cents per bottle. Be sure you call for
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PITTSBURGH.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir James Clarke, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable Medicine is confiding in the correct of these painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, and brings on the monthly period with regularity. These Pills should be used two or three weeks previous to confinement, when they will insure a perfect cure to the most delicate constitution, and lessen the suffering during labor, enabling the mother to perform her duties with safety to herself and child.

In all cases of Hysterics and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, and all the painful diseases consequent to a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any other mineral.

Full directions accompanying each package. Price in the United States and Canada, One Dollar.

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Dear Sirs—Hostetter's German Bitters have done wonders in this county. A youth, a son of O. W. Hubbert, Esq., of this county, had been for several months afflicted with the cure of ever boil on his person. He was pale, and the case appeared doubtful, and the young man. Although greatly able to use a wheel, commenced the Bitters, and soon found so much relief from the first bottle, he continued to take until a perfect cure was effected. He is now perfectly well and stout.

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