THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Mr. CLAY'S Compromise Reso Intions .- A Warm Debate.

Washington, Jan. 29th. SENATE.-Mr. CLAY submitted a proposition to settle the whole question of slavery, and spoke in substance as fol-

lows:-- Mr. President-I hold in my hand a series of resolutions which I desire to present to the consideration of the Senate. Taken together they propose an amicable arrangement of all the questions in controversy between the free and slave states, growing out of the subject of the institution of slavery. It is not my intention, at this time, to enter into a full and elaborate discussion of each of the resolutions as proposing a system of measures, but I desire to present a few observations upon each resolution, for the purpose of placing them fairly and fully before the Senate and the country; and I may add, with the indulgence of the Senate, towards the conclusion of my remarks, to make some general observa tions about the state of the country, and the questions to which the resolutions for late, whether they shall, or shall not meet with the approbation and concurrence of the Senale, as I most carnestly hope they may-as I sincerely trust they will. I trust that at least some portion of that time which I have directed with careful deliberation to the preparation of these resolutions, and to the presentation of this great national scheme of national compromise and harmony—I hope, I say, that some portion of that time will be employed by each senator before he pronounces against the proposition.

Mr. Clay here introduced the pres ble and first resolution, as follows:

Whereas, it being desirable for the peace concord, and harmony of the union of these states, to settle and adjust amicably, all ques-tions of controversy between them—riving out of the institution of slavery—upon a fair equa

ity and just basis. Therefore,
1. Resolved, That California, with suitable boundaries, ought, upon her application, to be admitted as one of the States of this Union without the imposition, by Congress, of any restriction in respect to the exclusion or intro duction of slavery within those boundaries.

It must be acknowledged that there has been some irregularity in the movements in California, which have resulted in the formation of her constitution. It was not preceded by any action of Congress authorising a convention, and designating the boundaries of the proposed State, according to all the cases of the admission of new states into the union, which were admitted prior to that of Michigan-if I am not mistaken, which, unauthorized by Congress, undertook to form for herself a constitution, and to knock at the door of Congress for admission into the union. I was, myself, at the time, I recollect, when Michigan presented herself, opposed in consequence of that deviation from the early practice of the government, to her admission. The majority determined otherwise, and, it must be in candor owned by all men, that California has much more reason to do what she has done, unsanctioned and unauthorized by a previous act of Congress, than Michigan had to do what she did.

Sir. notwithstanding the irregularity of the admission of Michigan into the union, it has been a happy event. She forms now one of the bright stars of this glorious confederacy. She has sent here, to mingle in her councils, senators and representatives so distinguished that we ma all assemble with them with pride, with pleasure, and with satisfaction, and I trust that if California-irregular as her previous action may have been in the adoption of a constitution, but more justifiable than was the action of Michiganif she also shall be admitted as proposed first resolution, with sui its, she, too, may make her contribution of wisdom, patriotism and good feeling to this body, to conduct the affairs of this great and boundless republic.

The resolution (said Mr. C.) proposes her admission when she applies. There is no intention on my part to anticipate such an application—but I thought it right to present this resolution as a part of the general plan which I propose for the adjustment of this unhappy question.
The second resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That as slavery does not exist by law, and is not likely to be introduced into any of the territories acquired by the United States from the republic of Mexico, it is expedient from the reputation of markets, in a expedient for Congress to provide by law, either for its introduction into, or its exclusion from any part of the said territory, and that appropriate territorial governments ought to be established by Congress in all the said territories not assigned as the boundaries of the proposed State of California, without the introduction of any restriction or condition on the subject of all

The resolution, sir, proposes the dec laration of two truths—one of law and the other of fact. The truth of law which it declares is, that there does not exist at this time slavery within any portion of the territory acquired from Mexico.— When I say what that truth is. I speak my own deliberate and solemn conviction I am aware that some gentlemen have held a different doctrine, but I persuade myself that they themselves, when they come to review the whole ground wil see sufficient reasons for a change or modification of their opinion, and if they adhere to it, they will be found to com pose a very small minority of the whole mass of the people of the United States. The next truth which the resolution

asserts is, that slavery is not likely to be introduced into any portion of that terri tory. That is a matter of fact.! With all the evidence upon which the fact rests-which, I suppose, is as accessible to other senators as myself--I must say that from all I have heard or read-from all the witnesses that I have seen and conversed with-from all that has transpired and is transpiring—1 do believe that not within one foot of the territory ac-quired from Mexico will slavery ever be planted, and I believe it could not be done

by the force and power of public authority. Facts are daily transpiring te justify this conclusion. What has occurred upon that subject 1 1 invite senators, from the free states especially, to consider what has occurred since the last seg-sion, and ever since we have left our respective constituencies without an oppor tunity of consulting with them upon that great and incmentous fact. The fact is that California herself—although lit was asserted and predicted that she never would establish slavery, when she came to be a state-has, in a convention, by an unanimous vote, declared against the in-

troduction of slavery in her limits. I think siz taking that leading fact into consideration, with all the evidence which has reached me, I was warranted in the conclusion, which constitutes the second fruit that I have stated in this resolution, that slavery is not likely to be introduced into any of the territory acquired from Mexico. The

latter part of the feeolution asserts that it is the duty of Congress to establish appropriate territorial governments within all that territory, exclusive of California, not embraced in the acts by which those governments shall be constituted, without either a prohibition or an admission of slavery.

Much as I am disposed to defer to high authority—anxious, as I really am, to find myself in a position which would enable me to cooperate heartily with other departments of the government in conducting the allairs of this great people, I cannot concur, in the propriety of a dereliction of these territories—of an abandonment of them—leaving them without government, to all those scenes of disorder, confusion and anarchy, which I regret to say, with respect to some of them, there is too much reason to anticipate will arise. It is the duty, the solemn, I was going to add—almost sacred, duty of Congress to legislature for that people. If the control of the territory winch is the duty the solemn, I was going to add—almost sacred, duty of Congress to legislature for that people. If the course is the territory which sho assumed.

Mr. Foole, in the boundary of Texas is the Rio Grande, and that any attempt on the part of Congress to legislature for that it is remained.

Grande, and that any attempt on the part of Congress to legislate any attempt to the imit, would be a default that there would are the remained to the more than inexpedient—that it would be a gross fraud upon the people of the entire south. As a compromise, however, he would agree to the proposition to receive California into the union as a state. He protested, also, against the assumption, that there is any of the territory which she assumed.

Mr. Clay said that the boundary of Texas is the Rio Grande, and that in it, would be a gross fraud upon the people of the entire south. As a compromise, however, he would agree to the proposition to receive California was going to add—almost sacred, duty of Congress to legislature for that people, if they

Congress to legislature for that people, if they can; and; at events, to altempt to legislate for them, and to give them the benefits of law, order and security.

The next resolutions, sir, are the third and fourth, which, having an immediate connection with each, should be read together.

3. Resolved, That the western boundary of the state of Texas ought to be fixed on the Rio del Norte, commencing one marine league from its mouth, and running up that river to the southern line of New Mexico; thence with that line as established between the second to the proper time, the state of Texas ought to be fixed on the Rio del Norte, commencing one marine league from its mouth, and running up that river to the southern line of New Mexico; thence with that line as established between the second that the faith of Congress was pledged to all the southern states, and not to mary land alone, for the preservation of slavery in the district.

thence with that line as established between the United States and Spain, extending in any portion of New Mexico, whether lying in the east or west of that river.

4. Resolved, That it be proposed to the state of Texas, that the payment of all that portion of the legitimate and bona fide public debts of that state, contracted prior to its annexation to the United States, and for which

in the east or west of that river.

4. Resolved, That it be proposed to the state of Texas, that the payment of all that portion of the legitimate and bona fide public debts of that state, contracted prior to its annexation to the United States, and for which the duties of foreign imports were pledged by the said state is the reddiege and record. by the said state to its creditors, not exceeding the sum of — dollars, in consideration of the duties as pledged having been no longer applicable to that object after the said annexation, but having thenceforward become payable to the United States, and upon the condition, also that the said state shall, by some solumn and authentic act of her legis-lature, or of a convention, relinquish to the United States any claim which it has to any part of New Mexico.

Mr. Clay did not intend to go into the complex question as to what were the due complex question as to what were the due that the controversy the state of the stat treaty with Santa Anna and so on .-Looking to all these facts, but not yielding to slave state. them all the force which the gentlemen claimed for them, he must say that there was a plausibility in the claim which he had set up. He proceeded then, that whether the Nueces or the Brave is or is not the bounda ry of Texas, that her western limit shall be on the Del Norte, from its mouth to the mouth of the Sabine. He proposed, also, in connection with this cession of the question of boundary, that Congress shall pay the debts of Texas, for the liquidation of which the duties on loreign goods imported into words in reply, stating his rendiness at any and Texas were pledged prior to the annexation.

After some remarks relative to the circumstances connected with the contraction of these debts by Texas, Mr. Clay said, in his humble opinion, he thought if there was honor, justice or truth, we owe to the creditors of Texas the duty of reimbureing them for money loaned upon the pledge of those revenues, which were cut oil by annexation.—

He proposed also that Texas should for old the resolutions, but in favor of the proposition to establish the sense of the contract of the resolutions as pirit of courtesy and kindness in the debate. He also submitted a few remarks against the general tenor of a portion of the resolutions, but in favor of the proposition to establish the sense of the submission of the resolutions as pirit of courtesy and kindness in the debate. He also submitted a few remarks against the general tenor of a portion of the resolutions, but in favor of the proposition to establish the sense of the submission of the resolutions are proposed as the submission of the re He proposed, also, that Texas should, for the considerations mentioned, relinquish any claim she may have to any portion of New Mexico. He was willing to give something for even an imperfect claim of this kind, for

the sake of peace.

Mr. Clay then submitted the 5th and 6th resclutions, as tollows:

5 Resolved. That it is inexpedient to abolwhilst that institution continues to exist in the state of Maryland, without the consent of that state-without the consent of the people of the district, and without just compen sation to the owners of slaves within the district

6 Resolved, That it is expedient to prohib-

hibiting the slave trade in the district. He did not meant to interfere with the sale of slaves from one family to another, in the District of Columbia. The slave trade which he proposed to prohibit, was that which Randolph, forty years ago, pronounced an about-mation. It was a mistake, on the part of the Tuesday next was adopted, and soon after the the south generally looked upon the regular slave trader or his occupation with complacency. The slave dealer was frequently excluded from association with the respectable and worthy in the south. He proposed that the slave trader should go to other pairs to pursue his calling-that he should not be permitted to erect his prisons here and put on his chains, and sometimes shock the through our streets and availues. Neither should they bring them there. There was no necessity for it, and it ought to be pro-

The 7th resolution (said Mr. C.,) related to a matter now under discussion in the Sen ate, and he would retrain from any genera remarks upon it. It was as follows:

7 Resolved, That more effectual provision ought to be made by law, according to the requirement of the constitution, for the restitudurement of the constitution, for the forested or labor in any state, who may escape into any other state or territory of this union.

The 8th and last resolution, Mr. Clay re-marked, provided, that Congress has no power to prohibit the trade in slaves between he states. It was as follows:

8. Resolved, That Congress has no power to 8. Resolved, That Congress has no power to prohibit or obstruct the trade in slaves between the slave holding states, and that the admission or exclusion of slaves brought from one into another of them depends exclusively upon their own particular law.

It was obvious, said Mr. Clay, that it legitimes in a consequence of

It was obvious, said Mr. Clay, that no legislation was intended as a consequence of the resolution, it merely asserted a truth.—
He had thought, that looking at this whole subject, it was fit and proper to resort to great and fundamental principles—keep them before the mind—that they might not violate them. These resulttions involved no violate them. These resolutions involved no sacrifice of any principle—they were founded upon a basis of mutual forbearance and con-

cession—concession not of matters of prin-ciple, but matters of feeling, merely. He thought, in view of all the circumstan-ces, a more liberal concession might, be ex-pected from the free states than could be ashed of the south; and druly, with gentlemen, from the north, this question was an abstraction—while with the people of the south, it was a principle involving their property, and as a large portion of them believed, of their prosperity and peace. The north, too, was numerically more powerful; and greatness and magnanimity should always go together.
Mr. Clay concluded with a most efoquent appeal in behalf of harmony, peace, mutual concessions and forbearance, for the sake of

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Clay exhibited a sacred relic—a piece of the coffinet. Which he said was presented in this morning, and submitted some thrilling observations relative to the distinguished dead, and the spirit which he—if upon the stage of action—would urge in the settlement of the morentous question under discussion. He moved that the resolution be made the special order for Taesday flext. Mr. Rusks: of Texas, regretted that the senator from Kantucky had thought proper to offer up a portion of the rights of texas—a peace offering to the spirit of aggression upon the rights of one half of the states of the union.

He would only any now, that when the question comes up, he would undertake to greatly flaine. A C Klink, Bloomfield—Bea very and source of the property of the spirit of aggression upon the rights of one half of the states of the union.

He would only any now, that when the question comes up, he would undertake to the spirit of the would undertake to the spirit of the would undertake to the distance.

Worse than Hopeless I was highly considered for Mr. When the print of the continuity and by the property of the state of the second bottle more officially the bottle more official made the special order for Taesday flext.

Mr. Rusks: of Texas, regretted that the senator from Kantucky had thought property to offer up a portion of the rights of Texas—a peace offering to the spirit of aggression upon the rights of one half of the states of the union.

He would only any now, that when the question comes up, he would undertake to the distance of the large of t In the course of his remarks, Mr. Clay ex-

Mr. Clay said his proposition was not to

mise. The proposition to organize governments at once, was the only one to Which he could lend his countenance. He denied that slavery is now abolished in the newly acquired territory—that proposition was submitted-here-at-the-last-congress, and so far from being conceded, was denied, and, as he thought, proved to be untenable. The doctrine had never before been conceded by any senator from a southern state. On the contrary, so confident were they that this legal proposition was not true, that they voted in favor of a compromise bill, leaving the whole question to legal decision. To assent to the proposition would concede the whole controversy. Mr. Davis, of Miss., in the conclusion of a

the course of Mr. Clay, as a senator from t

Mr. Clay replied briefly-premising, by say-Mr. Clay replied briefly—premising, by saying, in Anawor to the reflections east by the senators from Virginia, (Mason,) and Mississippi, [Davis,] I tell those gentlemen that I know my duties, and I mean to express my opinions fearless of all mankind. He also said —coming from a slave state, as I do, no earthly power can ever compel me to vote for the positive introduction of slavery, either north or south of the Missouri compromise. No, sir! no [Great appliause.]

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, submitted a few

gainst the general tenor of a portion of the resolutions, but in favor of the proposition to establish territorial governments.

Mr. Rusk arose to some further remarks, in which he spoke of the agitation of measures for the purpose of making political capital.

Mr. Clay—does the honorable senator imput me such motives?

to me such motives?

Mr. Rusk.—No, sir.

Mr. K. proceeded with a few words, to show that the title of Texas to the Rio Grande was recognised by the treaty with Mexico.

Mr. Downs rose to enter his protest against the propositions of the resolutions. He objected, especially, to the assertion that the slave trade should be abolished in the district. He

considered the whole proposition a comprom-intirely on one side.

Mr. Clay desired to say that these were a district.

6 Resolved, That it is expedient to prohibit within the district the slave trade, and slaves brought into it from utates or places beyond the limits of the district, either to be sold therein as merchandise, or to be transported to other markets, without the District of Columbia.

The first of these resolutions, continued Mr. Clay, simply asserted that slavery ought not to be abolished in the federal district, except on the conditions named. The sixth resolution expressed the expediency of prohibiting the slave trade in the district. He Mr. Barnism priced to say that those were not abstract propositions, but designed for positive action. Mr. Barnism yielded every consideration of respect to the spirit of patriotism and conciliation, in which he knew the resolutions had been conceived—but ho could not have it for a moment supposed that he could acquiesce in Mr. Barnism which they contain.

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Mr. Barnism yielded every consideration of the spirit of patriotism and conciliatio

Mr. Case made a few suggestions, compara



BRANT'S INDIAN PURITYING EXTRACT

is such a Medicine, in severy respect; and there is abundant proof, in great curves afterested, that ONE BOTTLE of it contains some parts (threat the state of the Contains some parts) threat the proof of the proof

Hundreds-Thousandshave used BRANT'S PURIFIER, after having uses used at the Sasaparillas and other medicine recorded to care blood diseases, have decided in Brant's is the Cheapest

use one bottle of it has more medical, curative made, and, in consequence, cures more disease, in much less than one bottle of any other medicine.

Heather of BRANT'S PURIFIER will cure their, one bottle of BRANT'S PURIFIER will cure their, one bottle of BRANT'S PURIFIER will cure their of the property of the state of the property of the state of the state of the property of the property of the state of the property "then, one bottle of MIANT'S FURIFIER will cure
UR THIN'S more disease than one bottle of Sansparil"BIANT'S PURIFIER would do "chen at faire
ar a notite, as arraportila at mo Color." But Basafar
Ara thottle, as arraportila at mo Color. But Basafar
MFIER is sold for only ONE DOLAR a bottle, and
hottle of it has cured, and its carbon of catting FOUR
MFS as much disease as me bottle of Saraparilla, there
has a manufal disease as and at no more than the color
like disease, should be said at no more than the color
color por bottle, to be as cheap as the PURIFIER at
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This is the case of a dying mein who yet liest. He took curred of a worse-case of SGROFULA! by only takele bottles of Brant's Purifier, than ever was, cared by tho use of these of Brant's Purifier, than ever was, cared by tho use of these cat, took of the best Sarapartile that was ever made. Surrepartile has not afficient medical power to effect the curs of the surrepartile has not afficient medical power to effect the curs of the surrepartile has not afficient medical power to effect the curs of the surrepartile has not afficient medical Cap, N. Y. Ind. Stropt and could be surrepartile to his bed the last year—has was so omined to, his bed the last year—has was not determined to his bed the last year—has been his laund to his head. He had the best medical actions the late of the surrepartile to no good effecting of curse and toore, and was considered, to be in a dying late, and could not BANTS FURIFIER. His need was calculated to the surrepartile of the surrepartite of the surrepartile of the surrepartile of the surrepartile of the surrepartite of t

person. For further, and full particulars, see our FAR.
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10. TitloMAS WILLIAMS, one of the most skilled physpecime of Rome, was called to see Haskin the day before
laccommenced using Brant's Purifier. Dr. W. examined
lim, and then told him that all the medicines in the world
order not erre him—that his case was

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The first BONUS was appropriated in 19-ember, 1844, amounting to 10-per cent, on the um insured under the oldest polices; to 81 per ent., 73-per cent, &c, &c, on others, in proportion to the time of standing, making in addition of \$100, 987-50; \$75, &c, &c, &c, o every 31,000, originally insured, which is an average of more than 50 per cent on the premiums paid, and without increasing the annual payment of Commence.

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B W RICHARDS, President.

JNO F JAMES, Actuary.

an2'491y FIRE INSURANCE.

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HENRY LOGAN, Vice President.
LEWIS HYER, Sccretary.
MICHAEL COCKLIN, Treasurer.
Oct. 74

AGENTS.

C mberland county.—Rudolph Martin, New Cumbierland, C B Herman, Kingstown, Henry Zearing, Shiremanstown, Robert Moore and Charles Bell, Carlisle, Isaac Kinsey, Mechanicsburg. Dr. J. Ahl, Churchtown.

Vork county.—John Sherrick, Lisburn, John Bowman, Dillsburg, Peter Wolford, Franklin, John Smith, Esq., Washington, W S Picking, Dover, Daniel Raffensberger, J W Craft.

Harrisburg.—Houser & Lochman.

Members of the Company having iPolicies bout to expire can have them renewed by makng application to any of the agents.

THE SYMPTOMS OF WORMS

A re the tongue often white and loaded; the breath heavy and foctid; a disagreeable or sweetish taste in the mouth; occasionally thirst; the appetite extremely variable, sometimes remarkably deficient, and at others voracious. There is sometimes a sickish feeling with vomiting of mucous; flatulence of the stemach and intestines; pain in the abdoment swelling and hardness of the abdomen; the sweining and hardness of the abdonics, the bowels are irregular; the stools are slimy; and thore is an occasional appearance of worms in the evacuations; the urine is often milky and turbid; there is frequently itchiness of the fundament and nose, which is often swollen; there is occasionally disturbed sleep, with grinding of the (eeth, and sudden awaking in a fright. There are, at times, headache or giddiness, ringing in the curs, or even deafter the c ness, faintness, convulsions, drowsiness, indo or manner, ill temmer. In some cases lonce or manner, ill temper. In some cases opilepsy and cholera, and even apoplectic and paralytic symptoms, and several of the signs of dropsy of the brain and catalopsy appear con-nected with worms. Frequently there is a short dry cough, and pleuritic pains; some-times feeble and irregular pulse, palpitations times feeble and irregular pulse, palpitations and an irregular fever; the countenance is generally pallid or sallow, and somewhat bloated, and there is occasional flushing of one or both cheeks. Any one of these signs is indicative of Worms, and the most effectual bes and cheapest remedy is Dr. John J. Myers Worm Tea, prepared by Dr. J. W. RAW LINS, at his Wholesale and Retail Drug Store Carlisle, Pa., and none genuine without his written signature. The Proprietor of this medicine is occonfident of its superiority to any other Worm Medicine now in use, that he will chearfully RETURN THE MONEY in any case in which his Preparation fails to give oqual satisfaction. This Worm Tea when made according to the directions, is pleasant

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A Purely Vegetable Medicine.

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No. 272 Market st., Philadelphia, CHALORER & REYNOLDS, No. 423 Market st., Philadelphia, SITER, JAMES & CO., Broad street, Phindel
PENN'A. & OHIO LINE
North street, Bal North street, Baltimore: Harrisburg, March 29, 1848.—tf.

J. F. MILLER,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant, No. 79 Bowly's Wharf,

BALTIMORE,

FOR the sale of Flour, Grain, Cloverseed
Whiskey, Lumber, &c. &c. Also, forwarding Goods, via Tide Water Canal and
Peninsylvania Improvements. Orders for fish
Salt, Plaster, &c. &c. Supplied at lowest rices. Having been engaged in the above business uring the last five years, a continuation of the atronage of his friends and the public is repectfully solicited.

pectfully solicited.

Refer to
Funk & Miller,
Funk & Erny,
Brantt & Erny,
Jacob Rheem, Carliele, Pa.

A. Cathoart, Shepherdstown, Pa.

WAS GROBE SINGISER, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

Rob 14-1v.

Feb. 14-1y. Hevl's Embrocation for Horses. THIS valuable, EMBRO-CATION will cure Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Galls, Swelling, Rheumatism, and all complaints which require as

ing, Rheumatism, and all complaints which require an external romedy. It gives immediate relief to the Seratches, and the incident to Horses having white feet and noses, produced by the St. John Wort. It is also ingily useful in relaxing stiffness of the Tendens and Joints and produces beneficial effects in cracked heels, brought on by high feeding, splints, sprains. This Embro DATION is recomended to Farmers, Farriers, Keepers of Livery Stables, and private gentlemen owning Horses, and should be constantly kept in their stables. The GENUINE article is prepared only by W. MARSHALL, No 302 Race st. Philadelphia. And tor sale wholesale and rotail at DR. RAWLINS' Drug Store W. Main street, Carlisle.

March 11-1y.

McAllister's all Healing Ointment.

ORTHE WORLD'S SALVE, contains no Mercury.—The following Certificate is from a regular Physician, of extensive prac-JAMES MCALLISTER—Sir: I have for the last two years been inside habit of using your Ointment in cases of Rhimmatism Chilblains, and in Tema Capities, Scald Heads,) and thus far with the happiest effect. I think from the experiments I havemade with ite that it richly deserves to be adopted as an are ticle of every day use by the profession at large Yours truly, S. Bell, D. Phila.

READ THIS.

Philadelphia, Dec. 29, 1847. T James McAllister-Dear Sir: I take pleasure in making known to you the great benefit I have received by using your Vegeta-ble Ointment, or the World's Salve, I had an ulcor, or running sore, on the ear, of many years standing; I have applied to several physicians, but all to no purpose; but by using your Ointment a few days it was completely dried up and well. I have used it for burns, for which I find it an excellent article; also in all cases infantation. all cases inflamation I certify the above statement is true.

T. C. CADMUS.

No. 90 Market street, Phila. CERTIFICATE.

oqual satisfaction. This Worm Tea when made according to the directions, is pleasant and will be taken by the most fastidous child. Each package contains sufficient medicine for the cure of the most obstinate case. Price only 25 cents a paper. Druggists and Store-keepers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A Purely Vegetable Medicine.

WORSDELL'S VEGETABLE RESTORATIVE PILLS nave been gradually but surely comeing into favor, among the families of this Country for some years past. They in the face, &c., &c. If MOTHERS and NURSES knew its value in cases of "swellen" or Sore Breast, they

S. Elliott, and S. W. Haverstick, Carlisle,

S. Elliott, and S. W. Havoratick, Carlisio.
J. & L. Reigel, Mochanicsburg.
G. W. Singleer, Churchtown.
Rhoad & Wherry, Nowburg.
Josoph H. Herron, Nowville.
J. M& Eutz, & Geo. W. Bell, Harrisburg.

New and Important!

Palladelphia, January, 24th, 1849,

BUFFALO COMBS.

(1) JUST: received a general assortment of handsome Buffalo Back Combs, also, imitation Buffalo, Combs, of beautiful, patterns and in great variety.

LINEN SHEETINGS, &c. and Muslins, also Towelling in great variety just opened

VINEGAR.

Parc Cider Vinegar of excellent, quality just received by Combs, and Muslins, also noves.

CARLISLE FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber continues the manufacture and having now, an hand a full, assortment of patterns, is prepared to furnish all, kinds of JRON. AND BRASS CASTINGS, in the boats style and and at, the shortest notice. Head now on hand a large assortment, of CASTINGS, and having now, an hand a full assortment of JRON. AND BRASS CASTINGS in the boats style and and at, the shortest notice. Head now on hand a large assortment, of Castings, such as Corn-crushers, Mill Gearings and Godgaois, Plough castings. Pointe, Shears and Couls foves, collar grates over Doors, casak Weights, &c. Cooking Ten; plate and Coal Stoves. He also, builded the subscriber has REMY ED THE subscriber of the stove of BRY GOODS to the kind of Machinery at the since of DNY GOODS to corner sheers, or the store of CASTINGS of the store of t

Miritaines.

TRICES OF QUACKS. TRICET OF QUACKS.

LET EVERYDON' RAD THIS CARRULLY.—There is a Sacsaparlia for sale, in the different toyens called S. P. Tuwnsound's Sarvaparlia of St. in the different toyens called S. P. Tuwnsound's Sarvaparlia of It is advivatised as the ORIGI-NAI, GEVILINE, that all trait. This Tawnsound is no doctor, and hever was; but was formerly Aworker on railroads, cavands, and the like—yet for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. He says "the hars attended we opposed a schools, and, practiced for fifteen-years!!". Now, the truth is, he never practiced medicine a day. In his life! Sich-volfful, orked misrofreemation looks had to the character and veracity of the man. I wish most smacketly, he had hever practice of the man. I wish most smacketly, he had hever practices of the man. I wish most smacketly, he had hever practices of the man. I wish most smacketly, he had hever practices of the head of the character and intercourse with their fellow men! He applied to one Ruel Clapp to assist him in man unfecturing his mixture, santing the large sums he would make, as an indirection and liberal head of the character of the same head of the character of the large sums he would make, as an all continued to the control of the large sums he would have been inputting and liberal ways and large state of the large sums he would have been inputting and liberal to work the large sums he would the Old Deduck's Stragardia made from the Old Doctor's Original Recstragardiage made from the Old Doctor's Original Recpic. This S. P. Townsend says I have sold the use of myland for 87 a week. I will give him 8500 if he will pre-



Old Dr. Jacob Townsend THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla. Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the AUTHOR and DISCOVERER of the GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARIELA". Being poor, he was compelled to limit the manufacture, by which insense it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proven its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diegree, and swell from dath, programed its wondered.

been handed of over the commental entered from death, proplational it wanderful.

HEALING POWER.

This GRAND AND UNEQUIALLED PREPARATION is
manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for through
out the length and brendth of the hand, especially as it is
found incapable of descencerdon or haterioration, with age
and never changes but the messed is, it is prepared
on according to the messed in the properties of the art, have all been brought for engine to the properties
of the Old Dr's Sansaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root,
if is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal
properties, and some properties which are inert or useless,
and others, which if remited in preparing it for use, produce fermentation and actd, which is injurious to the system. Some of the projectics of Sarsaparilla are so volatile
that they entirely avaporate and acted, the in the preparation,
if they are not preserved by a scientific process, known on
if the principles, which by off invapor, or us an exhalation, under heat, are the very essential medical propcrites of the root, which are when root till they get a dark
colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in
the root than from anything elsey, shey can the next of the first of the coloring matter in
the root than from anything elsey, shey can the next han from anything elsey, shey can the attend the sour molasses, and
then call it "SARSAPARILLAE EXTRACT or SYRUP."

But such is not the article known as the
GEN UINE OLD DIR JACOB TOWNSEND'S But such is not the article known as the GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S

GENUINE OLD DIR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S GENUINE OLD DIR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARISAPARILLA.

This is so prepared that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or fermentation is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue increased in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and heading priperties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most primerages.

Hence the reason why we hear, could mendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the curs of CONSUMPTION. BY PENSIA, and LIVER-COMPLAINT, and INFIGURALITIES, CONTURA, PLESS, CONTURANDE, OUR ERRUPTIONS, PIMPLES, all CUTANDS, our affections arising from

Il affections arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

At possesses a mirvolious effects of all complaints arising from Indigestion, from Acidity of the Command. from Acidity of the Command. from Acidity of the Command. from Acidity of the Command of the C

Coughs; and primotes easy expectoration and genue perspiration, relaxing structures of the lungs, throat and overy where part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of Fluor Albus or Whites, Felling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed, or Parifyld Menses, Irregularity of the menetual period, and Interest and is effectual in curing all the form of the general superior of the period of the per

insensible per large and any orates the one or corvois system. It was that the surface and any orates the one of the orates the one of the orates the surface and of the orates the surface of the orates and of S. P. Townsend's inferior arrivels. This young man's input to not to be COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S, because of one GRAND FACE, that the one is INCAPABLE OF DETERIORATION, and NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES: souring, framening, and blowing the battles containing it in framewors; the sour, acid liquid exploding, and damagnor other goods. Must not this horrible compound by many other goods. Must not this horrible compound by the orate of the framewors; the sour, acid liquid exploding, and damagnor other goods. Must not this horrible compound by what seased with acid? What causes Dyspectal and words the went all know that when food sours to past stomerlis, what instepled it produces 1-flowing the produces all the form of the form, there compliantly the produces all the lamors which bring on Eruptions of the Stories, Scald Hoad, Salt Rheum, Eryspelas, White Swellings, Fever Sorts, and all ulcerations internal and external 1 k is nothing under heaven but an acid subsance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more reless. What causes Rheumanism but a rour and acid fluid which insunates inself between the cours and elsewhere, irritating and pulmaning the delicant tessues upon which afflet human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely trorgs to use this.

which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely trorse to use this.

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF send yet he would fain how at finderstood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Genume Original Sursaparila, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!

Henven forbid that we should deal in an article which would hear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's article and old Dr. Jacob Townsend's article?

We will yet ween dea stelle and old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Comparilla nee henver-tride apart, and infinitely dissimitar, that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend's article and old Dr. Jacob Townsend's consisting and they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend's acid provided the provided of the articles are discounted in the provided of the articles itself in preparing it, and which myricapable of changes which might render them the ANNES of Disease instead of health's provided from one who knows not the provided of the approvided of the continuing comparatively of medicine or disease? It requires a person of changes which might render them the ANNES of Disease instead of health's a preson of continued. How much more important is it of the provided and the provided of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating his healthy viruse, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human pyrion, and how tachpt Annelson.

affect the human system, and now to accept systems these diseases? It is to arrest fraids upon the unfortunate, to pour balin into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despiating hosom, to restore legally, and bloom, and the creeked and broken, and to beneat himself, and OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSIND has 70 Thins. JUND the opportunity and means to the Concentrated Remedy within the resch, and to the knowledge of all who need it that they may bear and know, by loyd experience, its Sold in Carlisle by Dr. J. W. RAW.

INS, Sole Agent. a vec #COUCHS-2-COLDS#

Dr. Wiley's Cough Candy.

Dr. Wiley's Cough Canny.

JOW is the season for COUGHS and LOLLDS. When public assemblies are so frequently disturbed by the Cough of some suffering individual, we doem it rather an act of charity to advert to any alleviation of the ovil, and would confidently recommend DOC TOR WILLY'S agreeable remedy as one of the best new before the public, as it possesses curative powers of a high order, and may with entire safety be given to children. Apply to deal 2,6 w SELLIOTT, Sole Agent.

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A new and beautiful Article,

BLIEVED to be superior to anything of
this kindsever before manufactured. Being
Elastic, will not break by falling. Painted in
oil, when soiled may be washed with soin and
water, and readily restored to their original
beauty. Their durability and cheminess will
be fully demonstrated when duly tested. A
large lot of the above received by expression
Kriss Kingle's Head Quarters, in North Hanover street.

P. MONYER, Proprietor.
Carlisle, December 12, 145. Chrlisle, December 12,'49.

SOCIAL CLASSES. AN Oration delivered chebra? He General Union Philosophical Society of Diskinson College, Pennsylvania, July 11th, 1849! Not a citizen of our Borongir should be without a copy when it can be had for 122, cents by calling at T.W. MARTIN'S Chean Book Store Coult?

Adams & Co's, Express. THE, sulfabriber is ngont for this Company, and all packages that are left at his store will be attended; to with care and dispatch. The Express leaves, every morning at a o'clock, and farrives at 4.P. Mar.

TW MARTIN.

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Medichis.

MOFFATS Life Piffs and Phoenix Bitters. These Medicines have now been before the public for a period of FIFTEEN YEARS, and during that time, have maintained a high characterin almost every part of the globe for their extraordinary and, immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

IN MANY THOUSANDS of certificated instances, they have even rescued infferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nestrings of the day had ut-terly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of lacalth, without which life itself is but a partial health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy intariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less then miraculous to those who were acquainted with the becutifully philosophical principles upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endning them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name.

newed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name.

Unlike the heat of permicious quankeries which beast of vegetable ingredients, the LIFE MEDI-CINES are purely and solely vegetable; and contain neither Meroury, nor Antamony, nor Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some entinent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

The first operation is to losen from the coats of the stomach and bowels the various inpurities and crudities constantly settling round them; and to remove the hardened facers which, collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanes these, and leave such collected masses behind to produce habitual Costiveness, with all its train of ovils, or sudden Diarrhea with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular-anatomists who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well-informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES is to cleanes the kidneys and the bladder; and, by this means, the liver and Iungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs, before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stongel; courses freely through the veins, renews every pfert of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner othe system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human discusse in which the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are well known to be mfal-

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and aerid kind; FLATULENCY, Loss of Appetite, Hearthurn, Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languar, and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence: all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days

vithin two days Minim two days

Diarrhoes and Cholera, by removing the
sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are
occasioued, and by promoting the lubricative secretion of the mucous membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspi-

ration in such cases, and the thorough solution of ration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The Lipe Medicines have been known to cure RHEUMATISM permanently in three weeks, and GOUT in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

local inflammation from the muscles and against of the joints.

Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladders they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of GRAVEL.

Also Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these Asthma and Consumption, by relieving the

air-vessels of the lungs from the mucous which even slight colds will occasion, and which, if not re-moved, becomes hardened, and produces these dreadful diseases.

Scurvy, Ulcers, and Inveterate Sores, by
the perfect purity which these LIFE MEDICINES give to the blood, and all the humors.

Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that
feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occaidea will have the complexity at the condy and sions all eruptive complaints; sailow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pils for a very short time will effect an entire cure of SALT RHEUM, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. COMMON COLDS and INFLUENZA will

the worst cases.

PILES. As a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate mulady, the VEGETABLE LIFE and obstinate mulady and distinct and emphatic the hundreds in and obstinute mulady, the VEGETABLE LIFE
MEDICINES deserve a distinct and emphatic
recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in
this city, that the former proprietor of these valuable Medicines was himself afflicted with this
complaint for upwards of unity-five years; and
that he tried in vain every remedy proscribed
within the whole compass of the Materia Medica.
He however at length tried the Medicine which is
now offered to the public, and he was cured in a
regy short time after his recovery had been pro-

very short time, after his recovery had been pro-nounced not only improbable, but absolutely im-possible, by any human means. FEVER AND AGUE.

For this scourge of the western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a roturn of the disease—a care by these medicines is permanent—TRY THEM, BE SATISFIED, AND BE CURED.

Bilious Fevers and Liver Complaints. General Debility, Loss or Appentue, And Diseases of Penales—these medicines have been used, with the most beneficial results in cases of this description:—Kind's Evil, and Sequental, in its worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Neghvous Complaints of all kinds, Palpitation of the Heart, Painter's Colio, are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES. Persons whose constitutions have become in-paired by the injudicious use of Mercuay, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never full to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. A single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient. stimation of every patient.
BE CAREFUL OF COUNTERFEITS.

Several have lately been discovered, and their efarious authors arrested, both in the city of New York and abroad. Buy of no one who is not an Authorisse Prepared and sold by Dr. W. B. MOFFAT, 336 Broadway, New-York. FOR SALE BY
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