

**THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.**

From the New Orleans Bulletin of Jan. 28, 1847.

Among all the works of internal improvement that have been made or projected at the North, for the purpose of attracting the commerce of the West, there is none more calculated to injure New Orleans and to benefit the projectors, than the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

This work is to be a continuous Railroad, connecting Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and with the ulterior object of continuing it on to Cincinnati. The subscription we see is complete, and the work will now go ahead promptly and rapidly. In the discussions that have been had on the subject in Philadelphia, we observe great stress is laid upon the probable quantity of travel over the road—this is of high importance to the stockholders, and will no doubt add greatly to their profits, but is a matter of indifference to us in New Orleans—it is the trade that it will divert from us, that we are to look to, and which should attract our attention.

We have heretofore been sleeping, in New Orleans, on the subject of the Western trade—we are still sleeping, and in fancied security, are dreaming that our natural advantages are such, that nothing can divert the trade from this city—that God Almighty has done everything for us, and that we need not make any exertion for ourselves—it is a great, and if persevered in, will prove a fatal error, and we shall waken up some of these mornings and find the whole of that immense and rich commerce is flowing almost *en masse*, over the mountain, direct to the Atlantic cities.

The natural advantages of New Orleans, are undoubtedly great, and particularly in the free navigation of the Mississippi, and its tributaries, unburdened with tolls, to which the artificial works, will always be subject; but then, these advantages are not altogether unincumbered—the navigation of the Ohio, is interrupted by ice, in winter, and low water in summer. The produce is subject to double freights, Insurance and shipping charges, if to be sent Coastwise from New Orleans, and increased freight above the rates from the Atlantic ports, if destined for Europe.

We have already seen the immense diversion which the New York and Pennsylvania canals have made from the commerce which legitimately belongs to New Orleans—a diversion which is annually increasing and extending its sphere of operations. Cotton loaded boats from the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, and tobacco and flour laden ones from St. Louis, are already to be seen steaming the current of the Ohio, with cargoes destined for New York, by the Ohio canal and Lake route, or for Philadelphia, by the great Pennsylvania canal. The lakes and canals, however, are frozen in winter—frozen earlier and later than the river, which prevents a large additional quantity of produce from going by these routes, and causes it to come to New Orleans, during the winter, (if an open one, like the present,) or by the early spring rise. Philadelphia, however, has determined to overcome this disadvantage, by the construction of a railroad that will, at all seasons, afford a certain and cheap conveyance to her store houses of the varied productions of the teeming West.

The produce that accumulates on the upper portions of the Ohio, during the low waters of the summer and autumn, is shipped to New Orleans by the first fall rise, and that which collects during the winter comes down on the opening of the navigation in the spring; but whilst our intercourse is thus suspended from the above causes, Philadelphia, by this new road, will be drawing the accumulation to her own warehouses. Even if this road was to terminate at Pittsburgh, the injury to us will be great, but it will, as a matter of course, be extended to Cincinnati, and no doubt in a few years be continued through Indiana and Illinois to St. Louis—each mile it is extended, renders it more desirable and advantageous for every section of country to be connected with it—when once it reaches Pittsburgh, Cincinnati will, of course, lose no time in thus placing herself in direct communication with the Atlantic.

One among other obvious results of a railroad from Cincinnati to Philadelphia, would be to deprive New Orleans of nearly the whole of the immense pork and lard trade, for with this railroad existing, the hogs, after being killed and dressed in Cincinnati, will in that state be placed in cars, and in 36 or 48 hours will be in Philadelphia, where they can be cured at the same expense, and are at market by the land route of about 300 miles, instead of a double voyage by water of 3000 miles, saving double freights, double insurance and charges—the transportation is also saved on the barrel, salt and brine, the weight of which is at least one-half that of the meat—the article is at market in November and December, instead of April or May, whether it is intended for home consumption in the Atlantic ports—to which the largest portion of the pork is shipped from New Orleans—or in foreign markets.

The freight by this railroad route from Cincinnati, would not exceed half a cent per pound, which (as it is paid only on the actual weight of the meat) would be only one dollar per barrel, and the whole cost of delivering it there,

would be much less than one-half at which it could be done via N. Orleans.

We received last season in New Orleans, 47,303 hogsheads, 369,601 brls., and 10,233,452 pounds in bulk of Pork; and 107,639 barrels, and 834,969 kegs of Lard; and the loss of even one-half of this item of Pork in the trade of the city, would be no trifling matter.

Though we have cited Pork (as being a prominent article of produce in the commerce of New Orleans) to show the injurious effects from the exertions that are making to divert the trade of the West from our city, they will have a like effect on the other leading articles, and will also greatly injure us in the supplies which we furnish to the West. This movement on the part of Philadelphia, is a master stroke of policy, for it gives her a double hold on the trade, by both canal and railroad, keeping up a constant intercourse at all seasons, and under all circumstances, and affording her great advantages over all her neighboring cities—we consider it the most important measure which that city has ever adopted, to promote her permanent prosperity, and we have called attention to it, that our citizens may be aware of what is doing elsewhere, calculated to affect the interests of New Orleans so injuriously, and that they may be prepared to suggest and adopt some measures of counteracting effect. We should recollect that it is not only one city, but that all the great commercial emporiums on the Atlantic are engaged in this struggle; and whilst they are all thus striving in zealous rivalry with each other, they are in fact unitedly working against New Orleans, as it is the natural and legitimate commerce of this city which they are each separately endeavoring to appropriate to themselves.

**Modern Democracy.**

Mr. Westcott, a Democratic Senator from Florida, in the course of a speech upon the resolution to exclude Ritchie from the floor of the Senate, said that since he had been here he had been rather puzzled to know what was democracy. He had followed some of the great lights of the Democratic party, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Benton and others, but he found it impossible to follow all of them at the same time, as they went different ways.

Sir, said Mr. W., in a loud and emphatic manner, and amidst perfect silence, 'what is modern democracy?' At this day, and under this administration, it is nothing more than a party combination to secure the loaves and fishes—THE SPOILS OF OFFICE! [Great sensation.] Sir, the people of the U. States have no idea of the gross, feulent, festering corruption that exists here; they have no conception of it. [Increased sensation and close attention.] Sir, if the people of the United States suppose there was a twentieth part of the ROTTENNESS and CORRUPTION that is to be found here in this city of Washington, they would assemble here, and pitch the whole government, the President, Heads of Departments, both Houses of Congress, all into the Potomac, and set up a better, and they would do right!

"SOMETHING ROTTEN IN DENMARK."—The Washington correspondent of the Buffalo Express states that a call for information will be made on the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the deposit of some \$45,000 of the public money in the Middletown Bank in Pennsylvania. The item has stood for a long time, without change, in the monthly financial statement. As there are no public receipts nor expenditures in Middletown, curiosity is naturally enough excited, as to the object of depositing this sum there. The writer insinuates that this money was deposited, and that the Bank upon it advanced money to purchase the Executive Organ from Blair & Rives, of the Old Globe! It is also insinuated that Mr. Polk, as well as Mr. Walker, had some knowledge of the transaction. Why is this sum permitted to remain in a village bank for two years, without interest, when the Government is borrowing money, issuing Treasury notes, and proposing to tax the poor man's necessities of life?

**The New Regiments.**

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald says:

"I have been informed that the War Department will accept seven companies from New York and three from N. Jersey, making one regiment for these two States. From Rhode Island one company, Maine three, New Hampshire two, Connecticut two, and Vermont two, or one regiment from New England. From Maryland four companies, and Delaware one. It is said that Pennsylvania and Ohio will each furnish a regiment; and that North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia, conjointly, will furnish one. Three companies will be accepted from Illinois. The mounted regiment will probably be raised in Tennessee and Kentucky. I have not been able to ascertain the proportion from other States. Nominations to fill offices are expected to be sent in on Monday."

Mr. Polk undoubtedly exhibits the most wonderful diplomatic talent when he asks Congress for an appropriation of \$2,000,000 to bribe Mexico to pay the demands of our citizens upon her for at least double that amount. Does our wise President think that with two millions he can bribe Mexico to pay four millions?

**TEA AND COFFEE.**

Our readers have been made aware through the medium of our columns, that the President of the United States has again recommended an import duty on tea and coffee. In order to show at a glance the previous course of trade in these two important articles, we have extracted from authentic documents such statistics as we subjoin. It was in 1832 that the duties ceased entirely. The trade of that year stood as follows:—

Years.	Pounds.	Value.
1833,	12,927,043	\$4,775,081
1834,	13,193,553	5,122,275
1835,	12,331,638	3,594,293
1836,	14,484,784	4,472,342
1837,	14,465,722	5,003,401
1838,	11,978,744	2,559,246
1839,	7,748,028	1,781,824
1840,	16,860,784	4,059,545
1841,	10,772,087	3,075,332
1842,	13,482,645	3,567,745
1843,	12,785,748	3,405,627
1844,	13,054,327	3,152,225
1845,	17,162,550	4,809,621
1846,	16,891,020	3,983,337

**COFFEE CONSUMED.**

Years.	Pounds.	Value.
1833,	75,057,906	\$7,525,610
1834,	44,346,505	4,473,937
1835,	91,753,002	9,381,689
1836,	77,647,300	7,667,877
1837,	76,044,071	7,375,506
1838,	82,872,633	7,138,010
1839,	99,872,517	9,006,685
1840,	86,297,761	7,615,824
1841,	109,200,247	9,855,273
1842,	107,383,565	8,447,851
1843,	85,916,666	5,923,927
1844,	149,711,820	9,054,298
1845,	94,358,939	5,380,532
1846,	124,336,054	7,802,894

By an inspection of these tables, will be seen immediately the variations of an alternate full and short number of pounds consumed in range of the years given, while the prices were more uniform, as the short supply enhanced the prices.

It is not yet known what rate of duty it is proposed to lay upon these staples, but whether 15 or 20 per cent, it can be easily calculated.—U. S. Gazette.

**FROM MEXICO.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1847.

Havana dates to the 6th inst. have been received at Charleston, and furnish later intelligence from Mexico, received by the arrival of the packet from Vera Cruz. Santa Anna still remained at San Luis with a force of 22,000 men. Gen. Taylor, it is stated, had left his recent position, and had passed Victoria with 6,000 men. He was supposed to be on his march to Tampico. The clergy of Mexico had refused to contribute the eight millions to be raised by them, and were much excited against Santa Anna, endeavoring to get up a pronunciamento against him.

The new Cabinet it was reported, had all resigned. Great jealousies existed between the various Generals, and much confusion and disorganization prevailed. Vera Cruz was garrisoned with only 3,000 troops, and they were greatly dispirited, expecting an attack from the Americans. On the 2d of February, there were but 1,000 men in the Castle, and they were badly supplied with provisions. The best informed thought that their resistance would be very feeble. A number of vessels had run the blockade along the Mexican coast and landed valuable cargoes at the various ports. One large French ship, richly freighted, had been captured, after being once warned off.

The mail brings New Orleans papers to the 11th, but they contain no news.—North American.

**Indian Difficulties.**

The St. Louis Republican of the 6th inst., contains a letter from the western portion of that State, from which we make the following extract, showing that difficulty will arise there, if the local authorities can effect it. It will be remembered that the Indians referred to, are the Sacs and Foxes, who, with Black Hawk, gave so much trouble in the fall of 1832:

"Gen. Thompson Ward, commander of the 15th div. Missouri militia, near Lower Lake, Platte county," following the example of his Locofoco compeers, has determined to get up a war on his own responsibility. It seems, from the explanation of the editor of the Platte one (Mo.) Argus, that a band of Fox Indians are roaming at large in the counties of Gentry and Harrison, committing depredations on the property of citizens, and frequently insulting and terrifying women and children, being excited thereto from the effects of liquor, which is furnished them by whiskey-traders who follow in their wake.

"We should like to know where this militia general gets his authority to commence such acts of hostility against these Indians, or any body else? Would it not be quite as well for the General to employ himself in finding out and punishing the scoundrels who sell whiskey to the Indians, thereby causing them to insult the women and children, instead of taking upon himself to call out the militia, and punish the Indians.

**Additional Revenue Bill.**

The Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, through its chairman, Mr. McKay, reported, on Wednesday, a bill to increase the revenue. If passed, it will take immediate effect, and proposes to increase the revenue by laying the following additional duties on imports:

On TEA and COFFEE, which are now free, a duty of twenty per cent.

An additional duty of ten per cent. on loaf and other refined sugar; coal; bar iron made by rolling; pig iron: round iron, as brazier's rods, 3-16ths to 10-16ths of an inch diameter, inclusive; nail and spike rods, slit, rolled, or hammered; sheet iron (except taggers); hoop iron; band or scroll iron; casement rods, slit, rolled or hammered; wood screws (of iron); spikes, cut or wrought; and white and red lead.

An additional duty of five per cent. on all manufactures of cotton, if dyed, colored, printed, or stained, exceeding in value thirty cents the square yard; and on manufactures of cotton, not dyed, colored, printed or stained, exceeding in value twenty cents the square yard.

The above duties to cease two years after the ratification of a treaty with Mexico, but to be collected on all goods imported prior to the expiration of said two years.

The bill further proposes that all lands belonging to the United States, which have been in market, and subject to entry not less than ten years, nor over fifteen, may be entered at one dollar per acre; in market fifteen years, and not over twenty-five years, seventy-five cts.; over twenty-five years, at fifty cents; to take effect May 1, 1847, and continue during the war, and six months thereafter.

The fate of this bill, in its present shape, appears to the National Intelligencer (to which we are indebted for the above digest) to be exceedingly doubtful.

**Latest from Tampico.**

The schooner Rob Roy arrived on the 6th inst. at New Orleans from Tampico, having left on the 28th ult. Capt. Harkness stated that four days previous to his sailing, the master of the U. S. steamer Cincinnati, arrived at Tampico, having lost his vessel in a tremendous storm on the coast of Mexico. During the gale the steamer Fashion was seen a few miles distant, and serious fears were entertained for her safety, she having not arrived when the Rob Roy sailed. It was supposed that Gen. Scott was on board the Fashion at the time. This, however, was not the case, as recent advices from the Brazos say that Gen. Scott was still at that post, concentrating the troops, as was supposed, for Tampico. The Rob Roy also reported, that on the 28th there arrived at Tampico one barque, one brig, and three schooners with troops. The brig was reported to be from Tampa Bay, had been out thirty days, and was short of water. In coming out of Tampico, two brigs with troops were seen going in.

**MARRIED.**

In this borough, on Thursday, 18th inst., by Rev. Henry Furlong, Maj. THOMAS BELL to Miss MARY ANN STEWART, daughter of Mr. John Stewart, of West Barre.

At Alexandria, on the same day, by the same, Mr. JOHN MOORHEAD to Miss ANN C. TURNER.

At Petersburg, on the same day, by the same, Mr. BARNABAS ZEIGLER to Miss JANE WRIGHT.

**DIED.**

On the 11th inst., in Clarion, Clarion county, Pa., SAMUEL THOMAS, son of William and Susannah Alexander, aged 9 years 1 month and 17 days.

**IRON COMMISSION HOUSE.**

THE undersigned continue the Iron Commission business, for the sale of all kinds of IRON, at No. 109 North Water Street, Philada.

Their long experience in the Iron Trade, and their extensive acquaintance with consumers and dealers throughout the United States, gives them the advantage of obtaining the highest market prices. And their business being confined exclusively to the Iron trade, enables them to give it their entire attention. All consignments will receive prompt attention.

[Feb 24-6m] ORRICK & CAMPBELL, No. 109 Water st., & 54 N. Wharves, Philada.

**LINN, SMITH & CO.,** (Successors to Potts, Linn & Harris,) WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, No. 213 1/2 Market Street, Philada.

KEEP constantly on hand a full assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Window Glass, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., all of which they offer to country merchants, and others, on the most advantageous terms. All orders, by letter or otherwise, filled with the greatest care and despatch.

CLAUDIUS B. LINN, HORACE P. SMITH, ALEXANDER MORGAN.

**PAY UP! PAY UP!!**

THE subscriber would respectfully but earnestly inform all those who are indebted to him, that he must have money, and hopes that they will come forward at once, and pay up their bills. All those who do not attend to this matter previous to the first of April next, will find their accounts placed in the hands of the proper officer for collection.

JACOB SNYDER. Huntingdon, Feb. 17, 1847-6m

**CABINET WARE-ROOM**



Market Street, Huntingdon, Pa.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the CABINET MAKING business in all its various branches at his old stand in Market street directly opposite the Post Office, where he is prepared to make to order any article in his line; such as Sideboards, Sofas, Secretaries, Bureaus, Centre, Pier, Hall, Card Dining and Work Tables, Washstands, High Field French and Low Post Bedsteads. All work done by the subscriber warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship, and at the lowest prices.

Coffins made and funerals attended, either in town or country, at the shortest notice. He keeps a splendid Hearse for the accommodation of his customers.

Persons wanting any article in his line of business, are requested to give him a call, as he intends keeping a handsome assortment constantly on hand.

THOMAS BURCHINELL. Huntingdon, Feb. 3, 1847-4f

**STEAM IRON RAILING FACTORY,**

RIDGE ROAD, Above Buttonwood Street, Philada.

A variety of Plans and beautiful Patterns of IRON RAILINGS in the United States, to which the attention of those in want of any description, and especially for Cemeteries, is particularly invited.

The principal part of all the handsome Railings at Laurel Hill, Monument, and other celebrated Cemeteries in the city and county of Philadelphia, which have been so highly extolled by the public press, were executed at this manufactory.

A large Ware-room is connected with the establishment, where is kept constantly on hand a large stock of ready-made Iron Railings, Ornamental Iron Settees, Iron Chairs, new style plain and ornamental Iron Gates, with an extensive assortment of Iron Posts, Pedestals, Iron Arbors, &c. Also, in great variety, Wrought and Cast Iron Ornaments, suitable for Railings and other purposes.

The subscriber would also state that in his Pattern and Designing Department he has employed some of the best talent in the country, whose constant attention is devoted to the business—forming altogether one of the most complete and systematic establishments of the kind in the Union.

ROBERT WOOD, Proprietor. Ridge Road, above Buttonwood st. Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1847-6m

**NEW ESTABLISHMENT!**

**BOOT & SHOE MANUFACORY.**

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has again commenced the manufacture of



**BOOTS & SHOES,**

at his New Stand, in Hill street, three doors above Gen. Wilson's office, where he will be happy to accommodate all who wish to be fitted at astonishing low prices, for GASH. Come on, then; he has a superior new stock of leather, selected with a view to the wants of all—men, women or children. He therefore respectfully solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

CHARLES S. BLACK. dec30, '46-1y.

**PENNSYLVANIA, Huntingdon County, ss:**

IN the matter of the appeal, by William Entreklin, from the decree of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration, in and for the county of Huntingdon, in admitting to Probate an instrument of writing, purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of James Entreklin, Esq., late of Hopewell township, in said county of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, decd.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in the Estate of the said James Entreklin, Esq., deceased directly or indirectly, that a Register's Court will be held at the Court House of the county of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the second Monday and 12th day of April, 1847, for the purpose of hearing the appeal of the said William Entreklin from the decree of the Register, admitting the aforesaid will of James Entreklin, Esq., to Probate, at which time and place all persons interested in the estate of the said James Entreklin, Esq., decd., are notified and required to attend, to hear the judgment and decree of the Register's Court in the premises.

[Feb 3-6w] JACOB MILLER, Register.

**Bridge Proposals--Re-Letting.**

JAMES BURK, to whom was allotted the erection of the bridge across the Juniata river, at the borough of Alexandria, on the great road leading through Woodcock Valley to Bedford, having failed to comply with the contract entered into with the Commissioners of Huntingdon county, we have concluded to re-let the same; and hereby invite proposals prior to, or on, Wednesday, the 10th day of March, for building said bridge. The plan and specifications can be seen at our office in Huntingdon.

JOHN F. MILLER, DANIEL TEAGUE, ROBT. CUMMINGS, Commissioners.

**Lewistown Money taken at Far!**

THE subscriber has on hand Thrashing Machines, which he warrants to be good, and offers them for sale very cheap. He will also repair Thrashing Machines, and furnish castings at his shop in Allegheny street, opposite the stable of the Pioneer Line of Boats, Huntingdon, on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. He would also remind his friends and the public generally, that he still carries on the coach and wagon making business in all its branches.

EDMUND HAWKINS, August 16, 1846-4f

**SIX CENTS REWARD.**

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 6th day of February, A. D., 1847, HENRY BRUNGER, an indentured apprentice to the Tailoring business. Said Henry is about 19 years old, five feet, five or six inches high, light complexion, and rather a dull looking boy. All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting said boy on my account, for I will pay no debts of his contracting; and will take all legal measures to protect my own interest in regard to said boy. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person who will return him to me.

A. WILLOUGHBY. Huntingdon, Feb. 17, 1847-3f

**T. H. Cremer, ATTORNEY AT LAW,** HUNTINGDON, PA.

**COUGHS & COLDS**

**DR. DAVIS'S COMPOUND SYRUP**

**OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR.**

FOR the cure of Pulmonary Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Breast or Side, Spitting of Blood, Croup, Nervous Tremors, Hooping Cough, &c.

Proof follows upon proof of the virtues of DR. DAVIS'S SYRUP.

Read the following New Certificates:

MILFORD, Perry co., Pa., Oct. 1, 1846.

Messrs. Robinson, Collins & Co.—Sirs: This is to inform you that I was afflicted for 20 years with a violent pain in my breast, so much so that I could hardly lay in bed at night. Cough attended, followed by emaciation and other decided symptoms of consumption. I applied to several eminent physicians, and took a great deal of medicine without any relief whatever. I was advised to try Dr. Davis's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry and Tar, of which I took two bottles, which entirely relieved me of my complaint; therefore I can with confidence recommend it to all who are in a like manner afflicted, as a most valuable medicine.

JOHN TOOMEY.

The authenticity of the above statement is vouched for by Mr. Isaac Murphy, a merchant of Milford, who knows Mr. Toomey, and the circumstances of his case. Mr. T. is now sixty years of age.

Price, \$1 per bottle.

Robinson, Collins, & Co., Phila'd., general agents.

For sale by THOS. READ & SON, Huntingdon; J. P. Shoemaker, at all his Furnaces; Royers, at all their Furnaces; Patton & Tussey, Arch Springs; B. F. Bell, Laurel Run Mills, and Spencer & Flood, Williamsburg. Feb. 10, 1847-6m.

SIX YEARS' EXPERIENCE has proved that, for the cure of coughs, colds, consumptions, asthma, spitting of blood, pain and oppression of the breast, there is nothing equal to Hance's Compound Syrup of Horehound.

This medicine has now been in use for six years, during which time there has been a constant demand for it, and its popularity, instead of declining, has been always on the increase.

During this time many new medicines have sprung up for the cure of the above complaints, some of which lasted only a few months, and others not so long; but Hance's Syrup has readily gone on gaining favor with all classes of society, until it has now become identified by many families as a

**REGULAR FAMILY MEDICINE.**

To those who have never used the Compound Syrup of Horehound, this notice is particularly directed to, as those who have once experienced its peculiarly happy effects, any praise of its merits would be superfluous.

Price 50 cts. per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$2.50. For sale by Seth S. Hance, 108 Baltimore st., and corner of Charles and Pratt streets, Balt. [Nov 4-y]

AGENTS—T. Read & Son, Huntingdon; Moore & Swoope, Alexandria; Spencer & Flood, Williamsburg; W. W. Buchanan, Mill Creek; A. O. Brown, Shirlsleysburg.

HANCE'S Sarsaparilla Vegetable or Blood Pills.—Fifty pills in a box.—The cheapest and best medicine in existence—for purifying the blood, removing bile, correcting disorders of the stomach and bowels, costiveness, dyspepsia, swimming in the head, &c. Persons of a full habit, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood in the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their immediate use.

Read the following wonderful cure of dyspepsia:

This is to certify that my wife was afflicted with the Dyspepsia for 12 years, and tried both advertised medicines and