Look Here!

JUHE subscriber wishes to inform his patrous, and others who may wish to patronize him in future, that he has recently purchased Mr. Callihan's Patent Right for the use of his valuable improvement in mak-

Spring-seat

Notwithstanding the prejudices against these Saddles heretofore, he feels justifiable a saying, that he hopes to gain the confidence and patronage of the public-as he is enabled, on the present principle, to ensure all his saddles without any extra charge. --That a soft, easy saddle is desirable to all persons who ride much, and particularly to those who may not be favored with a very pleasant horse; I presume all persons will unhesitatingly patronize the spring saddles, when they will be ensured as long as the purchaser may deem necessary.

The elasticity of the Saddle acting in harknow, that a dead, unelastic weight on a outlast two or three of the common kind, crease. because the yielding of the spring on the sudden expansion of the chest prevents the girth | County Treasury. from breaking, and saves the rider from falling girths.

GENTLEMEN and LADIES are invited to apply, as the little difference in the cost of these and the hard Saddles is so trifling, and incomparable with the difference in comfort and safety.

N. B. Saddlers in the country can be accommodated with Township or Shop Rights at a trifling cost.

The subscriber returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal support extended to him, and would respectfully state that he has at all times

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Saddles, Bridles, Martingals, Saddle-Bags, Portmanteaus and Trunks; Carriage, Wagon and Cart

HARNESS. with every other article in his line of busi

All kinds of MARKETING taker in exchange for work at fair prices. EDWIN A. ATLEE. Gettysburgh, Jan. 16, 1837.

A Catalogue of Reasons FOR USING

DR. PETERS' CELEBRATED VEGE. TABLE PILLS:

. Because they are co posed of simples which Because they are composed of simples which have the power to do good in an immense number of cases, without possessing the means to do injury in any. 3. Because they are not a quack medicine, but the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life.

4. Because they are not unpleasant to take, nor distressing to retain, while they are most effective to operate.

5. Because they are recommended as a standard 6. Because by keeping the system in a natural state

of action, they cure almost every disease which the human frame is incidental to. 7. Because they are cheap and profitable, and will

retain all their virtues in full vigor, in any climate, and

for any length of time.

8. Because notwithstanding their simplicity and mildness, they are one of the speediest purgative medicines which has yet been discovered.

9. Because they are an unfailing remedy for pro curing a good appetite.

10. Because in case of spleen or despondency, by their healthy influence on the excited state of the book of the control of the con

dy, they have a most happy effect in calming and in-vigorating the mind. 11. Because they effect their cures without the usual attendants of other pills, sickness and gripings.

12. Because us well as being an unrivalled purfier

of the general system, they are a sovereign remedy for sick head-ache.

13. Because they different from the majority of me-

dicines in the fact that the more they are known the more they are approved. 14. Because, as their application produces no debility in the system, they may be taken without producing any hindrance to business or the usual pursuits of every day life.

15. And lastly, because they are acknowledged to be an almost infallible remedy for Bilious Fever, Fe-ver and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaunce, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Lowness of Spirits, Piles, Cholic, Heart-burn, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blatched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Blatched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torper of the Bowells, where a mild but effective medicine may be requisite.

In short, the general voice of the community has decided the DP DETERS.

cided that DR. PETERS' Vegetable Pills is one of the happiest discoveries of modern days, and altogether unrivalled as a general soother of bodily afflictions.

OFFor sale at the Drug Store of DR. J. GILBERT, Gettysburg. January 5, 1838.

G. ST. C. HUSSEY'S Valuable Anthelmintic or Worm Bane.

Price 25 Cents per Vial. THIS preparation is confidently recom and effectual a remedy for destroying and consequences should their be no worms.-Many certificates of the value of this article might, if necessary, be furnished; but the proprietor is willing to rest its claims to pub.

G. ST. C. HUSSEY'S Vegetable Cough Drops. For colds, coughs, cholics, gripings and all mineral or mercurial nature.

it a fair trial.

For sale at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER, Agent.

Collesburg, Nov. 10, 1937. cow6m-32 domerits of the Common School System.

Of Common School Appropriation due from the State to the different Districts of Adams County.

ı						•
Districts	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	Total Due.
Berwick	Paid	Paid	Paid	Paid	207 16	207 16
Conowago	Forfeited	47 83	129 48	452 45	129 48	759 24
Cumberland	Forfeited	Paid	Paid	Paid	167 68	167 68
Franklin	Paid	Paid	Paid	Paid	210 84	210 84
Germany	Forfeited	Paid	Paid	Paid	246 66	246 66
Gettysburg	Paid	Paid	Paid	Paid	260 91	260 91
Hamilton	Porfeited	64 33	174 15	608 55	174 15	1021 18
Hamiltonban	Paid	Paid	Paid	Paid	233 07	233 07
Huntingdon	Paid	Paid	Paid	Paid	220 76	220 76
Latimore	Forfeited	55 25	149 55	522 58	149 55	876 93
Liberty	Forfeited	Paid	Paid	Paid	145 02	145 02
Menallen	Paid	Paid	Paid	Paid	312 05	312 05
Mountjoy	Forfeiled	Paid	Paid	Paid	145 02	145 02
Mountpleasant	Forfeited	84 18	227 89	796 22	227 89	1336 18
Reading	Forfested	57 87	156 67	547 47	156 67	918 68
Straban	Paid	Paid	Paid	Paid	208 46	208 46
Tyrone	Forfeited	Paid	Paid	Paid	119 77	119 77
• ,					3,345 14	

THE foregoing statement exhibits not only the dividends of State appropriation for the fifth Common School year (1839,) payable on or after the first Monday of June, 1638, when that year commences, to all the districts in the county, but mony with the symetry of the horse and also those for the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th school years, (viz: 1835, 1836, 1837 and 1839,) now rider, not only affords ease to the man, but | due to such districts as have either not accepted or not vet applied in the proper manincalculable advantage to the horse. All ner for their money. The whole amount of State appropriation yet due for each district persons of judgment and experience must since the first year of the system, is exhibited in the last column.

The State appropriation for 1835 or the first school year, was \$75,000; for 1836, or horse is oppressive. The Spring in the the second, \$65,000; for 1837, or the third, \$200,000; for 1838, or the fourth and pre-Girth affords the following advantages: 1st sent school year, \$700,000, (including the Building Fund of \$500,000;) and for 1839, or Moving or yielding with the horse's chest in the fifth, it will be \$200,000, if the law remains unaltered, but if the Legislature add breathing, no cramps or cholics or any dis- \$100,000, it will be \$300,000; making an aggregate given by the State since the comease can rise therefrom. 2d. The girth will mencement of the system of \$1,250,000 without, or \$1,350,000 with the expected in

Undrawn dividends of the two first years' appropriation are to be received from the

The dividends of subsequent years are payable by the State Treasurer, on application ing; many falls have been the fruits of break. to the Superintendent. The following is the form of the necessary certificate, which should be forwarded to the Superintendent, in every case, as soon as the fact will justify it: District Tax for 183

"To the Superintendent of Common Schools.

"SIR-I do hereby certify that a School Tax amounting to

cents, has been regularly levied and assessed for the school year 183, upon county; "that a warrant for the collection thereof has been delivered to the district Collector according to law; "and that the aforesaid sum is at least equal to this district's annual share of the State appropriation. "I do further certify that Post Office. county, is the lawfully appointed "Treasurer of this District.

"Attest, Secretary. President. -Post Office, -- Post Office, -— county."

By the next mail after the receipt of the foregoing certificate at this department, a warrant on the State Treasurer for the appropriation of the current year, will be sent to the District Treasurer, together with similar warrants for all undrawn dividends of former years, remaining in the State Treasury. To obtain the latter no additional tax is necessary, so that one tax, for the current year, equal to the District's share of the ordinary annual State appropriation (\$200,000) will be sufficient to enable it to receive all dividends of former undrawn appropriations. As soon as a District, previously non-accepting, accepts the system and receives its

money from the State Treasury, it is thereby entitled to all money remaining for its use in the County Treasury, provided it accepts before the 1st of November, 1938. In that case it is the duty of the County Treasurer to pay over such money forthwith to the Dis trict Trensurer, on the order of the Board of Directors. The best proof of such acceptance and of the receipt of the money from the State Treasurer, is the circular which ac companies the warrant of the Superintendent, on the production of which the County Treasurer will be perfectly safe in paying over the dividends in his hands.

Acceptance of the Common School system, under the present laws, can only take place by the vote of a majority of such citizens of each non-accepting District, as assemble on the honesty to give it the character it so justly the day of electing Directors, being in most cases the third Friday in March. The citizens then assembled have two acts to perform, 1st. to elect Directors, which must be done whether the system is to be put in operation or not; and 2d. to decide the question whether the system shall be accepted or not. This last question is only to be submitted in such Districts as previously rejected the system, but not in accepting districts, and may be 1. Because they are exceedingly popular, which decided in the affirmative by a mere majority of the votes polled.—See the 13th Section the Common School Law of 1836.

Having thus explained the condition of the State appropriations, the manner of obtaining them, and the mode of accepting the system, the Superintendent would respectfully by afflicted with Chronic Rheumatism, and disaddress a word of information and advice to the citizens of such townships, wards and covered that the "Materia Medica" contained boroughs as have not yet received it. In doing this he has no wish officially to become the advocate of the system, but solely promote the interests of those Districts, by explain ing their present situation in relation to it

By the first Common School Law (that of 1st April, 1834,) if any number of Districts in a county-even one-accepted the system, they thereby became entitled to the receipt of the whole State appropriation intended for all the districts in the county for that year This harsh provision was repealed by the supplement of April 15, 1835, which enacted that non accepting Districts should have two years, (which of course counted from the edy, date of the supplement,) within which time they might accept and save the forfeiture of the undrawn dividends. Before the passage of the supplement, however, the forfeiture contemplated by the act of 1834, had taken place in several counties, so far as related to the appropriation of the first school year (1835.)

Thus the law remained till the passage of the Common School law of June 13, 1836. and the declaratory resolution of 27th March, 1837, "relative to undrawn balances in the School Fund." By the joint operation of these acts the period of forfeiture was further postponed till the 1st of November, 1838, (next November,) with this difference, that the forfeited dividends are not to be distributed among the accepting Districts of the same county, but are to be added to the principal of the general Common School Fund in the State Treasury, the interest of which only is annually distributable.

But though the law reads thus, the legal act of acceptance must be performed a consi lerable time before the 1st of November, 1839. Under the existing law, non accepting districts can only adopt the system by the vote of the citizens assembled to elect Directors, which in most cases takes place on the third Friday in March. Hence it follows that though the completion of the forfeiture does not take place till November, yet that the act of acceptance which can alone prevent it from attaching, must be performed for townships in March, and for wards and boroughs, at the time next spring when they elect their proper officers. Nor is the operation of this forfeiture confined to the appropriation of the current year, but embraces those of all the years since the commencement of the system:--See the 1st and 13th sections.

This being the manner and effect of the forfeiture caused by continued rejection, it be comes proper to state the consequences of present adoption.

Acceptance of the System next Spring will not fasten it on the District forever, but only till the Spring of 1840, or for two years, at the end of which time it may be discontinued by the vote of a majority of all the qualified voters of the District, if the experiment should not prove satisfactory. - See Sec. 13.

Present acceptance will prevent the forfeiture, not of one, but of four or five years' State appropriation, including that of next school year, amounting in the aggregate to about \$4 to each taxable inhabitant, or to \$2,000 in a District containing 500 taxables, without counting any thing on a probable increase of appropriation by the present Le-

Acceptance next Spring, and the consequent receipt of the above accumulated dividends will only burthen each District, next year, with a school tax equal to 64½ cents on each mended to the public to be as safe, mild taxable. This tax, however, is not to be paid in that proportion by each taxable, in the manner of a poll tax, but will be assessed on the property, professions and persons that expelling worms from the human system as pay County rates, and on such personal property as paid State tax The school tax on any now in use, and free from pernicious a township having 500 taxables, and receiving \$2,000 of State appropriation, would be something less than \$325.

But in reality, acceptance will not add much, if any thing, to the burthen of taxation n the populous counties. It is known that in many Districts the tax collected by the Commissioners for the education of poor children, is equal to the sum which would be licattention, more on its intrinsic worth, than necessary to entitle those Districts to the receipt of the Common School Funds, on sounding recommendations, and asks for if they should adopt the System. Nor would it be necessary, in most cases, to levy a tax beyond the lowest amount necessary to secure the State aid, because their ac cumulated State appropriation of four or five years, will be sufficient to build or otherwise provide good school houses, thus leaving the current year's tax and appropriation wholy applicable to instruction, for which purpose it would be nearly sufficient.

If the System be adopted next Spring, only one other tax, after that of next year, must other similar disorders of the stomach and necessarily be paid by the Districts, before they will have an opportunity of discontinuing for bowels, warranted to contain nothing of a the System at the tri-ennial election on the first Tuesday of May, 1840. The payment of this tax, equal to 64½ cents for each taxable, will probably entitle them besides reliev ing them from the poor school tax, to a State appropriation equal to \$1 for each taxable for the second year. So that the payment of \$1 30 for each taxable, in two years, will Who will supply Country Merchants enable those Districts to receive 85 for each taxable, from the State, in the same time. and others in Adams county at wholesalo Hence it seems to be for the interest of the non-accepting Districts, to take the matter seriously into deliberation, independent of all considerations arising from the merits or

Though the System is yet in its infancy, it has produced some decided and salutary changes in the Districts which have adopted it.

The School Houses are generally much improved, being either new, or well repaired and more equally and conveniently located than formerly.

The compensation of Teachers is increased fully one third, and the profession is rapidly and proportionately rising in usefulness and independence.

The number of Children taught in the Common Schools, is at least double that of the chools which preceded them in the same Districts.

The duration of teaching in each year is about the same.

The kind of instruction is in all cases as good, and in most better than in the old

The cost of teaching, notwithstanding the increased compensation of the teacher—the improved condition of the house, and the better order and kind of instruction, is only one half of what it was before the system went into operation. Formerly it was \$2.25 on an average over the State, now it is \$1 12½ for each pupil per quarter.

In the old schools some paid for their own education, and some were educated at the expense of the county. This unpleasant distinction is not found in the Common Schools. All receive the same kind of instruction, paid for out of the same common stock. There is no room, therefore, for partiality on the part of the teacher towards particular pupils, or of distinctions among the scholars.

But it is not on account of these, its undeniable fruits, that the non-accepting Districts are now addressed. These facts are alluded to merely to show that there is no danger in the experiment. The object of the Superintendent is to lay the whole matter before those Districts, that they may act understandingly on the subject, when they make their As a friend, he would advise all to accept the System for the next two years, because

at the end of that time it can be discontinued if found insufficient. In the mean time the accumulated funds of five years will be secured, and can be applied to the permanent mprovement of the school houses of the District, and to a fair trial of the Common School mode of teaching. At the end of that time, if the System be discontinued, each District will be in possession of good school houses, and of increased experience on the subject of TY OF THE BLOOD-from which instruction, which will be amply worth the small tax paid for them.

If the System be accepted by any of the Districts in question, the Superintendent would advise that such citizens as have been heretofore opposed to it, but who are candid and intelligent men, shall be elected Directors. They will have it in their power to keep viscous actid humors, with which it has become down the amount of taxation, and to test the experiment in such a manner as to prevent commixed. any imputation of partiality for the System. Such men, also, representing the feelings of the majority of the District, will carry public confidence along with them, and the result whether for or against Common Schools, will be satisfactory to the District.

THOMAS H. BURROWES, Sup't Common Schools. SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Harrisburg, January 30, 1838.

OF O'NEILL'S Anti-Rheumatic Decoction

LINIMENT An infallible remedy for Chronic, Inflammatory and Mecurial RHEUMATISM.

IPIt also cures LUMBAGO and SCIATICA, and it will be seen by some of the certificates given from Physicians and others, that it is a sovereign remedy for SCROFULA, WHITE SWELLING, DISEASE OF THE HIP JOINT, and all afflic ons arising from an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOK

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announce ing to the public that he has discovered a Sovereign Remedy for Rheumatism &c. It never fails to cure where the medicine is taken agrees bly to the directions which accompany each

Innumerable instances might be given of th happy effects and powerful virtues of this prepa ration, in the cure of those painful and distressing diseases which have been named above, and s gainst whose resistless attacks the artillery of

medical science has so long been directed in vain. The transcendent merits of this preparation, its sanative powers and unparalleled efficacy in the cure of Rheumatism &c. have drawn forth the cluntary plaudits of thousands, who by its use have been restored from pain and torture, stiffness and decrepitude, to ease, strength, activity and rigorous health; credulity and scepticism must isappear before the powerful array of testimo voluntarily furnished by Physicians of high reputation, who use it in their practice and have

Letter of Dr. Jos. Getzendanner of Montgome. ry Co., Md., who was long and severely afflicted with Chronic Rheumatism, and finally cured by two bottles of O'Neill's Medicine:

Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request,

I cheerfully add my testimony in favor of your Anti. Rhe eration could induce me to withhold it. My motto s, "honor to whom honor is due." I was greatnothing that would reach my disease. It is unnecessary here to state in detail, how much I suffered; suffice it to say, that I have been severely afflicted for many years, and suffered great pain; and that I obtained two bottles of your Anti-Rheumatic decoction, and two phials of the liniman which accompanies it, and that it has banished overy vestige of Rheumatism from my frame .-The afflicted would do well to resort to this rem Your ob't. servant &c.
JOSEPH GETZENDANNER, M. D.

From the Frederick Times and Dem. Advocate Highly Important to the Afflicted.

It will no doubt be gratifying to our readers olearn the wonderful success which has attend. ed Mr. P. O'Neill, in the use of his valuable Ant: Rhoumatic Medicine, which has been ascertained to be a specific not only in Rheumatism, but also in White Swelling, disease of the Hip Joint, Scrofula, &c. &c. We are urged to make these re marks, not from the certificates of unknown per sons, but from our own knowledge of several im portant cures effected by his medicine, which have created general astonishment. The most important one is that of Miss E Rohr, the daughter of our worthy Post master, who, after years of suffering, has been relieved solely by the use of Mr. O'Neill's medicine-the Medical Faculty having tried every thing in vain. These are Miss Rohr' own statements. The high reputation of Mi O'Neill's endorsers justify us in saying that their tatements merit universal credence.

From the Baltimore Chronicle. We are not in the habit of expressing an opin on of the efficacy of Patent Medicines, but in the gase of the above mentioned remedy for Rheuma of the Indiana Legislature has, according to a custom prevalent in that State, declared his politics in writing. It appears, that the number of Whigs in that body is 57, and the number of Van Burenites, including the Conservatives, 43.

GALE ON THE COAST OF CALIFORNIA. -The N. York Commercial Advertiser says: Verbal accounts have reached that city, stating that a severe gale had been experienced on the coast of California, in which several vessels were lost or much damaged .-Amongst them, the U.S. schooner Enterprise narrowly escaped shipwreck, and all her guns had to be thrown overboard.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN RHODE ISLAND. -On Tuesday, the 23d ult., in the Legislature of this State, the question came up to substitute the punishment of death in cases of murder, instead of imprisonment for life; which prevailed -31 to 24.

A Polish Lawyer .- C. S. Gowski, Esq. a young Polish exile, who has been some years at Pittsfield, Mass., a respectable teacher, has been duly admitted as an attorney at he now resides.

THE SUB TREASURY SCHEME. - The resolutions of Mr. James, condemning the Subof Congress from Ohio to oppose it; have of 20 to 10.

NOTICE.

AMHE subscriber, residing in Mountpleasant township, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the Estate of MARY C. YENOWINE,

late of Mountpleasant township, Adams Co. Pa. deceased, to call and make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate, will

SAMUEL HOFFMAN, Adm'r. with the will annexed.

January 16, 1838. INTERESTING CASE-DYSPEPSIA & HYPOCHONDRIACISM .- Mrs. Anne G. Kenny, No. 115 Louis street, between Stanton and Houston sts. afflicted for ten years with the follow-

ng distressing symptoms:

period of her existence.

read, less of appetite, palpitation of the heart, giddiness and dimness of sight, could not lie on her take to sea, preventing scurvy, costiveness, &c. right side, disturbed rest, utter inability of engaging in anything that demanded vigor or courage, sometimes a visionary idea of an aggravation of her disease, a whimsical aversion to particular per sons and places, groundless apprehensions of per sonal danger and poverty, an irksomeness and weariness of life, discontented, disquictude on every slight occasion, she conceived she could neither die nor live, she wept, lamented desponded, and tho't she icd a most miserable life, never was one so bad, with frequent mental hallucinations. Mrs. Kenny had the advice of several eminent physicians, and had recourse to numerous medicines, but could not obtain even a temporary alleviation of her distressing state, till her husband persuaded her to make trial of my mode of treatment. She is now quite relieved, and finds herself not only capable of attending to her domestic affairs, but avows that she enjoys as good health at present as she did at any

J. KENNY. Husband of the aforesaid Anne Kenny. Sworn before me this 14th day of December, 1836. PETER PICKNEY, Com. of Deeds. For Sale at the Drug Store of

Dr. J. GILBERT. December 8, 1837. 1y-36

THE immense and increasing popularity of these pills is another proof of the infallibility of the old adage that "truth is powerful and vill prevail." Other pills are only puffed, but Dr. Peters' are purchased and praised, & recommended until the demand for them has become almost universal.

Dr. Poters would impress this fact upon the public, that his pills are not a quack medicine, but scientific compound of simples which has been he result of many years intense application to a profession in which he was regularly bred, and ience it is as popular with the regular faculty as

with the people at large.

One of the many peculiar virtues of the Vegetale Pills is, that while very powerful in its effects, is particularly mild and gentle in its action .-Unlike the generality of medicines, its application

s never attended with nausea or griping. For sale at the Drug Store of Dr. J. GILBERT, Agent.

Gettysbur . Jan. 5, 1838. IVER COMPLAINT 6 YEARS STAND ING.—Mrs. Sarah Brenhiser, wife of Mr Amos Brenhiser, corner of Second street and Germantown Road, Philadelphia, affected for the last six years with the Liver Complaint, was completebe restored to health by Dr. WM. EVANS'S Carnar arm to health by Dr. WM. EVANS'S Caright of the colored man, yet his civil rights are precisely the same as those of the white

man, the equality being absolute, practical, and efficient. In the recent debate in the Convention on the motion to confine the elective franchise to white citizens, Judge Hopkinson express ed a contrary opinion to that of Judge Fox,

and said that under the present Constitution, colored persons are entitled to vote: though from the social position of the great mass of that portion of the population the exercise of the right would be inexpedient, and only productive of evil, and on this ground gave his assent to the motion to confine the right to white citizens. It is understood that the question is now depending before the Supreme Court, whose opinion will decide. between the conflicting views entertained on the subject .- National Gazette. "UNION AND HARMONY."

Mesers. S. F. Reed and S. Stevenson, both Van Buren members from the county of Philadelphia, had a pummelling match on the portice of the capitol, on Wednesday

week last. It appears these worthies could not settle the strife which has existed be-Pittsburg, in Alleghany county, Pa., where tween them for some time, without coming to personal blows. This is, another speci men of the "union and harmony party." The Correspondent of Poulson's Advertise

says Mr. STEVENS took part in separating the a-Treasury scheme, and advising the menthers bove "Harmony Boys;" and that "when he led away, to the great amusement of the spectators, the passed the Senate of that State, by a vote oldest member from the county, he said, "my son, I my son, this is harsh play, though it is in sport."

PUBLICK NOTICES.

MORRISON'S PILLS.

R. FENNER,

General Agent for Pennsylvania, Maryland, Dela-ware, &c., 3 1-2 south 7th st., three doors below Market st., Philadelphia, and No. 10, North st., Baltimore, near the Post Office.

HEALTH SECURED BY THE USE OF THE HYCELAN VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINES OF THE BRITISH COL-LEGE OF HEALTH, FOMBOM:

HICH have obtained the approbation and recommendation of thousands who have on cured in Consumption, Cholera Morbus, Inflainations, internally or externally, and all diseaes of the Liver, Yellow Fever, Gont, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tie Doloroux, Dropay, St. Vitus's Dance, Epilepsy, Apoplexy, Paralysis, Palsy, Green Suckness, and all obstructions, to which the female form is so distressingly liable, and which send so many of the fairest portion of creation to their un-timely graves; Small Pox, Mensles, Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever, Asthma, Jaundice, Gravel Stone, and all Urmary Obstructions, Fistula, Piles. Strictures, ruptures, and Syphilis in all its stages; Constipated Bowels, Worms, Scurvy, Itching a the Skin, King's Evil, and all cutaneous disorders; in short, every complaint to which the human rame is so direfully subject, under all their varied forms and names, as the Hygrian conviction is, that MAN IS SUBJECT TO ONLY ONE REAL DISEASE, that is, to the IMPURI-

springs every complaint that can possibly assail his complicated frame; and that it is the perpetual struggle of this vital, pure stseam of life (the gift of Almighty power) to disencumber itself of its This valuable medicine, being composed only

of vegetable matter, or medicinal herbs, and warranted on oath as containing not one particle of mercurial, mineral, or chemical substances. (all of which are uncongental to the nature of man, and therefore destructive to the human frame,) is found to be perfectly harmless to the most ten der age, or weakest frame, under every stage of human suffering, the most pleasant and benign in its operation, and at the same time the moscertain in searching out the root of every com, plaint, however deep, and of performing a cure that was ever offered to the world. This wonder ful effect, too, is produced by the least trouble to the patients, by merely swallowing a certain num ber of pills and being called a few extra times to the purposes of evacuation, with the least possible present them without delay, properly authen- and without the fear of catching cold, or attention to dress, or diet, in any way different from their accustomed habits.

These pills cure in all cases, and cannot be taken to excess. Experience, which is the touchstone of all human knowledge, has long borne testimony to the fact, and extensive use of them has already vorified its truth in this country.

These medicines cure by purging, and yet the weak, the feeble, the infirm, and the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by their Acid erustation, daily spasmodic pains in the operation, because they clear the body of its bad numors, and invariably produce sound sleep; they are the salest and most efficacious medicine to

The operation of this mild medicine, which conveys immediate conviction of its utility, from the first dose, is as beneficial to the mind as to the body, first calming, then curing, all mental derangements, eccentricities, nervous affections, irritabilities, and restlessness, from whatever source -complaints which have hitherto not been prop erly understood, as the Hygeists have found them all to proceed from acrimonious humors in the blood, and, happily for the present and future race of mankind, discovered a cheap and univer sal mode of purifying, curing, and preventing.
The being cured of any discuse, infirmity, or

sore, is now no more a dubious or uncertain procedure; perseverance in the Vegetable Universal Medicines will always restore nature to her due course. The literary and sedentary, of both sexes, whose pursuits so much impair the faculties, will find a sure remedy in the Universal Medicines for preserving the energy and sprightliness of the imagination, and improving their health; old age will be attained by the use of them, and passed free from pain and infirmities.

They are not enveloped with the mysteries of other medicines; they only require to be persevored in with sufficiently large doses, and the patient will come off well; when a discuss is ob stinate, patients frequently do not take doses large

The medicines are comprised in three different articles only, viz: in two kinds of pills, of different strength or power, designated by No. 1 and No. 2; the first is a most powerful, but mild Dr. Peters' Vegetable Pills. and gentle apperient, or opening medicine, dotaching and partially removing the bilious ropy humors, whilst the No. 2 pills carry off those and the serous acid and putrid humors incidental to the body; and act together as a ferret in a warren, nover resting until every avenue to the human frame is thoroughly scarched, and cleansed of its impurities The Vegetable Cleansing Powders are of great

assistance to patien s, and facilitate the evacua-tion of bad humors; they soften, clease, and de tuch the acrimonious phlegm, are cooling, and allay the thirst. One, two, or three powders may be taken throughout the day, mixed in half a tumbler of water. The pills are sold in packets of \$1, \$2 and \$3,

and 25 and 50 cent boxes—the two former consist of three boxes each, viz. one box of No. 1, and two boxes of No 2-the latter, one large box with a division; the powders are in separate boxes at 375 ATIn consequence of the repeated solicitations of the Agents, and for the convenience of the Pub-

lie in general, boxes of 50 cents, and 25 cts each, can now be had of all the Agents. MORISONIANA, the Family Adviser of the "Trentism on Small Pozicin Letter on Cholete Mor-

13 rounds of Blank Cartridges. By Order, J. SARBAUGH, O. S.

N. B. The "Guards" and such Citizens as may be inclined to join with them in commemorating the Anniversary of Washington's birth, will partake of a DINNER at the house of Capt. A. B. Kurtz, at 1 o'clock P. M. Citizens generally who wish to partake, will leave their names with Mr. Kurtz, or either of the Committee.

JACOB SARBAUGH,) Committee JOHN ASH, Arrangement. WM. SANDERS. tp-45 February 6, 1838.

Anniversary Celebration.

TON'S BIRTH, will be celebrated by the GUARDS, and on Address will be delivered before them in the new Lutheran Church at 11 o'clock A. M. by the Rev. C. G. M'LEAN, and the Farewell Address of Washington, read by C. Baken, Esq. All persons are respectfully invited to attend.

WILLIAM KING, RUPLEY CROFT, Committee. WM. H. MILLER. February 6, 1838.

GETTYSBURG GUARDS. A N ELECTION will be held, on Thursday the 22d of February inst. between the hours of 10 and 6, at the house of John Yetts, for one SECOND LIEUTEN. ANT, in the room of John Ziegler, resigned, JOHN ASH, Majors

February 6, 1888.