sioned] by the Governor. They shall hold their offices for three years, if they shall so long behave themselves well, and until a successor be duly qualified; but no person shall be twice chosen or appointed Sheriff in any term of six years. Vacancies in either of the said offices shall be filled by [an] appointment, to be made by the Governor, to continue until the next general election, and until a successor shall be chosen and qualified as aforesaid.

Sec. II. The freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed [organized] and disciplined for its defence, [when and in such manner as may be directed by law.] Those who conscientiously scruple to bear arms, shall not be compelled to do so, but shall pay an equivalent for personal service.

Sec. III. [Prothonotaries of the supreme court shall be appointed by the said court for the term of three years, if they so long behave themselves well. Prothonotaries and clerks of the several other courts, recorders of deeds, and registers of wills, shall at the times and places of election of Representatives, be elected by the qualified electors of each county or the districts over which the jurisdiction of said courts extends, and shall be commissioned by the Governor. They shall hold their offices for three years, if they shall so long behave themselves well, and until their successors shall be duly qualified. The Legislature shall provide by law the number of persons in each county who shall hold said offices, and how many and which of said offices shall be held by one person. Vacancies in any of the said offices shall be filled by appointments to be made by the Governor, to continue until the next general election, and until successors shall be elected and qualified as aforesaid.]

Sec. IV. Prothonotaries, clerks of the peace and orphans' courts, recorders of deeds, registers of wills, and sheriffs, shall keep their offices in the county town of the county in which they, respectively, shall be officers, unless, when the Governor shall, for special reasons, dispense therewith, for any term not exceeding five years after the county shall have been erected.

Sec. V. All commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and be sealed with the State seal, and be signed by the Governor.

Sec VI. [A] State Treasurer shall be [elected] annually, by joint vote of [both branches of the Legislature.]

Sec VII. [Justices of the peace, or aldermen, shall be elected in the several wards, boroughs, and townships, at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified voters thereof, in such number as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years But no township, ward or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough.]

Sec. VIII. [All officers whose election or appointment is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as shall be directed by law. No person shall be appointed to any office within any county, who shall not have been a citizen and an inhabitant therein one year next before his appointment, if the county shall have been so long erected; but if it shall not have been so long erected, then within the limits of the county or counties out of which it shall been taken. No member of Congress from this State, or any person holding or exercising any office or appointment of trust or profit under the U. States, shall, at the same time, hold or exercise any office in this State, to which a salary is, or fees, or perquisites are by law annexed: and the Legislature may by law declare what state offices are incompatible. No member of the Senate or of the House of Representatives shall be appointed by the Governor to any office during the term for which he shall have been elected.]

Sec. IX. [All officers for a term of years shall hold their offices for the terms respectively specified, only on the condition that they so long behave themselves well; and shall be removed on conviction of misbehavior in office or of any infamous crime.]

Sec. X. [Any person who shall, after the adoption of the amendments proposed by this Convention to the Constitution, fight a duel, or send a challenge for that purpose, or be aider or abettor in fighting a duel, shall be deprived of the right of holding any office of honor or profit in this State and shall be punished otherwise in such manner as is, or may be prescribed by law; but the executive may remit the said offence and all its disqualifications.]

ARTICLE VII.

Sec. I. The Legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide, by law, for the establishment of schools throughout the State, in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis.

Sec. II. The arts and sciences shall be promoted in one or more seminaries of learning.

Sec. III. The rights, privileges, immunities and estates of religious societies and corporate bodies shall remain as if the Constitution of this State had not been altered or amended.

Sec. IV. [The Legislature shall not invest any corporate body or individual with the privilege of taking private property for public use, without requiring such corporation or individual to make compensation to the owners of said property, or give adequate security therefor, before such property shall be taken.]

ARTICLE VIII. (*Unaltered.*)

Members of the General Assembly and all officers, executive and judicial, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and to perform the duties of their respective offices with fidelity.

ARTICLE IX. (*Unaltered.*)

That the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognised and unalterably established, WE DECLARE:

Sec. I. That all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

Sec. II. That all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety, and happiness: For the advancement of those ends, they have, at all times, an unalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their government, in such manner as they may think proper.

Sec. III. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; that no man can, of right, be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; that no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience; and that no preference shall ever be given, by law, to any religious establishments or modes of worship.

Sec. IV. That no person who acknowledges the being of a God and a future state of rewards and punishments, shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this Commonwealth.

Sec. V. That elections shall be free and equal.

Sec. VI. That trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof remain inviolate.

Sec. VII. That the printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the Legislature or any branch of the Government: and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers, investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in a public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence; and, in all indictments for libels the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

Sec. VIII. That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures, and that no warrant to search any place, or to seize any person or things, shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation.

Sec. IX. That in all criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to meet the witnesses face to face, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and in prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage: That he cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty or property, unless by the judment of his peers or the law of the land.

Sec. X. That no person shall, for any indictable offence, be proceeded against criminally by information; except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; or by leave of the court for oppression or misdemeanor in office. No person shall for the same offence be twice put in jeopardy of his life or limb; nor shall any man's property be taken, or applied to public use, without the consent of his representatives, and without just compensation being made.

Sec. XI. That all courts shall be open, and every man for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by the due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay. Suits may be brought against the Commonwealth in such manner, in such courts, and in such cases, as the Legislature may, by law, direct.

Sec. XII. That no power of suspending laws shall be exercised, unless by the legislature, or its authority.

Sec. XIII. That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

Sec. XIV. That all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident or presumption great: and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

Sec. XV. That no commission of oyer and terminer or jail delivery shall be issued.

Sec. XVI. That the person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. XVII. That no *ex post facto* law, nor any law impairing contracts, shall be made.

Sec. XVIII. That no person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the legislature.

Sec XIX. That no attainder shall work corruption of blood; nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of estate to the Commonwealth: that the estates of such persons as shall destroy their own lives, shall descend or vest as in case of natural death: and if any person shall be killed by casualty, there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

Sec. XX. That the citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances or other proper purposes, by petition, redress, or remonstrance.

Sec. XXI. That the right of the citizens to bear arms, in defence of themselves and the State, shall not be questioned.

Sec. XXII. That no standing army shall, in time of peace, be kept up, without the consent of the Legislature; and the military shall, in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power.

Sec. XXIII. That no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Sec. XXIV. That the Legislature shall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary distinction, nor create any office the appointment to which shall be for a longer term than during good behaviour.

Sec. XXV. That emigration from the State shall not be prohibited.

Sec XXVI. To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, WE DECLARE, that every thing in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government and shall forever remain inviolate.

ARTICLE X. (*New Article.*)

[Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same to be published three months before the next election, in at least one newspaper in every county in which a newspaper shall be published; and if in the legislature next afterwards chosen such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause the same again to be published in manner aforesaid, & such proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people in such manner and at such time, at least three months, after being so agreed to by the two houses as the legislature shall prescribe; & if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the qualified voters of this state voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people oftener than once in five years; Provided, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner and form, that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately and distinctly.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the alterations and amendments in the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained, That

Section I. All laws of this commonwealth in force at the time when the said alterations and amendments in the said constitution shall take effect, and not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims and contracts as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if the said alterations and amendments had not been made.

Sec. II. The alterations and amendments in the said constitution shall take effect from the first day of January, 1839.

Sec. III. The clauses, sections and articles of the said constitution, which remain unaltered, shall continue to be construed and have effect as if the said constitution had not been amended.

Sec. IV. The General Assembly which shall convene in December, 1838, shall continue its session as heretofore, notwithstanding the provision in the eleventh section of the first article, and shall at all times be regarded as the first General Assembly under the amended constitution

Sec. V. The Governor who shall be elected in October, 1838, shall be inaugrated on the 3d Tuesday in January, 1839, to which time the present executive term is hereby extended.

Sec. VI. The commissions of the Judges of the Supreme Court, who may be in office on the first day of January next shall expire in the following manner; The commission which bears the earliest date shall expire on the first day of January A.D. 1842; the commission next dated shall expire on the first day of January A. D. 1845; the commission next dated shall expire on the first day of January, A. D. 1848; the commission next dated shall expire on the first day of January, A. D. 1851; and the commission last dated shall expire on the first day of January, A. D. 1854.

Sec. VII. The commissions of the President Judges of the several judicial districts and of the associates law judges of the first judicial district shall expire as follows: The commissions of one half of those who shall have held their offices ten years or more at the adoption of the amendments to the constitution, shall expire on the 27th day of February, 1839; the commissions of the other half of those who shall have held their offices ten years or more at the adoption of the amendments to the constitution, shall expire on the 27th day of February, 1842; the first half to embrace those whose commissions shall bear the oldest date. The commissions of all the remaining judges who shall not have held their offices for ten years at the adoption of the amendments to the constitution, shall expire on the 27th day of February next after the end of ten years from the date of their comsions.

Sec. VIII. The Recorders of the several Mayors' Courts, and other criminal courts in this Commonwealth, shall be appointed for the same time, and in the same manner, as the president judges of the several judicial districts; of those now in office, the commission oldest in date shall expire on the 27th day of February, 1841, and the others every two years thereafter according to their respective dates. Those oldest in date expiring first.

Sec. IX. The legislature at its first session under the amended constitution, shall divide the other associate judges of the State into four classes. The commissions of those of the first class shall expire on the 27th day of February, 1840; of those of the second class on the 27th day of February, 1841; of those of the third class on the 27th day of February, 1842; and of those of the fourth class on the 27th day of February, 1843. The said classes from the first to the fourth shall be arranged according to the seniority of the commissions of the several judges.

Sec. X. Prothonotaries, clerks of the several courts (except of the supreme court,) recorders of deeds and register of wills, shall be first elected under the amended constitution, at the election of representatives in the year 1839, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

Sec XI. The appointing power shall remain as heretofore, and all officers in the appointment of the executive department shall continue in the exercise of the duties of their respective offices until the legislature shall pass such laws as may be required by the eighth section of the sixth article of the amended constitution, and until appointments shall be made under such laws; unless their commissions shall be superseded by new appointments, or shall sooner expire by their own limitations, or the said offices shall become vacant by death or resignation, and such laws shall be enacted by the first legislature under the amended constitution.

Sec. XII. The first election for aldermen and justices of the peace shall be held in the year 1840, at the time fixed for the election of constables. The legislature at its first session under the amended constitution shall provide for the said election and for the said election and for subsequent similar elections. The aldermen and justices of the peace now in commission, or who may in the interim be appointed, shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices, until fifteen days after the day which shall be fixed by law for the issuing of new commissions, at the expiration of which time their commissions shall expire.

In testimony that the foregoing is the amended constitution of Pennsylvania, as agreed to in convention, We the officers and members of the convention have hereunto signed our names at Philadelphia, the 22d day of February, A. D. 1838, and of the Independence of the United States of America the sixty-second.

JOHN SERGEANT, President.

Daniel Agnew	Wm Henderson
Wm Ayres	Wm Heister
M. W. Baldwin	William High
Ephraim Banks	Jos Hopkinson
John Y. Barclay	John Houpt
Jacob Barndollar	Jabez Hyde
Chas. A. Barnitz	Charles Jared Ingersoll
Andrew Bedford	Phs. Jenks
Thos. S. Bell	George M Keim
James Cornell Biddle	James Kennedy
Lebbeus L. Bigelow	Aaron Kerr
Saml C. Bonham	Jos Konigmacher
Chas. Brown	Jacob Krebs
Jeremiah Brown	H. G Long
William Brown	David Lyons
Pierce Butler	Alex. Magee
Samuel Cary	Joel K Mann
George Chambers	Benjn. Martin
John Chandler	John J. M'Cahen
Jos. R. Chandler	E. T. M'Dowell
Ch. Chauncey	James M'Sherry
Nathaniel Clapp	W. M. Meredith
James Clarke	James Merrill
John Clarke	Levi Merkel
William Clark	Wm. L Miller
A. J Cline	James Montgomery
Lindley Coates	Christian Meyers
R. E. Cochran	D. Nevin
Thos. P. Cope	Wm. Overfield
Joshua F. Cox	Hiram Payne
Walter Craig	Matthias Pennypacker
Richd. M. Crain	James Porter
George T. Crawford	James Madison Porter
Cornelius Crum	Samuel A. Purviance
John Cummin	E. C. Reigart
Thomas S. Cunningham	A. H Read
William Curll	George W Riter
Wm. Darlington	John Ritter
Mark Darrah	H. Gold Rogers
Harmar Denny	Samuel Royer
John Dickey	James M. Russell
Joshua Dickerson	Daniel Saeger
Jacob Dillinger	John Morin Scott
James Donagan	Tobias Sellers
J. R. Donnell	G. Seltzer
Joseph M. Doran	George Serrill
James Dunlop	Henry Scheetz
Thomas Earle	George Shilleto
D. M. Farrelly	Thomas H. Sill
Robert Fleming	George Smith
Walter Forward	William Smyth
John Foulkrod	Joseph Snively
Joseph Fry, Jr.	John B. Sterigere
John Fuller	Jacob Stickel
John A. Gamble	E. W. Sturdevant
William Gearhart	Thomas Taggart
David Gilmore	Morgan J. Thomas
Virgil Grenell	James Todd
William D. Harris	Thomas Weaver
Thomas Hastings	Jacob B. Weidman
Ezra S. Hayhurst	R. G. White
Wm Hays	George W. Woodward
Abm. Helffenstein	R. Young
M. Henderson	

(Attest) S. Snoch, Secretary.
G. L. Fauss, J. Williams, } Assistant Secretaries.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, February 28, 1838.

I certify, that the foregoing is an exact and literal copy of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as amended by the Convention of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven-thirty-eight," deposited in this office on the 26th day of February, 1838; the *Amendments* being in brackets, thus [ ]

THO. H. BURROWES,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
March 27, 1838. te-52

NOTICE.

THE heirs of WILLIAM WITHEROW, late of that part of York County, now Adams, in the State of Pennsylvania, deceased, entitled to distribution of the Widow's Dower in so much of the estate of said deceased, as was decreed to his son Samuel Witherow by the Orphans' Court of York County, in 1792, by virtue of said decree and who have not received or released the same, are notified that their respective portions are in the hands of the subscribers, the Administrators of the said Samuel Witherow, and will be paid to them, or their proper attorney or agent duly authorized, on their presenting the proper and legal discharges and acquittances for the same.

JOHN MARSHALL,
JOHN WITHEROW,
Administrators of Samuel Witherow, dec'd.
March 20, 1838. 3t-51

Pennsylvania Riflemen

ATTENTION!

YOU will parade at the House of James Heagy, (late McCullough's) in Cumberland township, *on Saturday the 14th day of April next* at 10 o'clock, A. M., arms and accoutrements in complete order.

PETER KETTOMEN, *O. S.*
March 27, 1838.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ELECTION.

AN Election will be held at the house of Mr. William Bailey, in Franklin township, Adams county, *on Saturday the 21st of April next*, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 6 P. M. for ***ONE MAJOR***, to fill the vacancy occasioned in the First Battalion 80th Reg. Pa. Militia, by the resignation of Maj. George Myers.

DAVID SCOTT, Brigade Insp.
March 13, 1838. te-50

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and that said Court has appointed the 3d Monday, (16th day) of April next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court house in the Borough of Bedford, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

ROBERT MICKLE.
Bedford, March 6, 1838. 3t-49

GLAD TIDINGS! PETES'S VEGETABLE PILLS!

WHEN a medicine comes before the public, endorsed with the names of the medical profession and distinguished men, and warranted by the seal of uniform success, the proprietor makes no unreasonable demand upon the public when he claims for it a superior consideration.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

Are undoubtedly entitled to distinction, inasmuch as many medical practitioners, who have witnessed their efficacy, freely admit their curative powers and pre eminent virtues; and that they should do so in opposition to their personal interest must be attributed to their candor or their unwillingness to condemn them in the face of all observation and the testimony of thousands. The proprietor does not pretend that his *Pills* will cure all diseases, but he does say, and has satisfied the incredulous that in all diseases where a cathartic or an aperient Medicine is needed, if used according to the directions for a fair period of time, they will effect a speedy and certain cure, and this much is placed beyond doubt by the testimony and references of individuals already given to the public.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

Are now regarded by those who have had an opportunity to decide upon their merits, as an inestimable PUBLIC BLESSING.

More than two millions of boxes of these celebrated Pills have been sold in the United States since January, 1835.

Dr. Peters has received upwards of FIFTEEN HUNDRED CERTIFICATES, all given in consequence of the good done by his medicines; and it will at once be seen by this evidence that no remedy for the prevailing diseases of the Southern and Western states has ever been presented to the notice of the afflicted with stronger claims for their attention. Founded upon the surest and soundest of all principles, viz. actual experiment, these Pills have been wonderfully successful in restoring the sick to health, and in spite of doubts and prejudices, the use of them in those parts of the country, which the proprietor has been able to supply, has been rapidly extending. It is highly encouraging to him that, among the list of those who have been either personally benefitted by them, or have witnessed their effects on others, are the names of many of the most respectable and intelligent men in the South; who have cheerfully given their written testimony to that effect.

Without an exception in any age or country, no Medicine has spread with such rapidity and given such universal satisfaction.

Prepared by Jos. Priestly Peters, M. D. No. 129 Liberty street, New York. Each box contain 40 Pills—Price 50 cents

☞ Be careful and inquire for *Peters' Vegetable Pills.* They are for sale in Gettysburg, by Dr. J. GILBERT—and in Hanover by G. W. Hinckle; and on inquiry, can be had in almost every town in the State.

January 5, 1838. 9m-40

ASTHMA, 5 YEAR'S STANDING—Mr. Charles Hobart, No. 122 Orange street, N. Y., afflicted for five years with humoral habitual Asthma, applied at the office 100 Chatham st. on the 4th of October, laboring under the following symtoms. A sense of tightness across the chest, with the greatest difficulty of breathing, distressing cough, generally ending with copious expectoration of viscid phlegm, disturbed rest, the face turbid and of a livid hue—could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of immediate suffocation, languor, drowsiness, and dizziness in the head, and loss of appetite.

Mr. H. applied to the most eminent physicians in this city, likewise used several other remedies without obtaining any permanent benefit, until his friends persuaded him to place himself under Dr. Wm. Evans' treatment. He is now relieved of his complaint, and called at the office yesterday, avowing that he had not words to express his gratitude for the benefit he had received. October 21, 1837.

For Sale at the Drug Store of
Dr. J. GILBERT.
December 8, 1837. 1y-36

A Catalogue of Reasons

FOR USING

DR. PETERS' CELEBRATED VEGETABLE PILLS:

1. Because they are exceedingly popular, which proves them to be exceedingly good.
2. 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 medicine by the regular faculty.
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 procuring a good appetite.
10. Because in case of spleen or despondency, by their healthy influence on the excited state of the body, they have a most happy effect in calming and invigorating the mind.
11. Because they effect their cures without the usual attendants of other pills, sickness and gripings.
12. Because as 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 medicines 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, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Lowness of Spirits, Piles, Cholic, Heartburn, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, 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 that DR. PETERS' Vegetable Pills is one of the happiest discoveries of modern days, and altogether unrivalled as a general soother of bodily afflictions.

☞ For sale at the Drug Store of
DR. J. GILBERT, Gettysburg.
January 5, 1838. 9m-40

PUBLIC NOTICES.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR is the grandest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance and permanently brings on the appearance of old age, which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even to shun society to avoid the pests and sneers of their acquaintance; the remainder of their lives are consequently spent in retirement. In short, not even the loss of property fills the generous thinking youth with that heavy sinking gloom as does the loss of his hair. To avert all these unpleasant circumstances, **OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA** stops the hair from falling off on the first application and a few bottles restores it again. It likewise produces eyebrows and whiskers; prevents the hair from turning grey, makes it curl beautifully, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the first respectability in support of the virtues of Oldridge's Balm, are shown by the proprietors.

☞ Read the following:

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify that we have used the Balm of Columbia discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, senior,
Methodist Minister in St. George charge,
No. 86 North Fifth street.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 331 Arch street.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D. 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 191 Spruce st.
HUGH McCURDY, 211 South 2d st.
JOHN GARD, Jr. 123 Arch st.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not always experience its restorative qualities, yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that, three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, } City of Philadelphia.

I, ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, whose names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, [L. S.] this sixth day of December, &c.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

Observe that each bottle of the Genuine Balm has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, &c. &c.

For sale at wholesale by Comstock & Co. Sole Agents for America, New York, and by most druggists throughout America.

Piles or Hemorrhoids.

☞ TO THE AFFLICTED PUBLIC.

IT is considered of great importance for the public to know the following facts:

About four years ago, Solomon Hays, the person to whom the celebrated Dr. Gridley had, on his death bed, imparted the secret of making a Liniment to cure the Piles, mentioned it to be put up and sold under the name of Hays' Liniment, and enjoined that all who would use one bottle for the Piles, and return the empty bottle, should have the price refunded.

Since that time, upwards of fifty thousand bottles have been sold, out of which, not ten have been returned, and those only because the persons did not use it properly!! Such wonderful success, probably, never attended any other article. It is now determined by the proprietor, that the public shall be made more fully acquainted with its virtues, so that those suffering with that dreadful complaint may avail themselves of its use.

There are many thousand certificates of the most respectable and authentic character, many of which may be examined where the article is sold.

It is used as an external application, and for many other complaints enumerated in the wrapper, is considered remarkably effective; but for the Piles it has no equal, and the agents are now bound to refund in all cases where it does not cure.

It is being used in Hospitals in our principal cities with great effect.

No Fiction—This extraordinary chemical composition, the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction of which to the public was invested with the solemnity of a death-bed bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the lamented Dr Gridley's last confession, that "he dared not die without giving to posterity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore bequeathed to his friend and attendant S. Hays, the secret of his discovery.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the cure of the Piles, and also so extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed. *Externally* in the following complaints:

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings.—Reducing them in a few hours.

Rheumatism Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease

Sore Throat.—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

Croup and Whooping Cough—Externally and over the chest.

All Bruises, Sprains, and Burns, curing in a few hours.

Sores and Ulcers.—Whether fresh or long standing, and Fever sores.

Its operation upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception.—The common remark of those who have used it in the Piles, is, "it acts like a charm."

It is used only as an external application, and as sovereign power in curing the above named complaints, is justified by scientific principles.

Caution—Observe that each bottle of the genuine has a splendid engraved wrapper with the name of Mr. Hays and Comstock & Co. on it.

☞ For Sale at the Drug Store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Oct. 13, 1837. eowly-28

INTERESTING CASE—DYSPEPSIA & HYPOCHONDRIACISM.—Mrs. Anne G. Kenny, No. 115 Louis street, between Stanton and Houston sts. afflicted for ten years with the following distressing symptoms:

Acid eructation, daily spasmodic pains in the head, loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, giddiness and dimness of sight, could not lie on her 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 persons and places, groundless apprehensions of personal danger and poverty, an irksomeness and weariness of life, discontented, disquieted on every slight occasion, she conceived she could neither die nor live, she wept, lamented, despended, and tho't she led 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 period of her existence.

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

PUBLICK NOTICES.

IMPORTANT TO THE NERVOUS AND DYSPEPTIC!

THE medicinal preparations of Dr. WM. EVANS exert a specific effect on the brain and nervous fluid, that the palpitating heart, the tremulous hand, the dizzy eye, and the fluttering mind all vanish before their influence like noxious vapors before the benign impulse of the morning sun. These tonic and aperient anti-bilious preparations are for nervous diseases, *general debility, indigestion* and its consequences, as *want of appetite*, an *apparent distension of the stomach, belchings, pains in the stomach, acidity, heartburn, rumbling noise in the bowels, chlorosis* or *green sickness, hysterics, fluor albus* or *whites, night-mare, cramp, spasmodic affections, nausea, vomiting, giddiness, dimness* or *confusion of sight, tremors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, disturbed rest, hypochondriacism* or *low spirits*—when the mind becomes irritable, desponding, thoughtful, melancholy, dejected—appalling ideas haunting the imagination and overwhelming the judgment.—These medicines, by their reanimating and stomachic powers, invigorate the mind, strengthen the body, improve the memory, and enliven the imagination, so that whole faculties become restored to their pristine tone and vigor. Nothing is so signally efficacious in recruiting and nourishing enfeebled or relaxed constitutions, as Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable tonic Pills, alternated (as directed) with his vegetable eperient anti-bilious Pills.

Persons whose nerves have been thus injured by calomel or excessive grief, great loss of blood, the suppression of accustomed discharges, or cutaneous eruptions, excess in drinking, or other causes which tend to relax and enervate the nervous system, will find a friend to soothe and comfort them in the above medicines.

Dr. Wm. Evans's Medical Office, 100 Chatham street, New York, where he can be consulted and his medicine procured, and in Philadelphia at No. 19 north 8th street.

READ THE FOLLOWING

Interesting & Astonishing Facts.

Being conclusive proofs of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. William Evans's celebrated Camomile and Aperient Antibilious Pills, in alleviating afflicted mankind:

To James Dickson, 36 Cornhill, Boston, Agent for the sale of Dr. Wm. Evans's Camomile Pills.

LOWELL, Nov. 15, 1836.

Dear Sir—Knowing by experience that every reference that the afflicted receive of the beneficial results of medicines, I cheerfully offer mine to the public in behalf of DR. WM. EVANS'S CAMOMILE PILLS I have been afflicted for the last ten years with ditress in the head and chest: often so bad as to deprive me of sleep for three or four nights in succession, dut have never found relief by any of my friends' prescriptions, until my wife saw the advertisements in the paper, when she persuaded me to send for some, which I did, and obtained two boxes and bottles, which resulted in almost completely restoring me to health, although I have not yet entirely finished them. Should you consider this any benefit to yourself, or the public, you have my cheerful permission to publish it.

Yours, respectfully,
THOS. K. GOODHUE, Central st.

Mr. Robert Monroe, Schuylkill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms—great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position, without the sensation of impending suffocation, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach, drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair sat on the countenance of every person interested in his existence or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by Dr. Wm. Evans's medicine, in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the Pills, which resulted in completely removing every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same inestimable benefit.

PARALYTIC RHEUMATISM.

A perfect cure effected by the treatment of Dr. William Evans.

Mr. John Gibson of N. 4th street, Williamsburg afflicted with the above complaint for three years and nine months, during which time he had to use crutches. His chief symptoms were excruciating pain in all his joints, but especially in the hips, shoulder, knees and ankles, an aggravation of the pains towards night; and for the most part all times from external heat, an obvious thickening of the fascia and ligaments, with a complete loss of muscular power. For the benefit of those afflicted in a similar manner, Mr. Gibson conceives it meet to say that the pains have entirely ceased, and that his joints have completely recovered their natural tone, and he feels able to resume his ordinary business.

LIVER COMPLAINT, TEN YEARS STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, N. 6th street, near Second, Williamsburgh, afflicted for the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high colored, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans's invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, which others, which it is not essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss.

Joseph Browne, of Williamsburgh, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE,
Husband of the said Hannah Browne,
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1837,
PETER PINKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

☞ Just received, and for sale, at Drug the Store of

DR. J. GILBERT, Agent,
Gettysburg, Pa.
December 1, 1837. 1y-35