

Miscellaneous

The following is from the Cecil Whig, one of the most respectable Journals in the country;

THE GIFT BOOK TRADE.—The Principles on which G. G. Evans, the Founder of the Business, conducts it.—A general denunciation on the part of many persons and presses throughout the country, of that branch of the publishing business denominated the "Gift Book Trade," has induced us to devote a few remarks to the subject, and to speak particularly of the business as conducted by Mr. G. G. Evans, 429 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, with whose principles and practice in the trade, we have made ourselves acquainted.

Because swindlers or ignoramus, in any trade, subjects us to loss, we are not therefore to ensure men engaged in legitimate trade; because "Peter Funk" traders in watches deceive and cheat the public, honest watchmakers are not to be denounced and avoided; and so, because a number of "Peter Funk" concerns in the Gift Book Business, encouraged by the great success of Evans' enterprise, sprung up in various cities and for a time cheated those who were deluded into dealing with them, there is no reason that a fair, liberal and energetic publisher should be condemned along with them. No injustice could be greater. People must deal with tradesmen: they must have watches—they must have books—and let them take care to seek the place where they can procure the articles they want, without deception, and on the most advantageous terms.

Mr. Evans originated the Gift Book Business in 1854, and his great success in it is the result of the energy, the integrity, and the liberality that have characterized his course from that day to the present. The same concerns that have from time to time arisen, in imitation of his establishment, have now mostly perished, while he pursues the even tenor of his way, giving satisfaction to all who deal with him.

The fairness and honesty of the business is not to be doubted, and are easily understood. He is an enterprising man, and setting out to do a large business, he purchased his books in large quantities; in order to increase his sales, he determined to give part of his profits to purchasers, in premiums. The principle of Premiums or Gifts has been adopted in many branches of business, and, perhaps, every newspaper that has spoken against the Gift Book Business has recognized the principle, either in deduction to clubs, extra copies, or gifts of engravings, &c. Evans purchases whole editions of books at the lowest prices; sells them at the regular retail prices; and gives a premium with each book; in every \$10,000 worth of books he appropriates \$5,000 worth of jewelry, watches, &c., which are given away with the books, purchasers often receiving gold watches, costly canoes, &c. In every case of sale, Evans gives what he pleases—and surely the most fastidious moralist can find no fault.

On the same principle, if a man buy a chest of tea, is the grocer to be blamed or commended, if he gives his customer a few pounds of coffee into the bargain?—The question needs no reply. His encouragement to American authors, publishers, and manufacturers, is very great; in a single year he purchased from one manufacturer alone, \$38,000 worth of jewelry, and thousands of persons engaged in printing, book-binding, watch-making, &c., receive employment through his agency.

His assortment of books embraces the standard works of the languages, and every department of American literature, and through his agency, vast numbers of useful books have been spread through every part of the country, to the great advantage of the rising generation, and in this respect he may very properly be held to be a public benefactor.

In short, in Mr. Evans we find an enterprising man—the originator of a business which he has followed with the greatest energy and strictest integrity, until it having a vast extent and importance, a host of imitators (some of them honest, perhaps, but ignorant of the business) arise and disappoint and cheat the public, bringing down condemnation not only on themselves, but on the man whose trade they were counterfeiting.—To resume Mr. E. from this unmerited censure, and to state what we understand to be the nature of the Gift Book Business, as established and conducted by him, has led to this article. No one who deals with him can be wronged or disappointed; not only will the purchaser receive the full value of his money in books, but with each book a premium, or gift, and that often very handsome and valuable.

Southern Retaliation.

In the Philadelphia correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune, under date of the 14th inst., we find the following illustration of one of the features of Southern slave society. The case of Daniel Webster will add fresh cause for development of the characteristic traits of the "peculiar institution."

"You are aware, of course, of the rank reputation which Mississippi has been guilty of for so many years past. Knowing her infamy, it is matter of wonder that any Northern merchant should trust his merchandise, unpaid for in the custody of any of her repudiating citizens. Yet one of our merchants did unfortunately and unwisely do so to the amount of some \$4,000. The buyer turned out a scamp much sooner than was expected; in fact he is believed to be a cheat from the beginning.

The creditors sent out an estimable gentleman from this city to collect the debt if he could, and if not, then to arrest him for fraud; and by virtue of a requisition from our Governor to bring him here for trial. Well, an interesting story follows, and the object of his errand being coming known, the whole community, officers of justice included, turned out in a body to prevent the man being arrested, threatened the messenger with summary lynching, and quickly drove him out of the place, first compelling him to promise never to return again for any purpose whatever. The plea for this infamous dishonour was: that whenever a Mississippi slaveholder came to Philadelphia for a fugitive chattel, our citizens nullified the law and let the chattel go free. Now this plea, unfortunately for our good name, is a downright lie. The fugitive Slave law has never been resisted here; our Federal Bench has never been seated with plant tools chosen at Southern dictation on purpose to administer its utmost vengeance. Even last week, when Webster's case excited our people beyond all former example, no attempt at rescue or intimidation was attempted. On the contrary, when it seemed probable he would be remanded to Virginia, a subscription paper was started to raise money to purchase his freedom, and a considerable sum was subscribed before the decision was known. Yet, in the face of this obedience to the law among us, another case of Southern repudiation has just come to light. One Carter, belonging to Alabama, charged with having obtained \$2,500 worth of clothing from the house of Waples & Co. of this city, by false pretense, was pursued by an officer bearing a requisition on the Governor of Alabama for the surrender of Carter. The officer arrested him, and took him to Huntsville, where the Court-house bell was immediately rung, and at this signal the mob rushed in, and, with furious threats, took Carter away, defying the officer to resist them. One man alone interfered to protect the officer, who was next day driven out of Huntsville. The reason given for this outrage was because an Alabama kidnapper had been caught and punished at Pittsburgh. Is it not strange that, with such conduct as this before them, our merchants should be so unwise as to trust even a dollar's worth of goods among a community so utterly demoralized?"

Further on in this letter, this correspondent furnishes the following items of information: "Our Legislature rejected the Erie Banking law, modeled after that of New York, because the Constitution prohibits the incorporation of more than one Bank in any one act of Assembly. But a Philadelphia lawyer has already suggested that this difficulty could be circumvented by passing a hundred acts, say within a week, each incorporating a single Bank. Such a dodge would be the more likely to succeed, seeing that there would be a hundred different sets of applicants to be plucked by the lobby, for you know anything can be put through that is paid for. An act has passed, however, compelling the drawers and indorsers of promissory notes to give their respective residences or place of business on the same. It has also rejected the bill to divorce Mrs. Fry from her husband—8 for the bill and 71 against it. This vote is in perfect harmony with the public sentiment among us; where all the parties are as well known."

The name of The Washington Union has been changed to The Constitution. The editor says that hereafter it will be a "newspaper," and in execution of his plan writes a leader in favor of the war with Mexico—not the next war, but the last one. His second effort will probably be in support of the American Revolution. East men, those Government editors.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE LATE LEGISLATURE.—We regret to look over the proceedings of the Legislature of this State just closed. The popular branch of that body was supposed to be Republican. But in what we should like to know, has it shown itself to be any better than its predecessors of a different cast? Nearly the whole Session was taken up with Philadelphia Passenger Railway projects and other private bills; only two bills of public interest, so far as we are now advised, were passed by the House. They were the bill to abolish the Canal Board, which became a law, and the bill to reduce the State tax, which failed to pass the Senate, simply because the Republicans of that body were more intent on private, local bills, than the interests of the State. There were two other bills, of vast importance to the people, talked about but not passed even through the Republican House. We refer to the Free Banking, and Personal Liberty bills. It does seem as if both these bills might have been passed through the House if Chase and Williston, who are old members and understand parliamentary law, had taken hold of them early in the session, and worked for them as their importance demanded. If these bills could not have been passed by such work, then we should like to know what has been gained by electing a Republican Legislature? True Ell Slicer, a good Republican, was elected State Treasurer, and the clerks and pages of the House were all Republicans; we presume; but will that satisfy the great mass of Liberty loving men who make up the Republican party? Not by any means. They expect a Republican Legislature to distinguish itself from its opponents by instituting measures for the public good; by repealing the laws passed for the benefit of slavery; by enacting others seeming to all persons their constitutional right to a jury trial and the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus; and by a general system for giving such aid as labor and capital may require in chartered associations. The Free Banking law was the only attempt made in the late Legislature to do any thing of the kind, and that fizzled out for want of determined, earnest, working members to carry it through. We hope the press of the State instead of blaming the members, after the fashion of the Harrisburg Telegraph, will kindly but frankly rebuke them for their short comings. For it is only in this way that the next Legislature can be brought to improve on the past.

The Potter Journal.

COUDERSPORT, PA., Thursday Morning, April 21, 1859. T. S. CHASE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

STATE CONVENTION.

THE citizens of Philadelphia and of the several counties of this Commonwealth attached to the People's party, and all others who are opposed to the unwise and extravagant measures of the National Administration, are requested to send delegates, equal in number to their representation in the General Assembly, to a Convention to be held at Harrisburg on Wednesday the 8th of June, 1859, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, to be voted for at the General Election in next October.

HENRY M. FULLER, Chairman. Wm. B. Mays, Secretary.

The Legislature adjourned last Thursday, Jacob Turner, of Westmoreland, was elected Speaker of the Senate for the vacation, in accordance with the usual custom.

The Republican Association of Washington City, celebrated Thomas Jefferson's birth-day on the 13th inst. (old style, April 24), with much enthusiasm.

The Sickness trial is still progressing at Washington. The defence have plead insanity, and procured the admission of proof of adultery, which Sickness and his friends regard as equivalent to an acquittal.

An important decision has recently been made by Attorney General Knox. In reply to a note from the Auditor General of the State, he says that vendors of merchandise must take out a license, whether their sales amount to one thousand dollars per annum or not.

It appears that the election for Justice of the Supreme Court in Wisconsin, has resulted in the election of BRYAN PAINE, the Republican nominee, by a majority of over 7,000. The contest was fought on State Sovereignty grounds, and the courts and Legislature are thus sustained by the people.

Our paper is one day behind hand this week, and a half-sheet at that. We waited for paper for a whole sheet, but it failed to come, and we do the best we can. We are sorry to acknowledge that we could get no money to send for paper until the last moment, having made several unsuccessful attempts to borrow, in order to accommodate a large list of delinquent readers, whose unscrupulous procrastination of duty toward us is thus made doubly acutely felt by us.

A URGENT OFFICE.—Mr. Williams, editor of the Utica Herald, writing from Tunis, states that the American Consulate is supported at Tunis, at an expense of \$4,100 per year, and yet but one American vessel has anchored in that harbor for five years.

Yet, it gives a faithful opportunity to develop the patriotic devotion to the United States treasury.

The Grand Jury of Baltimore have reported that a large proportion of the crime in that city is directly attributable to the sale of drugged and poisonous liquors. They recommend that if the traffic cannot be entirely suppressed, that it be placed under the control of inspectors who shall analyze the liquors sold.

The Court records of all communities each term attest the truth of the statement of the Baltimore grand jury—yet, in all communities may be found "Wistars" of moderate drinkers, who scoff at such presentations, and who are in fact the very best friends that drunkenness and crime can boast of. They are always apparently glad to see any temperance movement; but they will never identify themselves with them for fear of compromising their whisky respectability; they do not care how much temperance is preached or advocated in newspapers, but you must not indicate that any person or persons, however guilty, are to blame for any of the effects of intemperance; you may denounce crime, but you must not identify any of the guilty parties.

Arrest a man for violating a temperance law, and the whole influence of whisky-crazed, of the class under notice, is at once brought to bear in his favor, and the law is most bitterly denounced as a violation of American Freedom—freedom of all mankind with poisoned beverages, by insensating his soul while his physical powers are being slowly, but certainly, undermined and destroyed. Pass a law which sows infamy and death broadcast, and these same canting "Wistars" are prone to "regret the passage," and denounce agitation of the temperance question, because they believe that the passage of the law was the consequence of such agitation. Gentlemen "Wistars," we can only say that such law owes its existence, and our State attests the infamy of its record, to the influence and votes of just such moral cowards as you are—to just such canting hypocrites as seek the reputation of conservative temperance men—who, for the sake of social "position," will not, dare not, utter a word, or do an act, towards shielding their fellow-beings, themselves and their posterity from the curse of intemperance. We say that so long as such men live to stagnate the work of healthy reform measures, just so long will grand juries be obliged to make such presentations.

THE LATE LEGISLATURE.—We regret to look over the proceedings of the Legislature of this State just closed. The popular branch of that body was supposed to be Republican. But in what we should like to know, has it shown itself to be any better than its predecessors of a different cast? Nearly the whole Session was taken up with Philadelphia Passenger Railway projects and other private bills; only two bills of public interest, so far as we are now advised, were passed by the House. They were the bill to abolish the Canal Board, which became a law, and the bill to reduce the State tax, which failed to pass the Senate, simply because the Republicans of that body were more intent on private, local bills, than the interests of the State. There were two other bills, of vast importance to the people, talked about but not passed even through the Republican House. We refer to the Free Banking, and Personal Liberty bills. It does seem as if both these bills might have been passed through the House if Chase and Williston, who are old members and understand parliamentary law, had taken hold of them early in the session, and worked for them as their importance demanded. If these bills could not have been passed by such work, then we should like to know what has been gained by electing a Republican Legislature? True Ell Slicer, a good Republican, was elected State Treasurer, and the clerks and pages of the House were all Republicans; we presume; but will that satisfy the great mass of Liberty loving men who make up the Republican party? Not by any means. They expect a Republican Legislature to distinguish itself from its opponents by instituting measures for the public good; by repealing the laws passed for the benefit of slavery; by enacting others seeming to all persons their constitutional right to a jury trial and the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus; and by a general system for giving such aid as labor and capital may require in chartered associations. The Free Banking law was the only attempt made in the late Legislature to do any thing of the kind, and that fizzled out for want of determined, earnest, working members to carry it through. We hope the press of the State instead of blaming the members, after the fashion of the Harrisburg Telegraph, will kindly but frankly rebuke them for their short comings. For it is only in this way that the next Legislature can be brought to improve on the past.

The State Rights Harrisburg Convention.

A very important meeting of State Rights Democrats, assembled at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, to consult upon the propriety of adopting measures to vindicate the name, fame and principles of the Democratic party, outraged and insulted by a Convention assembled at the State Capitol on the 16th of March. Nearly every county in the State was represented and a bold spirit prevailed.

Dr. George M'Cook, of Allegany, was temporary Chairman. On taking his seat, he made a strong speech against Buchanan, of which the following extract is a sample.

"The voice of alarm has sounded from the east and the west that our institutions have been ruthlessly assailed by the vilest and most reckless administration that God has ever inflicted upon a suffering people. (Loud and continued applause.) The faith of the Democratic party has been violated by one who came into our party not until 1828. And here let me say, that the only course which ever attended General Jackson's administration, was the appointment of James Buchanan U. S. Minister to Russia. (Applause.) The Hon. John Hickman, of Chester, made the opening regular speech before the Convention, and his was a speech that freemen everywhere will rejoice to read. In speaking of Mr. Buchanan and his betrayal of his Northern supporters, Mr. Hickman said: "I will not pretend to indicate the particular weakness in his nature that induced him to turn the hand of the suicide against his own fame, as it matters little whether it arose from timidity, a fear of his enemies outweighing a love of his friends, a careless disregard of fair dealing, or a weak and puerile vanity. It is enough to know that he deceived all our hopes, turned with the blackest ingratitude upon that self-sacrificing friendship by which he reached the goal of his feverish ambition, and sought by all the means within the reach of drunken and staggering authority, to disgrace every man whom he could not debauch. Suddenly, and as by the touch of the wand of the magician, he became transformed from the sympathizer with down-trodden freedom; to the open and shameless defender of aggressive and law defying slavery."

The halls of the national legislature were turned into marts for conscience; he published his interpretations of party principles and platforms with the arrogance of a dictator; and commanded his subordinates in office, and his coward slaves, to reiterate and proclaim bulls of party excommunication against all who were rash enough to follow an independent judgment. These acts of themselves are enough to sever allegiance. It would be an ill-shapen manhood which could tolerate them in silence. But because we denounce them, we are anathematized as rebellious. Sir, we will see where the rebellion will end. It will end in the supremacy of the laws; in the integrity of the constitution; in the purification of parties; in the sworn loyalty of executives; and the vigorous growth, material greatness, and eternal dominion of the North."

In relation to the extravagance and corruption of the President, Mr. Hickman said: "But, sir, we charge further upon the administration of Mr. Buchanan one of the main causes by which we have reached the point of national insolvency, a reckless prodigality in the expenditures of the public money, and a prevailing vice in the departments of the government. It is a gross mistake to suppose that our increased expenses are owing to an expansion of territory and the removal of our frontier. The administration of Van Buren, with an annual outlay of thirty-seven millions of dollars, was pronounced extravagant; now our expenses are close upon one hundred millions a year. But we have got used to talking of millions without stopping to consider the magnitude of the figures. Why, sir, all the horses and mules in this country, numbering over six thousand, would scarcely draw, in silver, the money required to foot our government bills for a single year. Do you enquire why this is so? I will tell you. We have abandoned our former and better practices. When Mr. Jefferson was President, he required honesty and capability in his appointees; now, subordinates are selected for their known lack of independence, conscience and will. There was a time, which our fathers remember, when to be the head of a department, a Secretary of the Treasury, or of War, or of the Navy, required greatness and inspired confidence; now a man of very moderate dimensions will suffice for either place. An ex-Governor or ex-Senator will always answer for the position, provided he has the marks of eyes upon his legs, and does not know too much. I think we will be able to furnish one hereafter who may claim a double title. I hazard little in saying there is now more money squandered and stolen yearly, than it required during the administrations of Madison, Monroe, and the younger Adams, to support the government."

There is not only no careful supervision of our finances, but funds are drawn, constantly, directly from your treasury to reward favorites; and to give approved shade to public opinion at the polls; in other words, to carry elections. The Secretary of the Navy, among others, may

know something of this. If he should not, the Paterson letter, with the President's endorsement, may afford him information. Public property of great value is sold, privately and covertly, at a tithe of its worth; other is bought at almost fabulous prices. Navy Yards, Post Offices, Custom Houses and Mills, have been stocked, crowded, crammed, for weeks and months, with superannuated and idlers, and paid the wages only due to well-taught craft and deserving industry, for the mere purpose of overriding the legal voters, returning parasites, tumbler and trencher friends, to Congress, and publishing an attested lie to the world. These acts—these flagrant violations of preservative law and decent behavior—have all been endorsed here, in this place, in this Capitol, and uttered and published as true and genuine Democracy. God save the Republic! And knowing them, all, and in the face of them, all, the President himself, to whom but three short years ago we gave the fullness of our confidence, now bleached by age and blanching before the frowns of an outraged and resentful constituency, canis and whines, in hypocritical numbers, over the degeneracy of the times, and in the expression of a fear lest elections should be carried by gold. Catching the sounds of lamentation as they issue from the open casements and portals of the White House, your Biglers, et al come genus, move with the hushed and solemn tread of mourners, and shed gouty tears of blood."

At the close of Mr. Hickman's speech an able address and a long string of resolutions were adopted. The following are all we can make room for:

Resolved, That we regard with undissembled indignation and alarm the attempt of the Federal administration, backed by its dependencies in the North, and the dissimulations of the South, to commit the Democratic organization to the scandalous doctrine that, in defiance of the pledges of the Democratic party in 1836, and in disregard of the legislation of 1850 and 1854, the people of the Territories shall have no control over the question of slavery; but that slavery must be protected against the popular will, not merely by the courts, but by Congress, and, per consequence, by the army and the navy; and that, regarding the resolutions of the Convention which assembled at Harrisburg, on the 16th of March, as having accepted this monstrous heresy, we hereby repudiate the platform and candidates of that Convention.

Resolved, That we recommend the appointment by the President of this Convention of a Democratic State Committee, to consist of 25 members; and that the question of nominating a Democratic State ticket, and the call of another Democratic State Convention at the earliest possible day, be referred to that Committee; and that a meeting of said Central Committee may be called by the chairman, or any five members thereof.

NEW LIQUOR BILL.—The supplemental license bill passed yesterday by both branches of the Legislature, restores to the Courts discretionary power in the granting of tavern licenses, and to the people the right of petition and remonstrance. This is a good law, and will have the effect of crushing out the numerous dens at which beer and other intoxicating beverages are now sold under tavern licenses. The bill was violently opposed in the House last night by two gentlemen in the employ of the liquor interest—Geopp of Northampton, and Smith of Berks—but a large majority of the members showed their good sense and sound judgment by voting for and passing the bill. It will go into effect as soon as signed by the Governor, and affect all applications made for license at the coming April term.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

Since the above was in type, we have received a later number of the Telegraph, containing a copy of the bill, as follows: AN ACT relating to the granting of licenses to hotels, inns or tavern keepers.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That it shall be lawful for the several Courts of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth to hear petitions, in addition to that of the applicant, in favor of and remonstrances against the application of any person applying to either of them for a license to keep a hotel, inn or tavern; and thereupon refuse the same whenever, in the opinion of said Court, such inn, hotel or tavern is not necessary for the accommodation of the public and entertainment of strangers and travellers; and so much of the 6th section of the act of Assembly relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors, passed the twentieth day of April, 1858, as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed: Provided, That the several Courts of Quarter Sessions empowered to grant licenses shall have and exercise such discretion, and no other, in regard to the necessity of inns or taverns, as is given to said Courts by the act relative to inns and taverns, approved 11th March, 1834: Provided further, That nothing in this act shall apply to the city of Philadelphia.

Approved April 14, 1859. WM. F. PACKER.

News Items.

Texas are in the State of Oregon 135 flour mills, with a capacity of producing 2,500,000 bbls. per annum.

Letters from Europe by late arrivals announce the shipment to New York of considerable quantities of wheat.

On the last Monday of March, the people of Kansas decided in favor of a new State constitution, by a four-fifths vote.

ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL KING has decided that marking a paper with pen or pencil for the purpose of attracting the eye does not subject it to letter postage. This is an important and satisfactory decision.

THE TORY WHO says of the young lady who died from the effects of having her ears pierced, that instead of placing silk in the wounds, as is customary, she used colored worsted; which was the cause of her death.

TAGGERS.—A woman residing near Johnstown, Pa., recently gave birth to three healthy children. She had not borne children for several years, and being far advanced in life, has astonished the dames of that neighborhood.

Box Ovens.—We learn that a boy of the name of James Young, son of Abram Young, recently of this village, was run over by a wagon containing a cord of wood, at Mansfield, on

Monday last, breaking several of his ribs, and otherwise severely injuring him.—Wellboro Democrat.

Col. John M. Sullivan, of Butler, we are informed in connection with the Opposition nomination for Auditor General, and the delegates from Allegany county have been instructed in his favor. The Col. is a clever gentleman, is well qualified for the position, and would make a popular candidate, and good officer.

A CAR-LOAD of fifty boys, sent out by the Children's Aid Society of New York, passed through this village yesterday morning, en route for the Great West.—They were all in high glee, and each seemed well pleased with the idea of a home in the West.—Wellsville Free Press.

Special Notices.

Eight About Face!—The citizens of this Borough and Township of Enfield, favorable to the formation of a Military Company, will meet at the Court House in the Borough on Friday Evening, April 23d, 1859. Prompt attendance is desired. By order of Committee.

Teachers' Examinations. COUDERSPORT, Saturday, April 23d, at the Academy. ELLISBURG, Friday, April 29th, at the school house. BINGHAM CENTRE, Saturday, April 30th, "ROULET" Wednesday, May 4th, at the school house near Mt. Vernon.

HECTON, Wednesday, May 5th, at the school house near Hecton. PIKE, Monday, May 28th, at the first school house below Henry Martin's. OSWAYO VILLAGE, Saturday, May 14th, at the school house. WHARTON, Saturday, May 21st, at the school house near Mr. Hopkins.

Teachers are requested to provide themselves with pen, ink and paper; also Sanders' New Fourth Reader. Examinations to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. J. HENDRICK, Co. Supl.

MILITIA NOTICE.

Citizens of Potter Co., County Commissioners and Treasurer, and Assessors of the several Townships.

I desire to call your attention to an Act for the regulation of the Militia of this Commonwealth, approved April 21, 1859. It was advised by prominent citizens of different parts of the County to accept the appointment of Brigade Inspector, which was offered to me by the Governor. I have received a Commission for said Office, and it now becomes my duty to remind other Officers in the County of their duty. By the Act above referred to it is made the duty of all Militia Officers to take especial care that the proper Assessments are made, and all the Military Taxes collected. All Collectors and Treasurers will be held to a strict account under the Law in relation to Military Fines and Taxes. The Constitution of our State requires that the Freeman of this Commonwealth shall be armed and equipped for its defence. This injunction means just what it says, and like all other Constitutional obligations, laws must be passed calculated to carry them into proper effect. This Law was passed by the Legislature of 1858. The members of which, before taking their seats as the Representatives of the Freeman of the State, were sworn to support the Constitution of the Commonwealth; hence, the passage of the present Militia Law, by the present Military Commissioner, Treasurer, and Assessor, before entering upon the duties of their Office, must swear that they will support the Constitution of the State, and perform the duties of their Office as enjoined upon them by Law. The Law is imperative. It is made the duty of the County Commissioners to see that the Military Roll is made. If not made according to Law, then the Law imposes a Fine, and makes it the duty of Military Officers to see that the District Assessor collect these fines. I respectfully refer to the 9th Division of the 5d section of the Act. There has never been any Military organization in this County; and it is from this fact, I have no doubt, that the Law upon this subject has escaped the notice of the County Commissioners, who, it is known, are vigilant and efficient in the discharge of their several duties. There are now over thirteen thousand uniform Militia under the present law, and about two hundred and thirty-five thousand uniform Militia in the State. Whenever any number of persons, not less than thirty-two, rank and file, shall volunteer in manner herein prescribed, to form a uniformed Company in any Brigade, they shall present their Roll to the Brigade Inspector, who shall thereupon fix a time for the inspection, and if approved, shall organize the same according to the provisions herein prescribed (see 4th division of the 4th section). I respectfully call the attention of all able to bear arms, between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five, to the Militia Law, which may be found with the Justices of the Peace in the several Townships throughout the County.

It is my duty to take especial care that the proper assessments are made, and all Military Taxes collected. Treasurers and Collectors will be held to a strict account under the Law in relation to Military Fines and Taxes. (General Orders of the Adjutant General.) The Law compels no one to Volunteer. Every person has his choice to Volunteer and uniform according to Law, and be furnished with Arms and Accoutrements by the Adjutant General, and be paid for every day on duty, or pay Tax which is paid into the Military Fund of the Brigade for the support of the Military Service. Very Respectfully, JNO. M. BRIDGEMAN, Brig. Inspcr.

GIDDINESS, HEADACHE, &c. These pains and disagreeable feelings are generally symptoms of some other complaint, such as dyspepsia, apoplexy, and various others, all of which are caused by corrupt actions matter, clogging the various organs of the system, a stream of rough blood to the head, and by the exothermic pressure on the brain. Giddiness, headache, loss of memory, dimness of sight, and various other complaints are the result. Thus it will be seen that the painful and distressing maladies are their origin to the blood. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are acknowledged to be the only medicine that will thoroughly purify the blood. They enter the blood, and follow the stream of life on its journey through the system, and root out all foulness and impurity, and give out every unhealthy obstruction. They should be taken every night in sufficient quantities to operate freely, by continuing with the pills on going to bed, three or four times the next night; if the symptoms are not removed, commence again with two pills and go up again as before. Continue in like manner until the blood is thoroughly purified, and all pain and distress is entirely removed.

Obtain one of our PAIN EXPELLERS, and read the history of Dr. Morse's father, and how the medicine was introduced.

Beware of a counterfeit of these PILLS—YELLOW WRAPPERS. All genuine are in BLUE WRAPPERS, with the signature of A. J. White & Co. on each box. Price 25 cts.

These pains and disagreeable feelings are generally symptoms of some other complaint, such as dyspepsia, apoplexy, and various others, all of which are caused by corrupt actions matter, clogging the various organs of the system, a stream of rough blood to the head, and by the exothermic pressure on the brain. Giddiness, headache, loss of memory, dimness of sight, and various other complaints are the result. Thus it will be seen that the painful and distressing maladies are their origin to the blood. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are acknowledged to be the only medicine that will thoroughly purify the blood. They enter the blood, and follow the stream of life on its journey through the system, and root out all foulness and impurity, and give out every unhealthy obstruction. They should be taken every night in sufficient quantities to operate freely, by continuing with the pills on going to bed, three or four times the next night; if the symptoms are not removed, commence again with two pills and go up again as before. Continue in like manner until the blood is thoroughly purified, and all pain and distress is entirely removed.

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