

Our friends must excuse us for refusing to open our columns to the... as it is carried on, upon the subject of the death penalty. Our reasons are obvious. To admit all would give the subject the complete monopoly of our columns...

Hon. D. WILMOT, and Messrs. THOMAS and KERR, continue to lay us under obligations for their various public favors.

We have received several numbers of the "Iowa Capital Reporter," published in Iowa City, this county, but now, as we learn from the "Reporter," a member of the Senate of that State...

Gov. SIMON has vetoed the bill to incorporate the Pennsylvania Railroad Iron Manufacturing company. Reason, absence of the individual liability clause, so strongly opposed by Cooper, the probable Federal candidate for Governor.

THE WILMOT PROVISION.—We learn that our Representative in Congress, Mr. WILMOT, entertained the House with an able and eloquent speech upon what is called the "Wilmot provision," on Monday week.

A certain able and experienced writer has well said that "the editors of newspapers have an onerous task. It is not the writing of the leading article itself, but the obligation to write that article every week, whether inclined or not, in sickness or in health, in affliction, distress of mind, winter and summer, year after year, tied down to the task, remaining in one spot."

It is the stone of Sisyphus, an endless repetition of toil, a constant weight upon the mind, a continual wearing upon the intellect and spirit, demanding all the exertion of your faculties, and the same time you are compelled to do the severest drudgery. To write for a paper is very well, but to edit one, is to condemn yourself to slavery.

This is all very well said, and very appropriate so far as it goes, but it is not all. It is not merely the task and drudgery of editing a paper, of writing its "leaders" and editorials, of coming over its interminable list of exchanges for the latest news, &c., that renders it irksome. There are other things connected with it which are often far more perplexing than these.

Such a task may well be deemed no sinecure, if indeed it can be performed at all. It is a task which man never has fully accomplished, and we may also add, would seriously hamper the attempts of an angel from the empyrean. The truth is, men's dispositions are so diverse that they seldom think alike, see alike, or wish alike upon any subject, and what may be palatable and pleasing to one, may be intellectually as well as physically, repulsive and objectionable to another.

One dislikes his paper because it is too full of "Love Stories," and his too full of Politics and news, while the good and virtuous and her daughters toss it away, exclaiming "So on such a paper, if I could get a paper, containing less of them all, I would take it, because it is not the ready vehicle of his cogitations upon any and every subject upon which his more profane than prudent mind may wander, another complains that it is too slow in aiding the reforms of the day, while a third complains it is too libelous because it occasionally, even though indirectly, gives them its countenance.

An instance of the latter kind has just come under our observation, and we give it in illustration of the extremely delicate and often unrequited position of an Editor. A day or two since a patron of our paper will not mention his name, nor assume him of possessing a very intelligent or liberal and Democratic mind—certainly showing his way up to us, considerably excited, and said: "Mr. ———, would you stop my paper?"

"But what's wrong?" and we in reply, "What is the matter with the paper, that you are thus weary with it?"

has too much of the Temperance stuff" in it, and I won't have it." However, after a few moments' parlay, in which we discovered fully the unappeasableness of his ire, because we had, without his consent (!) published the Address of the County Temperance Convention, and a few notices of Temperance meetings and lectures, &c., and that too by request of a large, and certainly very respectable portion of our readers, we very politely informed him that his request could be granted whenever he might find it convenient to attend to his part of the business, by "calling at the captain's office and settling up" arrears.

We have mentioned this, what we are happy to call, unusual circumstance, for the sole purpose of showing what silly, childish objections are often raised, and what an endless diversity of tastes and tempers an editor must please, or fall under a ponderous weight of indignation without measure or mercy. Say what he may, or do what he will in his capacity, it matters not how unexceptionable to the general reader, he is most sure to find some cynic to frown, or some captious, narrow-souled wight among the multitude of his patrons, who will be prodigal of his censure, or wreak his vengeance in some manner. He may rack his brain from morning till midnight, and wear out his existence in his endeavors to please; but alas! poor fallible mortal, he is prone to give some trifling umbrage; but for him the world has not an atom of mercy.

Who envies an editor his condition? or who can grudge the scanty pittance he exacts for his patience and toil?

It gives us satisfaction to add here, that our prospective was immediately made up.

THE BELIEF OF IRELAND.—From every nook and corner of the Union a voice comes up proclaiming that the knell of Ireland's suffering, which has so long rung its dolorous peals unheeded in our land, has at length been heard, and that its mournful cadence has awakened a sympathy which cannot again slumber until the ravages of the dread monster, starvation, shall have been stayed, and relief, full and ample, extended to that wretched and seemingly God-forsaken people. In nearly every city, town and hamlet in our land, a spirit of generous liberality, commensurate only with the world-lauded sympathies of the American people, has begun to manifest itself. Public meetings have been numerous held, at which the greatest enthusiasm and noblest generosity were exhibited, while citizens everywhere, privately, and solely unaided by this liberalizing machinery, are generously contributing their mite to arrest the work of anguish and of death among their less fortunate brethren abroad. Congress too, although borne down as we are by national want, has nobly stepped forth in the philanthropic cause, and will, we cannot doubt, extend a charitable hand proportionate to its means. In short, there is no enumerating the demonstrations of charity being put forth for the relief of poor, famishing Ireland.

Citizens of Susquehanna! have you nothing to contribute toward the furtherance of this humane and christian enterprise? Think of the mournful condition of the thousands who are literally starving to death, while the living, in very many instances, have not strength enough left to bear the unclad, unoffended bodies of the dead to the tomb! Can you not from your abundance spare some little aid to that suffering portion of the common brotherhood of man? For remember that though the wide Atlantic rolls between us, yet true charity knows no limits. And how sweet would be the reflection that some famishing mother and her children had been fed by your liberality!

Contributions, however small, will be gratefully received, and may be safely remitted to JOHN J. PALMER, Esq., President of the Merchants' Bank, N. Y. City, who will receive and forward all such sums as the benevolent are disposed to give.

Legislative.—Of the two full pages of Legislative proceedings in the Harrisburg papers we find scarcely a sentence that we can imagine of any interest to our readers generally. A bill providing for the election of Prosecuting Attorneys by the people, as introduced by Mr. Dimmick, passed the Senate on Thursday. A supplement to the bill incorporating the Pittsburg and Connelville Railroad Company has been under discussion in that body. The bill to incorporate the Pennsylvania Railroad Iron Manufacturing Co. recently vetoed by the Governor, was called up for reconsideration—and indefinitely postponed. The House passed a supplement to a bill to incorporate the Farmers Deposit Bank of Pittsburg—says 42, nays 37—and rejected the liability clause amendment—says 34, nays 38. New County, Capital punishment, License Law, and small Bill petitions, &c., cover the remaining report of Legislative action for the week past.

GOVERNMENT'S REPORT OF THE LONDON WORLD OF FASHION, for February is before us, and a capital number it is too. And then to think of the price—only one dollar a year—why who can marvel at its prosperity and patronage!

The February number of the NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE has also been received, and should have been acknowledged ere this. However, it is so like somebody's grand-dame's cake—so good that it praiseth itself—that it needs no "pull" to give it notoriety. Try it and see. We TAYLOR, No. 2 Antioch House, N. Y. Terms, \$3.

Gov. FELCH, Democrat, has been elected by the Legislature of Michigan to the U. S. Senate for six years from the 4th of March next. He is to take the place of Woodbridge, Whig.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit one dollar bills on the Tompkins Co. Bank, Ithaca, N. Y., vignette, locomotive and cars, are in circulation. Also 5's, on Morris Co. Bank, Morristown, N. J. Engraved by Burton & Garley, by which they may be detected. Also 10's on the Columbia Bank & Bridge Co., Columbia, Pa. Look out for them!

PLAINFIELD BANK.—The charter of this Bank was repealed by the Legislature of New Jersey on Wednesday. There are an immense amount of bills in circulation, now at a discount of seventy-five cents on the dollar. Of course the persons who issued the trash are safe—it is the holders who must suffer.

BINGHAMTON AWAKE!—We observe from a notice in the "Iris," that a meeting of the friends of suffering Ireland was to have been held in Binghamton on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of contributing means for the relief of the starving poor of that famine-blighted land. Cannot Monroe bestir herself in the cause?

Senatorial Delegate.—We understand that the Conference appointed at our Democratic County Convention, met at Dundaff, on Monday last, pursuant to instructions, as well as former usages, and appointed there being no Conference in attendance from Wayne or Wyoming, F. M. CRANE Esq., of Wayne, Senatorial Delegate to the 4th, of March Convention.

OPERATION OF THE NEW TARIFF.—The Secretary of the Treasury in connection with his recent report, submits a table showing the duties paid from the first of December, 1845, to 24th of January, 1846, under the tariff of 1842; compared with the duties realized from the 1st of December, 1846, to the 23d of January, 1847, in the five ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Charleston, showing an increase of the duties paid on the tariff of 1846, to exceed those paid under the late tariff in these five ports for the period of one month and twenty-three days, upwards of seven hundred thousand dollars.—Huntingdon Globe.

The following communication should have been published last week, but was not received until we had too much matter under way to admit it without great inconvenience.—However, "better late than never," is an old saw which we adhere to in this case:

For the Democrat. THE LICENSE LAW EXAMINED.—The question is not whether temperance is good or bad. But whether the putting down of the license law will remove intemperance. I honestly think it will not. It savours too much of tyranny and oppression especially in a Land of Liberty like ours. I will illustrate the movements of those temperance men by a dialogue in the following manner: I was travelling upon a long journey, over a bad road on foot, late in the afternoon, tired and weary, when my attention was suddenly arrested by a friendly voice from the way side inquiring which way I was journeying. I assured him I was on my way to the City of Life with some special and important business. But says temperance, (for that was the name he claimed) surely you will not refuse to go to my house and take some refreshments and I should be happy to entertain you through the evening.—I replied, "Sir, I thank you very much for the kindness you have manifested in my behalf, but I must assure you my business is such that necessarily requires I should prosecute my journey immediately." "But stop," says temperance. "I feel it to be my solemn duty to inform you that you are on the wrong road to the City of Life. If you would ever arrive at that happy place you must retrace your steps, and that immediately for I tell you plainly you are on the broad road to Death! At the close of these remarks he again besought me to stop and witness his friendship and love.—I then told him it was utterly impossible for me to delay my journey another moment. I saw he was absolutely agitated at this declaration and I felt some emotions of dread and alarm and I queried in my own mind what this meant. In the meantime, while I was ruminating upon these things, my pretended friend temperance had plucked himself directly in my path staring me full in the face, and thus he addressed me with a stern face and an iron voice: "Sir," said he, "I have used kind tender-entreaty together with eloquence, and reason but they have all proved unavailing. I will now try one other expedient which shall effect my purpose and that is absolute physical strength." As he uttered these words he made a desperate effort to lay hands on me, but I parried the effort and made good my escape and passed on my way, not a little surprised at the strange conduct of my old friend temperance, for it was evident he intended a violation of my person or property.

It is true that eloquence and sophistry may hide the enormity of a cruel and arbitrary law and thus under pretence of friendship deceive an honest and unsuspecting community and take away their rights. I do not say that my temperance friends intend by the enforcement of this Law to injure the cause of temperance, but still I have no doubt that this will be the result almost in every town where it shall be put in force.

When I look around and behold the Beast which a few days back had every appearance of a Lamb now beginning to assume all the ferocity of a Lion, my cautiousness whispers to me there is something wrong. It is true it may be flour, but then it may be something quite different.

I would ask what good reason has been laid before the public that this Law will remove intemperance if it should be carried into effect? I answer none, no not one. There has been much said and written in favor of temperance and I suppose well meant and well said. But I have yet to learn that this Law will remove the evil of intemperance. The objector will probably say that Liquor cannot be had. But in reply to this I say it can and will be had the cheaper if this Law is carried out, and in much larger quantities; consequently the intemperate man will increase his drains. For the

truth of my position I refer to positive proof, proof that I presume will not nor cannot be denied. In Orange County where I formerly resided, this or a similar Law has been in force the last season and the result reports says is that more than twice the Liquor has been used, and a total disregard of the Law, and further, that every man deals in Liquor as he thinks proper. But I will refer to the assertion of the Montrose Mass. Convention; They say they have the "united testimony of the most eminent physicians to establish the fact that the use of intoxicating drinks is a leverage in health was always unnecessary and never safe."

Here is an appeal to the united testimony of the most eminent Physicians in regard to the use of intoxicating drinks. To them then we will appeal, and for my part I am willing to abide their decision. First then see page 31 and 32 of Doctor Wm. Beach's first volume, which reads as follows:— "Wine unmix'd with alcohol, used in moderation may be considered a wholesome drink. In those countries where it is produced in abundance the people drink freely of it without injury and are proverbially temperate. In France, where there are such immense quantities of wine, a drunkard is seldom or never to be found."

Says a noted writer upon this subject:— "Wine when used in moderation proves generally grateful to the stomach, it warms and stimulates it to greater exertion; promotes probably a more speedy discharge of its contents, and from its immediate action imparts a transient sensation of warmth and comfort." "The usages of wine are great both as a beverage and as a medicine." Hear we have the opinions of some of the most eminent Physicians in the world, and they highly commend the use of strong drink especially of wine and that as a beverage. Out of your own mouth will I condemn thee thou wicked and unprofitable servant. But again I call the attention of the candid reader to the old testament and we find testimony they dare not nor cannot confute in favor of the use of wine, and in like manner Paul recommended the use of strong drink in the New Testament. But last, but not least, Christ goes in favor of the use of strong drink. He not only turned six water pots of stone, each containing two or three firkins a piece, into wine; but he commanded them to draw out and bear to the Governor of the feast. This circumstance alone ought to satisfy every reasonable man, and I presume will if duly taken in consideration. Let me and let every man raise his voice in humble gratitude to God for the gift of his dear Son, together with all his precepts and examples. They are as far above the smouldering ruins and disordered measures of our poor deluded or bewildered world of temperance men, as the heavens are higher than the earth. Ask me, not, ye fanatics, to thrust from me with contempt those blessings which the God of nature has created for my comfort. Had the Redeemer of the world lived in our time and dared to have done what he did in Galilee he would be called a soul-destroying, God-dishonouring wretch and classed with the Drunkards and reproaches.

Fellow citizens you are to-morrow called upon to choose whom you will serve. If the Lord be God serve him. But if manum be God serve him. WM. WELLS, Clifford, February 18, 1847.

Relief Meeting at Washington.—An immense and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Old Fellows Hall, at Washington city, in aid of the starving poor of Ireland.—Vice President Dallas Presided, assisted by Vice Presidents from every State and Territory of the Union, and six Secretaries. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions, and during their absence an eloquent address was delivered by Mr. Dallas. On the return of the Committee, Daniel Webster was desired to read the resolutions prepared by him, which he did, prefacing them with a brief but eloquent speech. The resolutions recommended immediate contributions throughout the country. The Collector and Mayor of Philadelphia, and many others were placed on the Committee to receive and transmit donations.

HEART-RENDING CALAMITY.—The Venango Democrat states that the dwelling house of Mr. Anson Benedict, of that county, was consumed by fire on the evening of Thursday, the 21st ult. and dreadful to relate, three of his children (the eldest about thirteen years of age) perished in the flames. From the position in which their remains were afterwards found, it is supposed that they must have been in bed asleep, at the time the fire broke out and overtook them. The fire is supposed to have originated from a vessel of hot ashes left on the porch, or stoop—another awful warning to housekeepers and others, that they cannot be too careful in the disposal of so dangerous an article as live ashes.

A Discussion.—Will be held by the members of the Montrose Young Men's Literary Association, on Monday evening next, the 22nd inst., at the Free School House, to commence at half past 6 o'clock. Question: "Are Secret Societies beneficial to community." The public are invited to attend. L. F. F. Secy.

Wednesday night 9 o'clock. The Southern mail is in, but brings no further news from the Army of Mexico. The report of the assassination of Santa Anna, as contained in another place, is not yet confirmed, nor is it contradicted.

The Senate, on Saturday, finally passed a resolution excluding the editor of the Washington Union from the privileges of the chamber of that body—an act as extraordinary as it is base and tyrannical. The ground of offence was the appearance of an article in the Union censuring the policy of the Federalists, and some half dozen blue-sided southern Democrats in the Senate for their dilatory, treacherous, and disgraceful course, in regard to the measures before that body for the prosecution of the war. The Federalists and Calhoun are at the bottom of the whole affair. The vote stood—aye 27, nays 21. What "freedom of the press!" Hon. John Quincy Adams arrived at Washington and took his seat in the House on Saturday.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—Flour is now selling at \$7 25, a 7 50, for Western, and \$7 for Southern. Wheat is worth \$1 60, a 1 70, for Genesee. Rye, 80 a 95 cts. Barley, 80 cts. Corn, \$1 00 a 1 05. Oats, 40 a 44 cts. Beef, on foot, \$5 30, a \$6, and for extra qualities, \$9. Cows are selling at from \$15, a \$30. Sheep and Lambs, from \$3, a \$5, per head. Butter, no change.

Advertisements.—JUST received direct from the Manufacturer, the largest and cheapest assortment of Carpets, ever brought into this County. All qualities, varying in prices from 1s. to 6s. per yard. BENTLEY & READ, Feb. 18, 1847.

STONE WARE.—A FULL assortment of Stone Ware this day received, and will be sold cheap. BENTLEY & READ, Feb. 11, 1847.

Administrator's Sale.—NOTICE is hereby given, that by an order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Susquehanna, will be exposed to sale by public venditor or out-cry, at the house late of James Shearman, deceased, in the township of Dimock, on Thursday the 25th day of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the township of Dimock aforesaid, late the estate of James Shearman, late of the said township, deceased, and severally bounded and described as follows: to wit:—The first piece or parcel thereof, being the tract formerly owned and occupied by Allen Upson: Bounded on the North, by land of Richard Garrison—on the East, by lands of Gordon D. Hempstead, and Elisha Tiffany—on the South, by lands of Charles Greenwood, and George Gates, and on the West, by lands of Jacob S. Mills, and Dudley B. Smith, containing one hundred and sixty-four acres, with about one hundred and twenty-five acres improved, and having thereon one dwelling house, two barns, two out-houses, and a mill. The other piece or parcel of land being the north part of the farm known as the "Henry Barkley farm." Said part, being bounded on the North by lands of Avery Bolles, and Francis Tingley—on the East, by lands of James Dennis—on the South, by a road leading to the Turnpike road to Thomas H. Murray's and the other half of said lot, and on the West, by lands of John Woodhouse, containing seventy-seven acres or thereabouts, with about fifty acres improved; and having thereon a dwelling house, barn, and two orchards—and being that part of said "Barkley farm," as was purchased by him of Alvin Myers, with the appurtenances. Terms made known on the day of sale. R. T. STEPHENS, Administrator, Feb. 13, 1847.

1847. FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Small Profits & quick Returns.—THE subscribers have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the public, that they have received from the city, a well selected stock of GOODS, bought by one of the firm, at much lower prices than many of the same goods could be bought in the fall, and we are desirous of disposing of them at very small profits for Cash. Besides, Flannels, Socks, Flaxseed, Rye, Corn, Oats, &c. &c. We are satisfied that we can offer greater inducements to purchasers, than we ever have done before; and Remember, that we will not be undersold. Bentley & Read, Montrose, Feb. 1, 1847.

Valuable Farm For Sale.—THE undersigned Executors of Amos Smith late of the township of Brooklyn, in the County of Susquehanna, deceased, by virtue of authority in the last will and testament of the said deceased contained, will expose for sale at public vendue on Thursday the 18th day of March next at two o'clock in the afternoon, all that certain farm, piece or parcel of land late the Estate of said Amos Smith deceased, lying in the township of Brooklyn, aforesaid, about five miles from Montrose, and containing about one hundred and forty acres, by estimation one hundred of which are improved and under a fine state of cultivation, and the residue woodland. Said farm is well watered, is handsomely and has thereon an excellent orchard of bearing trees, a dwelling house, 3 barns, a blacksmith's shop, wagon-house, sheds, &c. An indisputable title will be given with the exception of the widow's right of dower in the premises, subject to which it will be sold unless said incumbrance be removed by some arrangement prior to the day of sale. \$500 of the purchase money will be required on the giving of the deed. Time will be given for the payment of the residue, the same being secured by Bond and Mortgage. Sale to be held on the premises. A. G. BENTLEY, Executor, ABEL HEWITT, Executor, Feb. 10, 1847.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of SAMUEL GUILLE, late of the Township of Harford, in the County of Cecil, deceased, to pay to the undersigned any and all claims against said Estate, as requested in present notice, to the subscribers for settlement. SILAS B. GUILLE, Executor, AMASA CHASE, Executor, JOHN BLANDING, Executor, Harford, Feb. 10, 1847. No. 6—57.

DEAR SIR.—I would inform his friends, and the public, that he has purchased the shop-factory, occupied by P. Jenks, but more recently by Mr. H. Patrick, a few rods west of the Court House, where he is now carrying on the above business in all its branches. He solicits a share of the public patronage. WALTER POLLET, Montrose, Jan. 20, 1847.

200 BUSHELS Dried Apples for sale by E. TIFFANY, Montrose, Jan. 19, 1847. NEW GOODS.—We are now receiving a large assortment of new goods, which we desire the attention of our friends. MILLS & SHEPHERD.

NEW GOODS.—JUST opened and selling at the lowest prices, including more of these Large Family Bibles, &c. LYONS, Feb. 3, 1847. N. B. Those who have purchased Gram and calculate to bring it will do well to do so immediately.

The Grape-Vine Grader.—THE undersigned has the pleasure of informing the public that he has recently invented a manufacturing one of the best instruments for cutting grain, ever devised or patented. The structure of this Grader is such, as to enable a farmer to cut his grain with much less labor than is usually required, thereby almost changing the law of the land. A number of persons of this county, who have used the Grader during the past season, (whose names can be given if referred to) testify that it is not inferior to any other, but that it is an instrument of the kind they never saw. An opportunity of examining the structure and utility of the instrument, will shortly be given. They will be offered for sale by the first of May, at all the principal stores and public places throughout the county. Prices—according to the article. For a common article, (each of which) \$4 00 Do Wire trimmed do \$5 00 Do Five teeth and trimmed do \$5 50 Do Teeth plain do \$6 00 G. S. AMES, Gibson, Feb. 9th, 1847.

Guardian's Sale.—BY virtue of an order of an Orphan's Court held at Montrose, in and for the county of Susquehanna, on the 16th day of November, 1846, there will be sold at public vendue or outcry, at the house of David Buffum, in the township of "Apalachian" in said county, on Thursday the 18th day of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following described pieces or parcels of Land: to wit:—The first piece containing six acres and one tenth of an acre, is bounded and described as follows: to wit: Beginning at the North-east corner of Charles Buffum's lot at a cherry tree; thence East forty two perches to a post; thence South thirty seven degrees West thirty seven perches to a post; thence West thirty seven perches to a post; thence North ten perches to a post; thence North eight degrees West thirty seven perches to a post; thence North four degrees East eighteen perches to the place of beginning; being all improved, and having an apple orchard of some 70 or 80 trees thereon. The second piece is described as follows: Beginning at a post at the North-east corner of David Buffum's lot; thence along the road South sixty two degrees East, twenty two perches to a post; thence South, twenty two degrees West, twenty two perches to a post; thence West twenty eight and a half perches to a post; thence North nine degrees East, thirty seven perches to the place of beginning; containing three acres and seven tenths of an acre of land, with the appurtenances—a barn and sheds attached thereto, and all improved. Said pieces of land were awarded to Mary Buffum, only child of the said Charles Buffum, deceased, by her share in the Estate of her Grand Father Robert Buffum, deceased, by an instrument that was held for the purpose of making a partition of the real estate of said Robert Buffum, deceased, among his heirs and representatives, and will be sold by the subscriber, as Guardian of said Mary, and as Widow of said Benjamin Buffum, deceased. Terms of payment made known on day of sale. BETSEY BUFFUM, Guardian, February 4, 1847.

MYER'S PILLS.—The American Family Hygienic Vegetable Medicine. THESE PILLS are the best Medical Compounds in use at the present day. As a common family physic, for the relief of all temporary complaints of the bowels, head-ache, colic, &c., they may be fully depended upon, and a prompt use of them on the first appearance of indisposition will invariably save much sickness. They are peculiarly adapted to all cases of weakness and general debility—any derangement of the system, especially with females—and a steady, uninterrupted use of them, will necessarily purify the organs of the stomach to their natural sound and action, and regulate the bowels, and renovate the whole system. There is no disposition to give extravagant commendations of them. What is here stated, is the result of actual experience, and is not a mere assertion, or pretence. They will cure the dealer, neither are they to be used as freely as we use our own, nor the true purpose of medicine. In making a proper office use, assistance is given, when the system is proper tone and action, when unobtainable, or through carelessness or excess, it becomes deranged. Many are cured, and increased in life. And the most careful are liable to irregularities of the system, it is best to take it, that it is prompt, and of decided and effective remedy. It is a safe medicine of illness, in the part of weakness, &c. Medicine the "Preparation" which is put up in a glass bottle, and is certain that it will cure, according to the directions, they will be sold as a standard medicine. It has been known, on instances, where they have been thus used, in which they have not met with unqualified success. The Pills are purely vegetable, are of two kinds, stimulant and purgative, purifying the blood, and producing a healthy action through the entire system; are a valuable Anti-Bilious Medicine, and eminently useful in all lingering complaints—Weakness, General Debility, Dyspepsia, Pains in the Stomach, Liver Complaints, Rheumatic and Spasmodic Affections, Female Complaints, Palpitations, &c. We Family, after a fair trial, will be satisfied. They are put up in FIFTY CENT and DOLLAR PACKAGES, each having a full and complete set of directions for their use, and are the cheapest of any medicine that may be ordered through Druggists, giving the Street and No. of the General Depot. For As you value Health—Try them 1st. Of the above Pills are also for sale at the Store of BENTLEY & READ, at this place.