

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

Twenty-Ninth Congress—First Session.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1846.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—During the

morning hour a number of communications were

received from the Departments in answer to resolu-

tions. Among them was a large package giving

the names and salaries of all clerks in the

Treasury Department, together with the States

from whence they came. This information was

called for preparatory to action upon the bill, pro-

viding for a limitation of the term of service, and

the appointment of all clerks in accordance with

the ratio of representation of the various States.

A long communication was also received from

the Postmaster General, giving the particulars of

the expenditures of his Department, and showing

the retrenchment he has effected.

A letter was likewise received from the War

Department; from which it appears that nearly

4,000 muskets have been manufactured during

the last year.

The bill recently reported from the committee

on commerce, fixing the compensation of custom

house officers, was considered in committee of the

whole, reported, and ordered to be engrossed.

The House then went once more into committee

of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the

Oregon navigation resolution.

Messrs. Yancy, Hoop, Bailey and others, made

some personal explanations, very interesting to

themselves no doubt, but of no great consequence

to the public.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, then spoke for an

hour relative to the Oregon difficulties.

Mr. Wood followed, after which Mr. Thompson

of Mississippi, obtained the floor. The commit-

tee then rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1846.

SENATE.—Mr. Atherton presented petitions

from New Hampshire, asking that the difficulties

between us and Great Britain may be settled by ne-

gotiation or arbitration.

Memorials were presented from New York, ask-

ing that adequate protection may be given to the

commerce of the lakes, and the towns adjoining

the lakes.

Resolutions were presented from the Legisla-

ture of Rhode Island, relative to the tariff and the

present postage act.

The bill appropriating \$50,000 for the payment

of a claim by Texas for certain goods stolen from

her custom house; also, for a number of arms taken

from a number of her volunteers, was taken up,

debated, and then laid over till to-morrow.

Mr. Bagby gave notice of a bill to incorporate

the Texan navy into that of the United States.

The remainder of the day was devoted to the

consideration of executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Winthrop

by leave, presented a memorial from Martha Gray,

of Boston, widow of Capt. Robert Gray, the discov-

erer of the Columbia River, praying for a pension.

It was referred to the committee on pensions.

About an hour was occupied by personal expla-

na-tions between Messrs. Bailey and A. Johnson,

of Tennessee, explanatory of other personal expla-

na-tions made on Saturday last.

After the presentation of some resolutions of in-

quiry, a resolution was again offered providing

that the Oregon debate shall terminate a week

from to-day, but it was laid on the table by a vote

of 99 to 85.

The House then went into committee of the

whole, and resumed the consideration of the joint

resolution authorizing the President to give the

notice forthwith.

Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, having the floor,

went into a history of the whole case. He argued

that action of some description is now imperatively

demanded of us.

When he concluded, the committee rose for the

want of a quorum.

A call of the House was moved, but without

success. A motion to adjourn was then made

and carried.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1846.

SENATE.—Memorials were presented from New

York, asking that all differences of a national

character may be referred to arbitrators.

Mr. Calhoun presented the memorial and resolu-

tions of the Memphis convention. On his mo-

tion, the matter was referred to a select commit-

tee, consisting of himself as chairman, and Messrs.

Atchison, Sumner, Barrow and Chalmers.

The bill providing for the construction of ten

miles of steamers, next came up for consideration,

but Mr. Westcott, who was entitled to the floor,

not being ready, it was laid over.

The bill providing for a settlement of certain

claims of Texas was then taken up, briefly debated

and then laid over.

The remainder of the day was devoted to the

consideration of Executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. Ashman

offered the following resolutions, which he cover-

ed: That the President be requested to

communicate to the House any information in his

possession, not heretofore communicated, which

affects the relation existing between the United

States and Mexico, and particularly, whether the

Army and Navy of the United States, or any part

of either, has been ordered to move towards that

Republic; and that the occurrences here come to

the knowledge of the President to require such a

movement, provided the information can, in his

opinion, be communicated without detriment to

the public interest.

Mr. Dromgoole, on leave, introduced a bill to

annul and abrogate the Convention of the 6th of

August, 1827, between the United States and Great

Britain respecting the country on the north-west

of America, westward of the Stony Mountains,

and authorizing notice to be given to that effect.

It was read twice and referred to a Committee of

the Whole on the State of the Union.

The bill, after specifying that the convention

shall be annulled twelve months after the date of

the notice, authorizes the President, in such so-

lemn and respectful mode as he may deem prop-

er, to cause the said notice to be given in the name

of the United States, and that for the purpose of

carrying the bill into effect, the sum of one dollar

be appropriated to be used, if necessary, but no-

thing in the act is intended to interfere with the

right and authority of the proper authorities of

the two contracting parties to renew or pursue

negotiations for an amicable settlement of the

controversy respecting the Oregon Territory.

Mr. James A. Black, also presented a long

preliminary and joint resolution, authorizing the

President to give the notice. It was referred to

a committee of the whole.

Several private matters having been disposed

of, the House went once more into committee

of the whole and resumed the consideration of the

joint resolution authorizing the President to give

the Oregon notice.

Messrs. Leak, Strong and Sawyer, made each

a speech, after which Mr. Bell obtained the floor,

but members not being desirous of a fourth dose of

Oregon medicine, supported a motion that the

committee rise.

On motion of Mr. Callamer, a resolution was

adopted calling on the President for copies of all

correspondence which may have taken place on

the Oregon question subsequent to the delivery of

the annual message.

Mr. Holmes presented the proceedings of the

Memphis convention and moved their reference

to the committee on commerce, but the House be-

came unpropitious, and refused to do any more busi-

ness. So a motion to adjourn was carried.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1846.

SENATE.—Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, presented

a memorial for the adoption of international

rules for the settlement of difficulties between

nations. He also presented a memorial for the

assumption by the United States, of the unpaid

Mexican indemnity.

Mr. Benton, from the Finance committee, re-

ported without amendment, the bill to abolish the

duty on salt, and for other purposes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1846.

SENATE.—Mr. Austin, of Missouri, presented

a memorial for the adoption of international

rules for the settlement of difficulties between

nations. He also presented a memorial for the

assumption by the United States, of the unpaid

Mexican indemnity.

Mr. Benton, from the Finance committee, re-

ported without amendment, the bill to abolish the

duty on salt, and for other purposes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1846.

SENATE.—Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, presented

a memorial for the adoption of international

rules for the settlement of difficulties between

nations. He also presented a memorial for the

assumption by the United States, of the unpaid

Mexican indemnity.

Mr. Benton, from the Finance committee, re-

ported without amendment, the bill to abolish the

duty on salt, and for other purposes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1846.

SENATE.—Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, presented

a memorial for the adoption of international

rules for the settlement of difficulties between

nations. He also presented a memorial for the

assumption by the United States, of the unpaid

Mexican indemnity.

Mr. Benton, from the Finance committee, re-

ported without amendment, the bill to abolish the

duty on salt, and for other purposes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1846.

SENATE.—Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, presented

a memorial for the adoption of international

rules for the settlement of difficulties between

nations. He also presented a memorial for the

assumption by the United States, of the unpaid

Mexican indemnity.

Mr. Benton, from the Finance committee, re-

ported without amendment, the bill to abolish the

duty on salt, and for other purposes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1846.

SENATE.—Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, presented

a memorial for the adoption of international

rules for the settlement of difficulties between

nations. He also presented a memorial for the

assumption by the United States, of the unpaid

Mexican indemnity.

Mr. Benton, from the Finance committee, re-

ported without amendment, the bill to abolish the

duty on salt, and for other purposes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1846.

SENATE.—Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, presented

a memorial for the adoption of international

rules for the settlement of difficulties between

nations. He also presented a memorial for the

assumption by the United States, of the unpaid

Mexican indemnity.

Mr. Benton, from the Finance committee, re-

ported without amendment, the bill to abolish the

duty on salt, and for other purposes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1846.

SENATE.—Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, presented

a memorial for the adoption of international

rules for the settlement of difficulties between

nations. He also presented a memorial for the

assumption by the United States, of the unpaid

Mexican indemnity.

Mr. Benton, from the Finance committee, re-

ported without amendment, the bill to abolish the

duty on salt, and for other purposes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1846.

SENATE.—Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, presented

a memorial for the adoption of international

rules for the settlement of difficulties between

nations. He also presented a memorial for the

assumption by the United States, of the unpaid

Mexican indemnity.

Mr. Benton, from the Finance committee, re-

ported without amendment, the bill to abolish the

duty on salt, and for other purposes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1846.

SENATE.—Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, presented

a memorial for the adoption of international

rules for the settlement of difficulties between

nations. He also presented a memorial for the

assumption by the United States, of the unpaid

Mexican indemnity.

Mr. Benton, from the Finance committee, re-

ported without amendment, the bill to abolish the

duty on salt, and for other purposes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1846.

SENATE.—Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, presented

a memorial for the adoption of international

rules for the settlement of difficulties between

nations. He also presented a memorial for the

assumption by the United States, of the unpaid

Mexican indemnity.

Mr. Benton, from the Finance committee, re-

ported without amendment, the bill to abolish the

duty on salt, and for other purposes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1846.

SENATE.—Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, presented

a memorial for the adoption of international

rules for the settlement of difficulties between

nations. He also presented a memorial for the

assumption by the United States, of the unpaid

Mexican indemnity.

Mr. Benton, from the Finance committee, re-

ported without amendment, the bill to abolish the

duty on salt, and for other purposes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1846.

SENATE.—Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, presented

THOSE FOND VOWS.
When I think of those fond vows all broken,
And the hopes of which I now have no gleam,
I ask, were such words ever spoken?
Or was my love only a dream?
DID I DREAM, that when kneeling before me
You said your life centered in mine?
And that when you could cease to adore me,
The stars would forget how to shine?
DID I DREAM, that when crowds were assembled,
Of all that was lovely and fair,
You whispered—and then your voice trembled—
That I was the loveliest there?
DID I DREAM, that no change could sever
Even make in a flower or gem,
But some frail or some link you would sever,
As memories of me, and of them?
Now, alas! I may weep what I list,
Unheeded my smiles or my tears;
If absent, I never am missed;
So vainly I strive to cheer and to cheer.
If the rest was a dream: let me sleep,
The slumber that knows no awaking;
Since to wake some but one will weep,
The slowness the heart hath in breaking!

Variety.
THE BIRTH DAY.—The sympathy to serious reflection evinced by the generality of mankind, is such, that nothing but the occurrence of calamity, or the anniversary of some period marked by sorrow, which we cannot forget, or joy which we cannot recall, is capable of turning the mind to a sober and useful meditation. The giddy round of life goes on, we engage in new projects, indulge in new hopes, undismayed by the failure of old ones, and are incessantly occupied with the effort to banish the retrospection of the past; by indulging in the visions of the future.—As has been observed, however, there are times when their efforts fail. And one of these is the recurrence of the birth-day—that subject of joy in childhood, and of seriousness, if not of gloom, in maturer age. In the former, it is hurrying us on to the wished for period, when we expect to act with independence, and to enjoy without restraint. In the latter, it is sweeping us headlong to the close of life, embittered to many by disappointment, and drawing to an end, for which all feel they are unprepared. Reader, do not be alarmed! We are not going to write a sermon, nor are we one whose mind is hurried by disappointment, or racked by remorse. On the contrary, we have attained the *nil admirari* sort of tranquillity inspired by experience, and becoming our age, and have learned to live on the philosophic principle, that "all that is truly delightful in life, is what all, if they please, may enjoy."
[Raleigh Register.]

KEEP YOUR ACCOUNTS STRAIGHT.—Many a man has lost a fortune by carelessness. The little time and trouble it takes day by day, to keep debit and credit and file away bills that have been paid, is nothing to be compared to the future benefits. No man is perfect, and the most honest may forget that you have adjusted your account and present a bill the second time. If you feel sure you have recalled the debt, you may not convince your creditor of the fact. But if you have preserved his bill, he will not be so mistaken about it. Never say, "Mr. so and so, is an honest man and I will not be particular." He may die, or even be forgotten. Have a correct system and follow it up. Keep a similar account with an honest man as with a rogue, and you will be safe. No after class will vex and annoy you, and through his life will reap the benefit of this only wise and safe course.

A FEW HINTS TO KEEP AWAY HARD TIMES.—Rise early in the morning, and be diligent during the day in attending to our business, and not worry ourselves by our neighbor's concerns. Instead of following the fashions of Europe, let us cultivate a spirit of independence, and decide for ourselves, how our coats, hats and boots shall be made. Keep out of the streets, unless business calls us to transact that which we cannot do in our stores, shops, or dwellings. By all means keep away from drinking and gambling houses. When we buy an article of clothing, study com- modable economy; at the same time get a good article, and when made take particular care of it, and wear it out regardless of any change of fashion. Fashion is a great tyrant, and men are fools to be slaves to it. Stay home at nights, improve our studies by reading, writing, or instructive conversation, and retire to our beds at an early hour. Be kind to relatives, obliging to our friends, and charitable to all.

THE PEOPLE.—The greatest scholars, poets, orators, philosophers, warriors, statesmen, inventors, and improvers of the arts, arose from the lowest of the people. If we had waited till courtiers had invented the art of printing, clock-making, navigation, and a thousand others, we should probably have continued in darkness to this hour. They had something else to do than to add to the comfort and conveniences of ordinary life. They had to worship an idol with the incense of flattery who was often much more stupid than themselves, and who sometimes had no more care or knowledge of the people under him, or their wants, than he had of arts or literature.

CONSUAL.—"My dear, did John black them boots?"
"How should I know—I ha'n't got nothin' to do with your boots. It's washing day."
"But my love, you needn't speak so cross."
"Speak so cross! I didn't speak so cross."
"Did you see you did?"
"I say you did."
"I say I did not."
"By gracious! I won't stand this. It's too bad to be treated in this way! I'll leave you, madam. We'll have a separation."
"Oh Mr. Slob—was ever a woman so abused. Here I've been working and washing and scrubbing all day long, as hard as ever I could, and then you come and abuse me!—just as if I didn't know nuth' 'bout my boots—Oh—it is too—bad, it is—too—bad!—too—bad!"
"Hem! Well Nancy, I didn't mean to make you cry. Never mind—I reckon John has blacked my boots. Is them sassingers to be fied for supper!"
"Ye-es—my dear—I got 'em for you purtick-learly!"

Complaisance renders a superior amiable, an equal agreeable, and an inferior acceptable; it smooths distinctions, sweetens conversation, produces good nature and benevolence, and makes every one in the company pleased with himself.

Where a house is well furnished with books and newspapers, the children are usually intelligent and well informed; but if there are no newspapers or books the children are ignorant if not profligate.

"When it freezes and blows, take care of your nose, that it doesn't get frozen, and wrap up your toes in warm woolen shoes."
The above we suppose, was written in prose, by some one who knows, the effect of cold snow.

LAWRENCE B. WASHINGTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the public. He may be found in Charlottesville, Jefferson County, Virginia, Nov. 28, 1845.

JOHN BLAIR HOGE, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Martinsburg, Berkeley County, Virginia, WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care in the Counties of Berkeley, Jefferson, Morgan, &c. 17 Office over the Superior Court Clerk's Office, Nov. 7, 1845—3m.

N. CARROLL MASON, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
PRACTISES in the Courts of Clarke, Warren, Jefferson and Loudoun counties. 17 Office in Berryville, Virginia, Oct. 24, 1845—3m.

A. J. O'BANNON, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HAVING settled permanently in Charlottesville, Jefferson County, Va., will continue to practice in the Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick and Clarke counties. And having devoted his undivided attention for the last eight years to the practice of law, he feels prepared to attend efficiently to any business which he may be entrusted. Office over E. P. Miller's Store, Sept. 19, 1845—3m.

A CARD.
WM. LUCAS & BENJ. F. WASHINGTON
HAVING associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, will attend the Superior and Inferior Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick, and Clarke. Office the same as heretofore occupied by Lucas & Bedinger. Charlottesville, Aug. 15, 1845—1f.

The Senior Partner in the above Card would say to his friends and to the public generally, that he has again resumed, with renewed zeal, the practice of his profession, which the duties of public life for the last few years, have compelled him to neglect. To all, then, who would entrust their business to his charge, he deems it only necessary for him to say, that he is again prepared, as heretofore, with all his energy, to do battle in their cause, and to protect, with all his ability, the rights and interests of his clients. He can generally be found, when not elsewhere professionally engaged, at his office in Charlottesville. August 29, 1845—1f.

EAGLE HOTEL—WINCHESTER, Loudoun street, about the Centre of the Town.
THIS long established House the Proprietor is determined shall be inferior to none, and being the entire owner of the establishment, and having the means of supplying his table from his Garden, he can afford to give his board will be arranged accordingly, and lower in comparison with the other Hotels. This Hotel has recently been fitted up with every thing necessary to render the travelling public comfortable. I have engaged Mr. Jacob Renner, formerly of Taylor's Hotel, as superintendent, and who, from his long experience, will be a good house, and one which will recommend itself. ISAAH MASSIE, Proprietor. Winchester, Dec. 19, 1845—3f.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, SHEPHERDSTOWN, VIRGINIA.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the travelling public, that he has leased and just newly fitted up the Brick House on main street, Shepherdstown, on the corner opposite Enter's Hotel, as one of public entertainment. From his friends in Jefferson and the neighboring counties, he would ask a call, as it shall be his constant aim to render his house in every respect comfortable and agreeable to visitors and boarders. Terms moderate, and made to suit the times. THE BAR shall at all times be supplied with the choicest liquors, for the accommodation of the public. ELY CONLEY, Proprietor. Shepherdstown, July 18, 1845—1f.

SAPPINGTOWN, VIRGINIA.
THREE-STORY BRICK HOTEL, WHITE PORTICO IN FRONT.
CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA. October 24, 1845.

GARTER'S HOTEL, WHITE-HOUSE.
THE very liberal encouragement which the public has extended to this Establishment induces the Proprietor to hope that he may continue to deserve and receive a continuation of that patronage, and pledges himself that neither exertion nor expense will be spared in his efforts to please. A new and comfortable livery and horses kept for the accommodation of the public. ISAAC N. CARTER, Proprietor. CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VA., April 11, 1845.

Carroll's Western Exchange
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
FOR the accommodation of the Passengers in the Cars, I have determined to have OYSTERS and other delicacies on board of the Cars, Ladies and Gentlemen will only have to pay for what they eat. I am prepared to dine fifty persons daily. My situation is the most eligible and convenient on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. I hope to receive a share of the public patronage. E. H. CARROLL, Proprietor. H. S. The public generally are invited to give me a call.

Cash for Negroes.
THE subscriber is anxious to purchase a large number of Negroes, of both sexes, sound and likely. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will find it to their interest to give him a call before selling, as he will pay the very highest cash price. He can be seen at the Berkeley Courts, at Martinsburg, on the second Monday, and at Berryville, on the fourth Monday in each month, and usually at his residence in Charlottesville. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to. WILLIAM CROW, Charlottesville, Dec. 5, 1845.

NEW STORE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
THE undersigned having purchased the Stock of Goods of WILLIAM R. SEEVERS, in Berryville, with the view of transacting the mercantile business, are now receiving a very extensive assortment of
New and Seasonable Goods, which we pledge ourselves to sell low for CASH, or on the usual credit to respectable buyers. The following Goods comprise a part of our stock, to-wit:
Blue, blue-black, black, brown, dalia and invisible green, West of England, French and American BROAD CLOTHS;
6-4 plain and figured BEAVER CLOTHS of all colors; 6-4 PILOT, very superior; 6-4 Gold-colored do.; Canada Cloth, a new article. CASSIMERES—6-4 French Cassimeres, plain and figured, new style; 7-8 do., superior; 7-8 Gold-colored do.; 7-8 blue and black do.; SATINETTS—A large assortment, all colors and prices;
VESTINGS—A magnificent assortment of new and elegant styles Silk, Satin, Cashmere, black and figured Velvets, Medium and low priced Vestings. A large assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Goggles;
Hosiery—Long and Half Hose of all descriptions; Gum Braces, black and fig'd Satin and Boulangie STOCKS; also black Gaiters de Rhine and Italian Cravats; Fancy Hdkfs., Linen-Cambric do.; some very superior black Satin and fancy Scarfs; some very pretty black and blue-black Italian Crapes; SHAWLS, the richest and most splendid assortment of the season. Some new styles CASSIMERE DE CORSE—among which will be found the celebrated and magnificent De Maitremanne Pampadour, De Cardoville styles, now all the vogue; Crapes De Laines, of a very rich style, shaded colors; Rep Cassimeres and Mouseline de Laines, being of the celebrated manufacture of Patrule, Lupin, Seiber & Co., comprising new and costly styles on extra superfine Cloths; also, a general assortment of Ombra Mouseline de Laines; black and blue-black Silks; Bombazines; new style 6-4 Cloaking for Ladies; Calicoes, 250 pieces, from 60 cents up.
RIBBONS—A large assortment;
Ladies Silk Tassels, Silk and Cotton Bindings; Oil Silk, Silk Sewings, Patent Thread; Spool Cotton, Cotton Ball, Laps; Pins, Needles, &c.; Edgings and Insertions; White Goods of all descriptions; Flannels of all colors; Linseys, &c. &c. Also, a general assortment of Domesticities. Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Stationery, Hardware, Queensware, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs.

Groceries.—All kinds of Groceries very cheap and no mistake, and indeed a great variety of other articles, making our stock very large and complete, all of which have been selected with great care. No pledge has been given that no pair shall be spared to please all who may favor us with a call. We therefore respectfully invite you to examine our stock.
BOTTLER & JOHNSON. Berryville, Va., Oct. 31, 1845—3m.

Diamond Pointed Pens.
A FEW of these splendid Diamond pointed Pens, entirely a new article, at Nov. 7. CHAS. G. STEWART'S.

Lard Lamps.
MY Stock of Lard Lamps is now complete—I have them from 50 cents to \$10. Also, extra Globes, Chimneys, Wicks and Paper Shades. Nov. 14. C. G. STEWART'S.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.
THE subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a new and splendid stock of Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods, all of which have been selected with care, and can be sold as low as same qualities can be had elsewhere. C. G. STEWART. Nov. 7, 1845.

DR. STRAITH
HAS been appointed by Madame Bertr's, of Philadelphia, sole agent for the sale of her Uterine Supporters, for the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Loudoun, Clarke and Frederick. Certificates of the benefit derived from this instrument, and the opinions of Professors Jackson, Mutter, Wm. Harris and others, will be shown on application at my office. Members of the Profession, practicing in this, will be supplied at once. Charlottesville, Dec. 12, 1845.

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Byestuffs.
THE undersigned is now receiving and opening one of the best selected assortments of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, &c. &c. ever offered in this market. They are all fresh, and have been selected with great care. A call from those in want is respectfully solicited. J. Physicians Prescriptions put up as usual, with accuracy and attention. JOHN H. BEARD. Oct. 3, 1845.

East India Hair Dye.
FOR COLORING THE HAIR PERFECTLY BLACK OR BROWN.
THIS preparation will color the coarsest red hair, or gray hair, the most beautiful black or brown. There is no mistake about the article at all, if used according to directions; it will do what is said of it. Out of ten thousand bottles that have been used, not one has been brought back or any fault found with it. Sold wholesale by CUMSTOCK & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlottesville, A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 17, 1846.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS.
WE respectfully ask your attention to the following reasons why you should make your purchases of goods in the New York market, very frankly confessing it is our desire you should do so. It must be admitted that from 50 to 60 per cent. of all the foreign merchandise which is imported into this country is received into the port of New York. Of course there is here the opportunity for the widest selection. The stock of goods on hand in this city, is at all times larger than the united stocks of all the other Eastern cities. It is equally certain that New York is the chief and great depot for the manufacturers of the Eastern and Middle States, and of the products of the West. The prices of goods in New York, by reason of its immense supplies, and the consequent competition, are necessarily lower; and credits are extended on as liberal a scale as at any other point. The Merchants, Manufacturers, and Importers whose addresses are appended, are prepared to prove the truth of these positions, and will be happy to dispose of their goods on terms which will verify all that is asserted here. Importers and Dealers in Staple and Fancy Silk Goods. Alfred Edwards & Co., 122 Pearl street. Importers and Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. Doremus & Nixon, 39 Nassau, corner Liberty st. Jobber of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Zephyr Worsted, Cambric, Gloves, Ribbons, Embroidered Trimmings, and embroidery articles in general. D. S. Turner, No. 50 William, between Cedar and Pine streets. Manufacturers and Dealers in Straw Goods, Palm Leaf Hats, Artificial Flowers, &c. William E. Whiting & Co., 122 Pearl street. Manufacturer and Importer of Saddlery, Harness, and Coach Hardware. W. J. Buck, 200 Pearl street. Saddlery Warehouse. T. Smith & Co., 101 Maiden Lane, Manufacturers of Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars, &c. Publishers, Bookellers and Stationers. Huntington & Savage, 216 Pearl street, Publishers of the "National School Geography, with a Globe Map on a new plan, by S. G. Goodrich." Samuel S. & William Wood, 261 Pearl st., opposite United States Hotel. Alexander V. Blake, 77 Fulton street, corner of Gold. Importer of French and English Staple Stationery, and Manufacturer of Account Books. Wm. A. Wheeler, 81 Wall street. Stationery Warehouse. Francis & Lourel, 75 Maiden Lane, Importers of English and French Stationery and Manufacturers of Account Books, Manifold Letter Writers, Croton Ink, &c. &c. Lewis Francis—Cyrus H. Lourel. Commission Merchants and Dealers in Paper, Twine, Shoe Thread, School and Blank Books, Staple Stationery and Paper Hangings. Hinton & Travers, 34 Maiden Lane. Gold Pen Manufacturer. Albert G. Bagley, 129 Broadway, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by all the wholesale jewelers, Stationers, &c., warranted. Manufacturer of the Celebrated Magic Razor Straps, with Hair Slides. L. Chapman 102 William street. Sold at Manufacturer's prices by all the Hardware, Fancy Goods Importers and Wholesale Dealers, prices reduced 25 per cent. Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings. The Trade supplied at first prices. M. A. Howell & Co., 367 Pearl street. Christy & Constant, 61 Maiden Lane. Manufacturer of Playing, Visiting and Business Cards, Quills, &c. George Cook, No. 71 Fulton street. Manufacturer of all kinds of Paper Boxes, Band Boxes, Band Boxes, dealer in Binders and Box Boards, and Importer of Fancy Paper. Charles Claudius, 53 John street, up stairs. Importer and Manufacturer of Musical Instruments and Dealer in Strings for Violins, Piano Fortes, and Publisher of Music. G. G. Christian, 404 Pearl street. Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments. All kinds of Musical Merchandise constantly on hand. Edward Baack, No. 81 Fulton st., corner Gold. Manufacturer and Importer of choice Perfumery. Toilet Soaps, Extracts, Colognes, &c. Eugene Rommel, 159 Broadway, between Liberty and Courtland streets. Manufacturing and Furnishing Establishment in the Daguerotype Business. E. White, 175 Broadway, Plates, Cases, Chemicals, Polishing apparatus, and every article used in the business. Also the German, French and American Cameras. Lamp Establishment, Solar, Camphene, Lard and Oil Lamps and Chandeliers, Bracket, Hanging Lamps, Hall, Chamber and Table Lamps, Gasolines, Glass Globes, Shades, Wicks, &c. Superior Camphene, Chemical Oil, Burning Fluid, &c. V. H. Starr, Manufacturer, 67 Beekman street. Importers and Manufacturers of Looking Glasses, Looking Glass Plates, Picture Frames, &c. Bull & Donaldson, 228 Pearl st., opposite Platt. Goddard's Patent Insoluble India Rubber Goods, warranted to stand in every climate. George Beecher sole agent, 100 Broadway. Wood, Willow and Tin Ware, Mats, Brooms, Combs, Hair Brushes, Fancy Goods, Britannia Ware, &c. Job Chandler, 81 Maiden Lane. Manufacturers and Dealers in Brushes, Quills, Trunks, Steel Pens, Sealing Wax, Ink, Blacking, Razor Straps, &c. also Manufacturer's depot for Friction Matches. Barnes & McKenchie, 255 Pearl street. Steele & Co., 305 Pearl street, from 40 to 50 sizes always on hand. New York Agricultural Warehouse. A. B. Allen, 187 Water street, Farming Implement, Field Seeds, Guano, Lime, &c., Fruit, Ornamental Trees, &c., Editor of the American Agriculturist, a monthly publication of 32 pages with numerous engravings. Price \$1 a year. Manufacturer and Dealer in Agricultural Machines and Implements, Portable Horse Powers, Thrashers, Mills, &c., Ploughs, Plough Castings, Gin Gears, &c., Field Seeds, &c. J. Plant, 5 Burling slip. Fine Cut Tobacco and Snuff Manufacturers and Importers of choice Segars. John Anderson & Co., No. 2 Wall street, 213 and 215 Duane street, has the premium of the American Institute for 1843, '44, and '45. Vinegar.—Leonard Brown, 89 Wall street, manufacturer and dealer in White Wine and Cider Vinegar. Manufacturers of Crane's Patent Twelve Month Mailed Clocks and Time Pieces for Banks, Public Houses, Churches, &c., also Torra, Steeple Clocks, &c. J. R. Mills & Co., 109 Fulton street. Importers and Dealers in French and Italian Window Shades. J. C. Woodford, 2891 Broadway, received by each arrival, shades of every style, full landscapes, Corinthian, Roman, Gothic, Vignettes, Plain Scrolls, &c., also gilt cornices, gimpes, &c. New Type, Foundry and Printer's Furnishing Warehouse. Cokerroft & Overend, No. 68 Ann street, corner of Gold street, furnish all kinds of Job and Fancy Type, Presses, and every thing necessary for a complete printing office. Rich's Improved Patent Salamander Safes. Warranted free from dampness as well as fire proof, on improved plan, on Wilder's Patent, for sale by A. S. Marvin, agent for the manufacturer, 138 1/2 Water street.

Wilder's Genuine Patent Salamander Safes, warranted free from dampness. Silas C. Herring, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of Safes, 139 Water street, corner Depeyster street. Double Salamander Safes.—C. J. Gayler, the original inventor and patentee of the Double Safe and improved Detector Lock, warranted fire and thief proof and dry. Single Salamander Safes warranted equal to any maker, for sale by Leonard Brown, 80 Wall street. Bronze Powders, Gold Paint, Gold, Silver and Florence Leaf, Dutch Metal, &c. J. J. Rickett, wholesale agent, 138 Maiden Lane. Bronze 50 per cent lower than any other house in the United States. Marble Dealers. Underhill & Ferris, 372 and 374 Greenwich st., near Beach, Ornamental Marble work of all kinds, richly carved statuary, and plain marble mantels and monuments. Dealers supplied with blocks and slabs. Machine and Hand Cards. John Whittemore & Co., Manufacturers of Cotton and Wool Hand and Machine Cards, and dealers in articles for manufacturers use. Office 216 Pearl street. St. Nicholas, late Exchange Hotel, by Wemmel & Dumphy, No. 28 Courtland street. A. A. Wemmel—J. S. Dumphy, late of Howard Hotel. New York, January 30, 1846.

Unrivaled Bargains at Hallowell.
THE subscriber being desirous to reduce his STOCK OF GOODS before laying in his supply for the Spring, is induced to offer his entire stock at unprecedented low prices. The invitation is to examine, as he is determined to sell to all who wish to buy, on such terms as cannot fail to give satisfaction. BENJ. L. THOMAS. Jan. 23.

To the People of Jefferson County.
No Humbug—Great Attraction!
Bargains! Bargains! going off at MILLER & TATE'S. In order to make room for an early Spring Supply, we have determined to offer our extensive, well selected, and well bought Stock of Goods, at unusually low prices. To all who want good Goods, at low prices, we would say give us a call. We are resolved, if possible, to reduce our stock, and to effect this, we will offer great inducements, by reduction in prices. Call and look through. MILLER & TATE. Jan. 23.

FALL AND WINTER WORK.
WE call the attention of our customers and the public to our large stock of COARSE BOOTS AND SHOES, now on hand. We are also prepared to furnish the following descriptions of work at the shortest notice, promptly: Men's and Boy's double and triple soled fine and coarse Boots; Ladies' Gaiters, Walking Shoes, Jeffersons, Slippers, &c.; Men's and Children's Shoes of every variety. We are offering the above work cheap for Cash, or in exchange for Corn, Hides and Skins, Pork, Beef, &c. We invite a call before purchasing elsewhere. J. McDANIEL & CO. Sept. 12, 1845—1f.

Groceries.
JAVA, Rio and St. Domingo Coffee; Loaf and Brown Sugar; Philadelphia Sugar-house Syrup; New Orleans and Sugar-house Molasses, &c.—Constantly on hand and for sale cheap by THOS. RAWLINS. Nov. 21.

This Way for Bargains!
AT JAMES CLOTHIERS MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, Gentlemen of all tastes may be pleased. He has a Choice Assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Also, Sattinets, of a superior quality and very cheap. The Goods that I now offer, have been selected with the greatest possible care, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. They consist in part of Blue, Black and Invisible Cloths,—French, English and American; Beaver Tweeds—a prime article for Over-Coats, at a low price; Plain Black, Ribbed and Cross-barred Cassimeres; Very fine French Cassimeres; Plain Black Satin, plain and figured Velvet and Merino Vestings; A variety of Plaid Lining for Coats, and Cloaks. In short, every inducement will be given those who are in want of Clothes, to buy of me, if they can be induced by low prices and Fashionable Goods. JAMES CLOTHIER. Oct. 10, 1845.

Headache Remedy.
FOR THE CURE OF SICK HEADACHE. THIS distressing complaint may be cured by using one bottle of Soph's Sick Headache Remedy, which has cured thousands of the worst cases. Persons after suffering weeks with this deathlike sickness, will buy a bottle of this remedy, and be cured, and then complain of their folly in not buying it before. People are expected to use the whole bottle, not use it two or three times and then complain that they are not cured. A bottle will cure them. Retail wholesale and retail by CONSTOCK CO., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlottesville, A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 17, 1846.

Oil of Tamin for Leather.
MONEY TO BE SAVED! The proprietors of this preparation say without any hesitation, that it is the best article in use. It will not only keep harness bright and soft, but will restore old harness that has been taken poor care of, taking off the crust, and making it perfectly soft and pliable. It adds to the wear of harness or leather at least 50 per cent. It is an article that comes cheap, and is worth its weight in silver. Retail wholesale by CONSTOCK & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York, and by J. H. BEARD & Co., Charlottesville, A. M. CRIDLER, Harpers-Ferry, Jan. 17, 1846.

Tobacco, Snuff and Segars.
JUSTO SAWS, Principe, Regalia, Spanish and Half-Spanish Segars; Scotch, Rappee and Macabach Snuffs; Honey-Dew; superior Peach Leaf, and other Tobacco, just received and for sale by B. L. THOMAS. Hallowell, Oct. 31, 1845.

INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION.
THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great EVACUATION for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life cannot be sustained without it—it is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposed, by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The blood, by this means only, works itself pure. The language of Scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It never requires any internal medicine to cleanse it, as it ALWAYS purifies itself by its own heat and action, and throws off all the offending humors through the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus it is the only remedy of taking so much internal medicine. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration; but it seems to be not always the proper one. The Thompsonian, for instance, steams, the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets, the Homopathist deals out infinitesimals, the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills. To give some idea of the amount of the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION, we will state, that the learned Dr. Leuwenhoek, and the great Boerhaave, ascertained that five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuated five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration. This is none other than the need up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eighths of all the vitiated matter that nature demands should leave the body; and even when this is the case, the blood is so active a principle, that it determines those particles to the skin, where they form scabs, pimples, ulcers, and other spots. By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develop itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints. It is by stopping the pores, that overwreath mankind with coughs, colds and consumptions. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. McAlister's All-Healing Ointment, or the World's Salve has POWER to restore perspiration on the foot, on the head, on old sores, upon the chest, in short, upon any part of the body, whether diseased or not severely. It has POWER to cure scrofulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, and then heals them. It is a REMEDY which sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions. It is a REMEDY that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the stomach. It is a REMEDY that neither sickens, gives inconvenience, or is dangerous to the intestines. CONSUMPTION. It can hardly be credited that a salve can have any effect upon the lungs, seated as they are within the system. But we say once for all, that this Ointment will reach the lungs quicker than any medicine that can be given internally. Thus, if placed upon the chest, it penetrates directly to the lungs, separates the poisonous particles that are consuming them, and expels them from the system. need not say that it is curing persons of Consumption continually, although we are told it is foolishness. I care not what is said, so long as I can cure several thousand persons yearly. HEAD-ACHE. The Salve has cured persons of the Head-Ache of 12 years' standing, and who had it regularly every week; so that vomiting often took place. COLD FEET. Consumption, Liver Complaint, pains in the chest or side, falling of the hair, one or the other always accompanies cold feet. It is a sure sign of disease in the system to have cold feet. The Salve will restore the Insensible Perspiration, and thus cure every case. In Scrofula, Erysipelas, and Salt Rheum, no remedy that has been discovered is so good. The same is true in case of Bronchitis, Quincy, Sore Throat, Piles, Spinal diseases, and Broken or Sore Breast—and as for Chest diseases, such as Asthma Pain, Oppression and the like, it is the most wonderful antidote in the world—for Liver Complaint it is equally efficacious—for Burns, it has not its equal in the world—also Excessiveness of every kind; such as Warts, Tumours, Pimples, &c.; it makes clean work of them all. SORE EYES. The inflammation and disease always lies back of the ball of the eye, in the socket. Hence, the virtue of any medicine must reach the seat of the inflammation, or it will do little good. This Salve, if rubbed on the temples, will penetrate directly into the socket. The pores will be opened, a proper perspiration will be created, and the disease will soon pass off to the surface. WORMS. There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms. It would be cruel, may WICKED, to give internal, doubtful medicines, so long as a harmless, external one could be had. RHEUMATISM. It removes almost immediately the inflammation and swelling when the pain of course ceases. CORNS.—People never better troubled with them if they will use it. JAMES McALISTER & CO., 168 South street, New York. Sole proprietors of the above medicine, to whom all communications must be addressed, (post paid.) Price 25 cents and 50 cents. CAUTION. As the All-Healing Ointment has been greatly counterfeited, we have given this caution to the public, that "no Ointment will be genuine unless the names of James McAlister, or James McAlister & Co., are written with a pen upon every label." The label is a steel engraving, with the figure of "Insensible Perspiration" on the face. Now, we hereby offer a reward of \$500, to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment. A supply of the Ointment received and for sale by JOHN P. BROWN, Charlottesville, I. W. & B. R. BOYD, Martinsburg, Oct. 3, 1846—cowly.



THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great EVACUATION for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life cannot be sustained without it—it is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposed, by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The blood, by this means only, works itself pure. The language of Scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It never requires any internal medicine to cleanse it, as it ALWAYS purifies itself by its own heat and action, and throws off all the offending humors through the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus it is the only remedy of taking so much internal medicine. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration; but it seems to be not always the proper one. The Thompsonian, for instance, steams, the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets, the Homopathist deals out infinitesimals, the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills. To give some idea of the amount of the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION, we will state, that the learned Dr. Leuwenhoek, and the great Boerhaave, ascertained that five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuated five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration. This is none other than the need up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eighths of all the vitiated matter that nature demands should leave the body; and even when this is the case, the blood is so active a principle, that it determines those particles to the skin, where they form scabs, pimples, ulcers, and other spots. By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develop itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints. It is by stopping the pores, that overwreath mankind with coughs, colds and consumptions. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. McAlister's All-Healing Ointment, or the World's Salve has POWER to restore perspiration on the foot, on the head, on old sores, upon the chest, in short, upon any part of the body, whether diseased or not severely. It has POWER to cure scrofulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, and then heals them. It is a REMEDY which sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions. It is a REMEDY that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the stomach. It is a REMEDY that neither sickens, gives inconvenience, or is dangerous to the intestines. CONSUMPTION. It can hardly be credited that a salve can have any effect upon the lungs, seated as they are within the system. But we say once for all, that this Ointment will reach the lungs quicker than any medicine that can be given internally. Thus, if placed upon the chest, it penetrates directly to the lungs, separates the poisonous particles that are consuming them, and expels them from the system. need not say that it is curing persons of Consumption continually, although we are told it is foolishness. I care not what is said, so long as I can cure several thousand persons yearly. HEAD-ACHE. The Salve has cured persons of the Head-Ache of 12 years' standing, and who had it regularly every week; so that vomiting often took place. COLD FEET. Consumption, Liver Complaint, pains in the chest or side, falling of the hair, one or the other always accompanies cold feet. It is a sure sign of disease in the system to have cold feet. The Salve will restore the Insensible Perspiration, and thus cure every case. In Scrofula, Erysipelas, and Salt Rheum, no remedy that has been discovered is so good. The same is true in case of Bronchitis, Quincy, Sore Throat, Piles, Spinal diseases, and Broken or Sore Breast—and as for Chest diseases, such as Asthma Pain, Oppression and the like, it is the most wonderful antidote in the world—for Liver Complaint it is equally efficacious—for Burns, it has not its equal in the world—also Excessiveness of every kind; such as Warts, Tumours, Pimples, &c.; it makes clean work of them all. SORE EYES. The inflammation and disease always lies back of the ball of the eye, in the socket. Hence, the virtue of any medicine must reach the seat of the inflammation, or it will do little good. This Salve, if rubbed on the temples, will penetrate directly into the socket. The pores will be opened, a proper perspiration will be created, and the disease will soon pass off to the surface. WORMS. There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms. It would be cruel, may WICKED, to give internal, doubtful medicines, so long as a harmless, external one could be had. RHEUMATISM. It removes almost immediately the inflammation and swelling when the pain of course ceases. CORNS.—People never better troubled with them if they will use it. JAMES McALISTER & CO., 168 South street, New York. Sole proprietors of the above medicine, to whom all communications must be addressed, (post paid.) Price 25 cents and 50 cents. CAUTION. As the All-Healing Ointment has been greatly counterfeited, we have given this caution to the public, that "no Ointment will be genuine unless the names of James McAlister, or James McAlister & Co., are written with a pen upon every label." The label is a steel engraving, with the figure of "Insensible Perspiration" on the face. Now, we hereby offer a reward of \$500, to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment. A supply of the Ointment received and for sale by JOHN P. BROWN, Charlottesville, I. W. & B. R. BOYD, Martinsburg, Oct. 3, 1846—cowly.

McAlister's All-Healing Ointment, or the World's Salve has POWER to restore perspiration on the foot, on the head, on old sores, upon the chest, in short, upon any part of the body, whether diseased or not severely. It has POWER to cure scrofulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, and then heals them. It is a REMEDY which sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions. It is a REMEDY that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the stomach. It is a REMEDY that neither sickens, gives inconvenience, or is dangerous to the intestines. CONSUMPTION. It can hardly be credited that a salve can have any effect upon the lungs, seated as they are within the system. But we say once for all, that this Ointment will reach the lungs quicker than any medicine that can be given internally. Thus, if placed upon the chest, it penetrates directly to the lungs, separates the poisonous particles that are consuming them, and expels them from the system. need not say that it is curing persons of Consumption continually, although we are told it is foolishness. I care not what is said, so long as I can cure several thousand persons yearly. HEAD-ACHE. The Salve has cured