On Wednesday evening last a meeting was held at the Bradmead-rooms, for the purpose of hearing a lecture on American Slavery, from Mr. Wm. Wells Brown slave. A good deal of interest was excited. in consequence of the lecturer being a man of color, and one of the delegates from America to the late Peace Congress, at Paris. The large room was completely crammed.

On the motion of J. Shoard, Esq., the chair was taken by Edward Thomas, Esq., who said they were met that eyening to hear the statements of Mr. Brown, with respect to slavery in America. In the fifteen southern states of that country there were no less than 3,000,000 slaves, but the fifteen northern states were free. Mr. Brown would not be able to give a perfect statement in one evening, and it was accordingly proposed that he should devote two nights to that purpose. If some of the South Carolina gentle

and cheeras) But the question of human bright is to tain purposes. If some of the South Carolina genitering a third, the continued of the cont sorbing question before the American congress during the present session! The question of slavery. That question had taken the precedence of all other subjects. The slave holders, not satisfied with the privilege of pursuing a slave into any territory—not satisfied with imposing a fine of £100 on any person for aiding or feeding an escaped slave—had now a proposition before the American Congress, to add to the number of officers for the truth of the proposition before the American Congress, to add to the number of officers for the truth of the proposition of save could be brought; and these questions are garded our notions of respectability.

The motion was adopted amid rapturous aplause.

Mr. Brown then sang two anti-alavery sone to the penalty for aiding or feeding a slave working on his cane plantations. But there was another proposition—to add £200 more to the penalty for aiding or feeding a slave, while a tempting to make his escape from bondage. (Shame.) While these from bondage and the sortions of the first of the proposition and taken the proceedings and the proposition and taken the proceedings and the proposition and taken the proceedings and the proposition and taken the proceeding and the condition of the same than the condition of the first the laws of the State, the obligations of gaptains, and the demands of hounanity that they be used to be in the laws of the State, the obligations of gaptains, and the demands of hounanity that they be diginally that they be diginally the remove which has attributed to him a complete in proceeding to him a complete in him and the proceeding in him was not of the first the laws of the State, the obligations of gaptains, and the demands of hounanity that the law b

slavery was in the United State. Not only was slavery sanctioned in America, by the efforts to purchase her freedom. carried on between the several States. They had slave marts and slave markets in every town in the slaveholding States, and the greatest mart in the union was at the city of Washington, the capital of the country. (Shame.) The Americans, who professed to be friends of freedom—who professed to have sympathies with other nations while struggling for freedom—who were welcoming Hungarian and other brave men—were, at the same time, enslaving one-sixth of their own countrymen! The slave was a chattel as defined by the laws of the country—a to William's slave pen. thing—a piece of property. He had no right to his labor, no right to his family, no right to his labor, no right to his rainty, no right to say anything concerning his welfare or existence; in fact, he occupied the same position as the hound of the American slave-holder, and was regarded as the horse or ox is regarded in this country (Shame.) It was not his purpose to show them that the slaves were not well fed or well clad-that had nothing to do with the question. (Hear, hear.) He did not come to wage war with the masters for not feeding or clothing their slaves; but the right of the slave to liberty discuss the question there, whether the Ame- off from her. rican slave had a right to be free, for the a man gvae him food and clothing, what was that to him so long as he knew that man had the power to put him upon the auction block, and sell him to the highest bidder—to tear the husband from the wife, and the wife from the husband. What compensation was there for that! They would find in this country that, if there were men the accepted the point and who knought. who conceded the point, and who brought forward the argument that a slave ought to be satisfied with enough for his bodily wants, -such men we e the first to oppress the why had the Americans a law making it penalty of death to the slave who should strike his master. Because all of these odious laws tended to keep the slaves where they The system of slavery was founded education was enforced to its utmost extent, and the law regarding the striking of the master was enforced, because it was said slaves could not be kept down without enforcing eternity of wee can arrest."

1. It is unjust:—Colored passengers pay the church, be referred to the Sessions and Presbyteries, to take such action thereon as in their judgement the laws of christianity regarding the striking of the master was enforced, because it was said slaves conciliate, no tears, no dishonored name, no fears of death, the judgment, and a long could not be kept down without enforcing eternity of wee can arrest."

such laws. If a slave struck his master, his example. As an additional inducement for masters to deliver their slaves up to the law,

masters to deliver their slaves up to the law, in the state of Mississippi the master was compensated for any slave that might be executed. Every freeman in that State was taxed to pay the master for that slave. That, of course, was a very good method of getting rid of old and useless slaves—to give them up when the masters knew they would be remunerated for them. The slaves in America could not worship God according to the ca could not worship God according to the er imposing when, compared dictates of their conscience. The slave of houses of the city, although it has but one America could not hold a public meeting; but he had had a warm reception from the people of this country, and the warmest reception he had found was from those hearts that beat under the fustian jacket. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) But the question of human slavery was one that went beyond every other evil that they could think of. It unmanned and straw. On a richly wrought table stands caver, whose district was the ladies' cabin. evil that they could think of. It unmanned and straw. On a richly wrought table stands

bound hand and foot. She could not stand upon her feet, her hands were tied behind her, and she was moaning as though in great anguish, and, in broken sobs, beseeching the bystanders to protect her. Blood was running frofusely from a frightful wound in her head, and with ruthless hands she was rudely thrust into a hack, and; under the guardianthrust into a hack, and the short of whom could obtain the conduct of the members of the church," and consequently, to judge of the qualifications for membership, and to admit to the fellowship of the church. The word God is in the law, and the confession of faith with the Larger and the Shorter catechism which sets forth and the confession of the church," and the confession of the church, an

Upon, inquiry, I learned that while engaged in her usual vocations, a constable laid hands upon her, and ordered her to follow him to the slave pen. Had a thunderbolt crushed her to the earth, she could not have been more shocked than at this summons.

She reluctantly obeyed. Her steps, however, were not sufficiently rapid to suit the convenience of the fellow who attended her, and laying hold of her with considerable violence, he attempted to force her on faster. But he was balked in his intentions, for she was the question. (Cheers.) He would not refused to go at all, unless he kept his hands

"By God!" says the constable, "I'll see British people were satisfied on that point, if you won't go;" and with that he attempt-and had given prima facie evidence of it, in ed to carry his threat into execution. But he the emancipation of their West India slaves, and in their efforts to abolish the odious sys- than he found himself sprawling upon his tem. It was not a ques ion whether the hack, and the woman standing over him in a slave had enough to eat or wear. Suppose menacing attitude, and resolutely informing a man gvae him food and clothing, what him that she would not be "dragged over to

on the numerous spectators that had gather-ed round for help. But not a man moved, although he threatened, raved and swore, as an officer, to arrest them. A brother constable, however, soon came to the scene of action, people of this country, and say they ought to be satisfied with the rights they have. (Loud Cheers.) He would now, for a moment, as though they were mere infants in her for the two together, and handled them both as though they were mere infants in her

penal for as many as five slave to be found talking on the highway? Because the slave-holders feared insurrections. Why had they a law making it a penalty of from £50 to £100 for teaching a slave to read! Simply because they could not keep them in their present position if they were educated. present position if they were educated. that state they bound her, and, in her torn (Cheers.) Why had they law making it a and bloody garments, followed by the execra-

upon ignorance and degradation,—it must be kept where it is in order to be kept at all. home. They knew nought of the capture would ask whether those laws were enforced. He would observe that probably some of them were not. But the law regarding of the capture tablished a law, which requires colored persons, whatever may be their intellectual and moral worth, to wait till white persons have eaten, before they appear at the table, on board our steam-boats, &c. We present to our steam-boats, &c. We present to our steam-boats, &c. We present to our fellow-passengers the following reasons against the continuance of this custom:

1. It is unjust — Colored researches.

Correspondence of the Tribune. master had to inform against him, so that emporior Faustin I, of Haiti, and his other slaves might learn not to follow the

PORT-AU-PRINCE, March 15. Having reached this city, my first care was A barred court-yard, where the Emperor

Faustin Soulouque is entirely black, but states, or at least fifteen states where states and giving some very and chattels. But there was not a foot of soil in the States where he, or any other fugitive slave, could stand, protected by law; and where the slave-holder could not pursue him, capture him, and bring him back into interminable bondage. That was the position of the American Government at the present for the kindness with which they had sorbing question before the Americans paid great deference to of slavery. That question of slavery. That question had taken the precedence of all other subjects. The slave
**Note that the proposition of the sond the states where the states and giving some very interesting statements of several escapes from and hideous expression which has been ignosoil in the States where he, or any other soil in the States where he, or any other soil in the States where he, or any other state where he, or any other state where he, or any other states and stricts.

It Resolved, That we deeply deplore the deficient to the pursue him, his features have by no means the savage and hideous expression which has been ignothe factures have by no means the savage and hideous expression which has been ignothe factures have by no means the stract:

It Resolved, That we deeply deplore the stream to the state the head whith the policy st could not be considered or held to be goods law in different States; and giving some very his features have by no means the savage

day, I saw, near the railroad depot, a clowd of people gathered around two ruffian fellows who had this colored woman in their custody, bound hand and foot. She could not stand upon her feet, her hands were tied behind upon her feet, her hands were tied behind the residue of the confidence of the different subterranean trains which succeeded each other from 1843 to 1847. Created General of Brigade by Richer, he owed his election to the Presidency to the chance which pronounced his name in the Senate, when opinions were about equally divided between two candidates, neither of whom could obtain the

From the Contributor.

Eld. Mathews' Journal.

During the Convention, sermons was preached by bro. Kenyon, Fitzgerald, and the writer. A cordial hospitality was shown by the inhabitants in the vicinity, and much sympathy manifested for the Free Mission cause. On my return, I lectured at West Madison, on slavery, in its political and religious bearings. A full house. The Sons of Tem-perance allowed the use of their hall for the

first company were served; The secondf bell rang, and the remainder sat down, o course they did not fill the seats. I began to fear they would not solve the seats. I began to fear they would never finish eating, it seemed so long. When their lordships had finished, the table was spread for the colored passengers, and, (as we had given the steward a holding States, as fraught with many and the steward a holding States, as fraught with many and the steward a holding States, as fraught with many and the steward a holding States, as fraught with many and the steward a holding States, as fraught with many and the steward a holding States, as fraught with many and the steward a holding States, as fraught with many and the steward a holding States, as fraught with many and the steward a holding States, as fraught with many and the steward a holding States, as fraught with many and the steward a holding States, as fraught with many and the steward a holding States, as fraught with many and the states are stated to the state of the hint,) for their associates. We enjoyed the supper, albeit, several pair of eyes peered or us from the end of the cabin. the acti-slavery desert. After supper we divided the boat into districts. Then each one taking a district, visited, and couteously

furnished to each passenger a hand-bill (pre-viously printed,) one of which I enclose. "To the Passengers on board this Steam-boat. RESPECTED READER:-Custom having es-

"Love thy neighbors as thyself." "lnas-much as ye did it unto one of the least of these my brethren ye did it unto me." 3. It is anti-republican:-All men are born

free and equal. 4. It pays no regard to moral character:-Gamblers if white, take precedence of ministers of the gospel if colored.

5. It is oppressive to the friends of liberty. They are expected to sanction the micked prejudice on which slavery (the sum of all

illanies) rests.
Should the reader desired to reply publicly to these objections, he will please forward his name to the person from whom he re-ceived this hand-bill, that it may be appended to a paperto be presented to the Captain of the steam-boat, requesting its use for that purpose.

Several Passengers." you inquire, how was it received! The

Presbyterian General Assembly, N. S.

This Convention on the sixth day of its session, had majority and minority reports, on the subject of slavery, from a committee apther subject of slavery from a committee appears from a committee appear from a committee appears from a committee appears from a committee appears from a committee appears from a committee appear from a committee appears from a committee appear from a committee appear from a committee appear from a committee appears from a co

Was presented by Dr. Duffield of Depoit.

that he would vote for the proposition that would give to the slaveholder double advantages in recapturing his slaves. He referred to Daniel Webster, and he (the speaker) was sure that that name would be held up to posterity, as a name to be execrated, for bending his supple knee to the power of the slaveholders. (Cheer.) That was the position of slavery before the American congress. In travelling through England he found the people had a very imperfect idea of what slavery was in the United State. Not only was slavery was in the United State. Not only was slavery sanctioned in America, by the

our acknowledgement and covenant agree-ment as to what that word teaches, is the aecepted conventional aid to direct in the exercise of that judgement.

2d. Resolved. That while the General A. Miss. C Douge sembly are constitutionally incompetent by legislative acts, to exscind any of their Synods, Samuel Ellicot legislative acts, to exscind any of their synous, Presbyteries, churches, or members, or to pronounce their condemnation of persons and churches, except in the exercise of appellate william Bules jurisdiction; or even to know the disciplinary action of inferior courts, and the condition of the churches, except as they may be particularly and officially informed, they can only John Reynolds testify, "exhort and entreat with all loss suffering and gentleness"—speaking the truth in love, and in the spirit of Christ.

The minerity courts, and the condition of the churches as an expension of the churches and they can be conditioned as a same and they can only just a same and they can only just

We enjoyed the great evils to the civil, political and moral in-

terests of those regions where it exists. 2. That the holding of our fellow men in bondage, and treating them as chattels, unless licensed by the civil laws, and other circumstances, over which the individual has no control, is an offense against God and the Church, which should be put upon a level with, and be treated in the same manner as

gainst the continuance of this custom:

1. It is unjust:—Colored passengers pay the church, be referred to the Sessions and

Imprisonment of Colored Seamen.

Sailors with an African complexion, who enter any of the ports of South Carolina, are, by virtue of a law of that State, arrested and imprisoned. And to render this imprison-ment inevitable, the HABEAS CORPUS law, which, everywhere else is sacred, has been

suspended:—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c. That no negro or free person of color, who shall enter this State on poard of any vessel as a cook, steward, or mariner, or in any employment on board of such vessel, and who shall be apprehended and confined by any sheriff in pursuance of the provisions of said act; shall be entitled to the WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS, or any benefit under and by virtue of the statute made in the kingdom of England, 31 chap 3, entitled 'An act for the better securing the liberty of the subject, and prevent imprisonment beyond seas" and made of force in this State; and the provisions of said habeas corpus act and the several acts of Assembly of this State, amendatory thereof, are hereby declared not to apply to any free negro or person of color entering into this State, contrary to the provisions of the aforesaid act of Assembly,

passed December 19. 1845.
Under this law Freemen, pursuing a lawof which can be obtained; and the sale of Lots in their employers, and who have committed no offence, are seized and sent to prison! This occurs in a country and under a Government boasting of its Freedom, its Civilization and its Justice! And yet, derogatory as such a law is to the character of our country; conflicting, as it does, with the principles of our Government; and abhorent, as it is, to our sense of right, so unwilling is the North to disturb its relations even with South Carolina that this revolting injustice, this siekening oppression, is patiently endured!—Alb. Jour.

SLAVE CASE.—Nicholas Dudley a young man about 22 years of age, was brought before Judge Daly, on Habeas Corpus sued ful calling, whose services are necessary to their employers, and who have committed no

man about 22 years of age, was brought before Judge Daly, on Habeas Corpus sued out by Allen Thomas of Maryland, who claims that the said Dudley is his slave, born holder comes on board, he occupies one berth on his estate, and demanding that he be givand the slave the other. "Great is Diana of en up to him. Dudley was brought from the City Prison, where he was confined under an indictment for grand larceny, in stealing which Judge Daly remanded him to prison till the indictment should be disposed of He subsequently pleaded guilty at the Sessions, of the offence charged in the indictment, and was sentenced to two years in the State Court refused to entertain the motion until Temperance, Education, Literature, Reform and Jn

from bondage. (Shame.) White these questions were being agitated in America, the slave holders had resolved to introduce slavery into Mexico; and for that purpose had ragged up Henry Clay to advocate the project. Not only had they dragged up Henry Clay from the verge of the grave, but a christian man from a free state—one of the most made a speech in congress, and declared that he would not only go for that measure, but he would vote for the approach of the future work as slave would give to the slave holder had been as a slave in the plantation of M. Viallet: This white, who has been pointed to me, succeeded in stemming the revolutionary waves which have agitated the Queen of the most made a speech in congress, and declared that he would not only go for that measure, but that he would vote for the proposition that would give to the slaves. The birth of Souloque was very humble, he was born as a slave in the plantation of M. Viallet: This white, who has been pointed to measure and the had been particularly engaged in the same end." Book of Dis., Chap. 1, Sec. 5, Chap. 1, Sec. 5

Thy zeal for suffering human race; That hatred shall to love give place, And banish war and strife.

That "Love, Light, Liberty," should reign O'er all the powers of mind, To break oppression's galling chain, To clear our hands from slavery's stain, And bless all human kind.

83 Will the Christian Citizen, and Anti ery papers generally, copy the above notice.

Receipts For the NORTH STAR, since last acknowledgmes

to June 13, 1850.

with them. I was waited on admirably.

Yee point of ham? **Xee were the inquries of the waiters, all of whom were aclored. But two colored was about to describe our coming up the river to them was about to describe our coming up the river to them was about to describe our coming up the river to them was about to describe our coming up the river to the managements. There were on board but two colored white passenners, including bro. J. C. Crawing the whole subject, they have been to specify the passenners, including bro. J. C. Crawing the whole subject, they have been to specify the passenners, including bro. J. C. Crawing the whole subject, they have been to specify the passenners, including bro. J. C. Crawing the whole subject, they have been to specify the passenners, including bro. J. C. Crawing the whole subject, they have been to specify the passenners, including bro. J. C. Crawing the whole subject, they have been to specify the passenners, including bro. J. C. Crawing the whole subject, they have been to specify the passenners, including bro. J. C. Crawing the whole subject, they have been to specify the passenners, including bro. J. C. Crawing the whole subject, they have been to specify the passenners, including bro. J. C. Crawing the whole subject, they have been to specify the passenners, including bro. J. C. Crawing the passenners, including bro. J. C. Crawing the passenners and the whole subject, they have been to specify the passenners, including bro. J. C. Crawing the passenners and the previous action of the Assentation of the Churches in its companies. The conclusion, that, in consideration of the Santa Baylon and the complication of the Churches in the conclusion of the Churches in its company were served; The second form the passengers and what they believe to be its present senting the complication of the Churches in its company were served; The second form the passengers and the complication of the Churches in its company were served; The second form the passengers and the complication

Boston, August 15, 1848.

Mr, S. W. Fowle—Dear Sir:—Having been troubled for a considerable time with a bad cough and bronchial affection, I was induced to try a bottle of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which I am happy to say entirely removed the difficulty. I deem it but justice to say this much for the benifit of those who may be similarly afflicted.

GEORGE H. DAVIS,
Firm of Hallett & Davis. Firm of Hallett & Davis, Piano Forte Manufacturers, Boston.

I hereby certify that I am personally acquaints with Geo. H. Davis, Esq., and have the fulle confidence in the above statement.

H. G. BARRUS H. G. BARRUS
Formerly Practising Physician.
Boston, August 15, 1848.
P. S. Such testimony can be relied upon. Be careful of the article you buy. It must have the signature of I. BU I'S on the wrappet to be gen-

For sale by Post & WILLIS; also by WM.

A PRIME ARTICLE.

Are any afflicted with pains, bruises, cuts, or sores of any kind? Let them read W. B. Sloan's advertisement in another column. We believe his Ointment to be a prime article for anything of the kind, and no humbug. Try a little of it before you suffer any longer. It can be had at nearly a'l the stores in this place—Knox Intelligencer.

(25 See Agents' names at the head of Slove.)

65 See Agents' names at the head of Sloan's Column. For further particulars and testimonials get Pamphlets from Agents.

Advertisements

Old Ladies Take Notice!

Call and see for yourselves.

Also, Curls, Wigs, Scalps, and Braids.

J. ROBINSON, 19 Exchange street.

N. B.,—Also, India Hair Dye, for coloring the hair black.

&G-Cash paid for Human Hair.

JUGEPH C. BUSTILL, General Agent, Book-life ter Writer, would most respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that he has for their accommodation, opened his office for all kinds of Agencies, the keeping of Books, casting accounts, writing letters upon business, &c. Deeds, Wills, Bonds, Mortgages, the drawing of Bonds, articles of agreement, Constitutions, by-laws, reports, communications, &c. &c., at No.169, South Sixth Street, below Pine, Philadelphia, Pawhere by his strict attention to business he hopes to secure their patronage, and merit their confidence and esteem. Terms Cash. Office hours from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.

Also Agent for the North Star, single copies

Also Agent for the NORTH STAR, single copies of which can be obtained; and the sale of Lots in Lebanon Cemetery.

mar29-4t Arcade Hall, Rochester, N. Y. Hope Grand Union Daughters of

NEW-ENGLANDER: A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO

telligonce genorally. WM. A. WHITE, and CHAS. W. SLACK

IT is nniversally conceded that Intemperance and Ignorance are the fruitful sources of nearly all crime, and in the eradiction of these this paper is actively interested. It likewise freely expresses the sentiments of its editors upon all the great reformatory questions of the day, and sympathises with all the enterprises of Christian benevolence. Combined with discussion on these subjects, each number will contain Original and Selected Stories, Letters from Correspondents, Articles on Agricultural, Physiological and Scientific Matters, Literary Notings and Pickings, and a complete summary of the News of the Week. of the Week.

Of the News.

scribe.
TERMS .- Two Dollars PER Annum, in

variably in advance. No subscription taken for less than six months. Address all orders (post paid) to WILLIAM A. WHITE, Publisher and Proprietor, No. 30 School St. Boston

From the New York Tribune.

and healthiest regions of New England.
DR. CHARLES MUNDE'S Water-Cure Establishment,

Water-Cure Establishment,

A T NORTHAMPION, MASS.— Dr. MUNDE respectfully informs his friends and the
public, that he has become the owner of the late Dr.
Ruggles' Water-Cure Establishment at Bensonville,
2½ miles from the Northampton Raifroad Depot, 7,
hours' ride from New-York, about £ from Boston,
and 5 from Albany, situated in one of the pleasentest
vallies of New England, surrounded with woodgrown hills, with shady walks, and abundantly supplied with the purest, softest and coldest granite
water. The air is pure and healthy, and the climate mild and agreeable. The new and spacious
buildings offer all the necessary conveniences for
water-cure purposes, such as large plunge baths,
douches and airy lodging rooms for about 50 patients, separate for either sex, a gymnasium, etc.
The Doctor being the earliest now living disciple
of Priessnitz at Graefenburgh, and having an experience of more than 15 years of his own, his writings on Water-cure being in the hands of every
European hydropath, hopes to respond to any reasonable expectations from the water-eure-system,
made on the part of those sufferers who may confide
themselves to him.

BURNT TO CINDERS

W. D. SLOAN:—

Dear Sir: Justice demands that I should return
to you my unfeigned thanks for your UNPARALLELED OINTMENT. Three weeks ago my daughter's clothes caught fire, and before the flames could
be extinguished, they were all burnt to cinders, the
child was so badly burned that death seemed inevitable in less than twenty four hours. Your Ointment
was recommended, and used with success—it gave
perfect relief! It is needless to add that the child is
now well and about her business.—The medicine is
and more than it is recommended to be. Every
family and person should have it in their possession.

I feel jindedted to you for my child's life, and
anything that I can do for you or your medicine, I
am ready and willing to perform.

Your humble servant,
JOHN H. CRANE.

FLINT CREEK, Lake Co., Ill.,
Feb. 28th, 1849.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES. CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

\$ 3,00 10,000 Cloaks, Mantillas, and French Sacks, And is rapidly superseding all other Ointments and 10,000 Cloaks, Mantillas, and French Sacks, selling off at astonishing low prices!

WE RESPECTFULLY INFORM OUR friends and the public, that one of the firm has now returned from Europe, where he has been purchasing. We have received the LONDON AND frem which we are very extensively manufacturing Cloaks, &c., of the richest and most fashionable materials in use, such as Velvets, Turk Satins, Black Silks, French Merinos, Thibet Cloths, &c.—
The designs and workmanship are excellent, embracing taste, elegance, and durability.

We would say to the LADIES, ONE AND ALL, CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES! as we feel warranted in the assertion that our prices are at least 25 per cent. less than the materials can be purchased elsewhere, and made up in a more superior manner than they can get them made up themselves—some good Cloaks and Visettes at \$3,50 and control of the following diseases:

One most the firm of the following diseases:

One most the firm as of the cure of the following diseases:

And is rapidly superseding all other Cintments and Liniments now in use for the cure of the following diseases:

Bruises, Cracked Heels, Ringbone, Windgalls, Poll Evil, Callus, Spavins, Sweeney, Fistula, Sitfast, Strains, Lameness, Sand Cracks, Foundered Feet.

The PowDer will remove all inflammation and fever, purify the blood, loosen the skin, cleanse the water, and strengthen every part of the body; and has proved a sovereign remedy for the following diseases:

Distemper, Hide-bound, Loss of Appetite, Inward Strains, Yellow Water, Inflammation of the Eyes, Fatigue from hard exercise. Also, Rheumatism, (commonly called stiff complaint,) which proves so fatal to many valuable horses in this country. It is also a safe and certain remedy for coughs and colds, which generate so many fatal diseases.

W.B. SLOAN,

"At No 48 Exchange Street Rochester.

LOYD SCOTT, grateful for the patronage lawarded him, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has recently enlarged his establishment and augmented his stock of Men's, Women's, and Children's. New and Second hand apparel. In addition to this department he will buy and sell House and Store Furniture, Books, Jewelry, Fancy articles, Mechanical and agricultural implements, and indeed all those various "odds and ends" of which may not be readily obtained at other places. It is his intention to, keep "The Old Curosity Shop" well furnished with an endless variety of articles for which he will pay liberally and dispose of at satisfactory prices.

Clothing repaired and renovated with neatness and despatch.

and despatch.

Dont forget "The Old Curosity Shop.

Rochester March 1849.

Dental Surgery. I would respectfully inform the citizens of Rochester and surrounding country, that I have removed my office from No. 39 Smith's Arcade to my dwelling

N. B. All operations performed by me on the teeth and Plate Work warranted.

Rochester, Oct. 13, 1848.

SLOAN'S COLUMN.

All the medicines advertised by W. B. Sloan are sold by Post & Willis, Winslow & Young, Ro-I HAVE now on hand and am constantly manufacturing, FRONT BANDS, to cover up the gray hair, and bald places upon the front part of the head and temples—and I will sell a neater, cheaper, and better article than can be bought in the nost druggists throughout the United States.

FAMILY OINTMENT.

DOCTORING IN GALENA.

MR. SLOAN:-Dear Sir. About three years age

ON HIS HANDS AND ENERS.

Hope Grand Union Daughters of Temperance.

The Hope Grand Union Danghters of the State of Pennsylvania, located in the City of Philadelphia, would most respectfully announce to the Public, that they are prepared to grant Charters, and organize Unions throughout the State of Pennsylvania.

Terms for Charter, \$5.

Applications for Charters must be made to HANNAH MARIA BUNDY, G. P. S. No 168
Pine Street;
SARAH RICHARDS, G. S. S. No. 147 So. 6th, Street.

A JOURNAL FOR EVERY HOME

A JOURNAL FOR EVERY HOME

IMPLED AND SHORT Siz: I hereby certify that my son Albert, eleven years of age, was afflicted in his feet from the time be first began to walk, the bottoms of which were covered with a hard dry skin full of craks, causing pain and much affliction, many times he was obliged to go on his hands and knees, and no time has he been free from the sore affliction until now; baffling the skill of several physicians; but to our surprise his feet are now perfectly smooth soft and free from cracks, all from one application of your Juntment, I would say the bottoms of which were covered with a hard dry skin full of craks, causing pain and much affliction, many times he was obliged to go on his hands and knees, and no time has he been free from the sore affliction until now; baffling the skill of several physicians; but to our surprise his feet are now perfectly smooth soft and free from cracks, all from one application of your Juntment, I would say the bottoms of which were covered with a hard dry skin full of craks, causing pain and much afflicted in his feet from the time he first began to walk, the bottoms of which were covered with a hard dry skin full of craks, causing pain and much afflicted in his feet from the time he first began to walk, the bottoms of which were covered with a hard dry skin full of craks, causing pain and much afflicted in his feet from the time he first began to walk, the bottoms of which were covered with a hard dry skin full or saks, causing pain and much afflicted in his feet from the time he fi Mr. W. B. Sloan-Dear Sir: I hereby certify

Galesburg, Knox Co., Ill., April 2d, 1849.

FIVE LARGE DEEP LCERS.

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SHEBOYGAN, Wis., March 2, 1849.

Dr. W. B. Sloan—Dear Sv: In my opinion, the greatest cures effected are those that have longest resisted the skill of the Medical Faculty. Admitting that to be a fact, I have a case in point, to wit: Mr. James Sanford, of Sheboygan Falls, was a crippled two years with five large deep ulcers, just above the ankle. The leg was so much swollen he oould not get on a boot. Nearly all the most popular Physicians in various places, have treated his case without any beneficial effect.

Last August, Mr. Hanford, solicited my advice. I succeeded in reducing the swelling and healed two

I succeeded in reducing the swelling and healed two of the sores. The other three I labored at till the first of February, without much if any benefit, when I gave him a box of SLOAN'S OINTMENT, and in three weeks he was well.

Respectfully yours C. B. OSTRANDER, M. D.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HORSE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

SLOAN'S OINTMENT CONDITION POWDER HAVE EARNED A GREAT NAME.

For Purity, Mildness, Bafety, Certainty]
and Thoroughnes: SLOAN'S
OINTMENT' Excels,

Grand Depot, 40 Lake st., Chicago, Illi

TOO MUCH

Cannot be said in favor of Sloan's Horse Medi Cannot be said in favor of Sloan's Horse Medidines. Our neighbors, friends and arquaintances who have used them, tostify their approbation in no ordinary terms, and recommend them with conficence. Cures, almost miraculous have been effected by this medicine. "Every disease which the horse is heir to" is cured, permanently, by the use of Sloan's Medicines. TRY THEM and test for yourself their efficacy.—Ill. Organ, May 5th, 1849.

HIGHLY SPOKEN OF. Extract from the 'Waukesha Democrat,' Wis.

May 9, 1849 "SLOAN'S MEDICINES."—A subscriber writing from the town of New Berlin, requests us to say, that he has used Mr. Sloan's Horse Ointment in several instances during the past winter, and always with the desired effect, and wishes us to or horses. Mr. Sloan's medicines are highly spoken of generally, and from the favorable acquaintance we have with that gentleman, we are led to believe that they are prepared with a view to give a real benefit to whatever purpose they are recommended.

RATTLE SNAKE BITE.

DR. W. B. SLOAN-Dear Sir-Last month M A. B. Taylor, of Gopher Hill, Indiana, hada hose badly bitten on the nose by a Rattlesnake Some ten hours after, I saw the horse, his head was Some ten hours after, I saw the horse, his head was remarkably swollen, I immediately applied your Ointment freely, and we were astonished at the prompt relief afforded. In less than one hour Use swelling began to abate, and in twenty four hours it had nearly all subsided, and within three days the horse was not only fit for use, but was actually put to hard labor without any injurious result.

Yours, respectfully.

L.S. BARTLATE

CHICAGO, (Ill ,) June 9, 1950.