

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CALEDONIA. AT BOSTON. SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE FRENCH IN ROME. ADVICES FROM HUNGARY.

The steamship Caledonia, Captain Leitch, with dates from Paris to the 5th, London to the 6th, and Liverpool to the 7th, arrived at Boston on Saturday.

The Caledonia has 45 passengers for Boston, exclusive of 18 of the 42 survivors of the ill-fated bark Charles Bartlett, of Plymouth, Mass., Wm. Bartlett, master, which on Wednesday, the 27th ult., at about 3 1/2 P. M., when 700 miles to the westward of Cape Clear, was run down by the steamer Europa, and sunk in three minutes, with 134 passengers and crew.

The catastrophe occurred during a dense fog, and although the boats of the Europa were instantly lowered, and every possible assistance rendered, only 42 out of the 176 souls were saved. The Captain, second mate and ten of the crew were among the survivors.

The Europa is acquitted of all blame, not only by the survivors, but by the unanimous voice of the British press and the public. A subscription of \$250 was promptly raised by the passengers of the Europa, to which the proprietors have added \$20. They likewise offered to carry the whole of the survivors from Boston to New York free of all expense.

The Charles Bartlett was bound from London to New York with immigrants, and had on board 450 tons of merchandise, consisting chiefly of lead and chalk.

R. B. Forbes, Esq., a passenger in the Europa, behaved with surprising gallantry upon the occasion, and has been presented with the gold medal of the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society. The Europa sustained no material damage by the collision.

Capt. Bartlett gives the following particulars of the collision with the Europa—

At 2 30 P. M., being on the weather side of the poop deck, heard a rumbling to windward, like distant thunder. Turned my ear to windward and my eye to the horizon. The man at the wheel, noticing that I was listening, looked to windward and cried out "Shall ho!" I at once saw what I supposed was a ship about one point forward of our beam, about 400 yards distant. I ordered the helm up, thinking she did not discover us—that we should have time to clear her before she could come in contact. All hands shouted at the same time to alarm the ship, and I ordered the bell to be rung, and called to the ship to port her helm, as I saw that was the only chance of escape. There were nearly one hundred passengers on deck at the time. All was of no avail, for in one minute from the time we saw the ship she was upon us, going at the rate of twelve knots an hour, striking us abreast of the after main shrouds.

The crash, and the terrible scene which ensued, I am not adequate to describe. I was knocked to leeward with the man at wheel. I recovered myself in a moment, shouting for every person to cling to the steamer, as their only hope. I caught hold of a broken chain on the bow, and hauled myself up, shouting at the same time to the crew and passengers to follow. I had barely time to get on the steamer's bow; and while getting up I noticed that her bow was into the ship, within a foot of the after hatch, that she was stove clear to leeward, and that fall 20 feet of her side was stove in. There must have been nearly 50 persons killed by the collision.

Every exertion was made by Captain Lott, his officers and crew, and the passengers on board the steamer. The boats were lowered as soon as possible. Unfortunately, only about 10 were saved by the boats; the balance, numbering 33, more or less, saved themselves by hanging to the bow. The steamer lay by the scene of the disaster as long as there was any hope of saving any of the sufferers.

THE CROPS. Concurrent statements from all parts of Ireland and England confirm previous reports of the cheering prospects of the approaching harvest. The papers contain some flying reports of the recurrence of the potato disease, especially in the South of Ireland, but they are not of a character to merit much attention.

ITALY. Surrender of Rome to the French. It will be seen that the army of "Republican" France has at length succeeded in getting possession of Rome. After four days' operations, between the 19th and 22d of June, inclusive, the French artists succeeded in making three practicable breaches in the walls, which, from their extreme hardness, had been found very difficult to batter down.

A letter from Civita Vecchia, says: "In fact, the Romans were taken by surprise.—The Roman Colonel, who was taken on the breaches, was going his rounds, and one half the prisoners were common workmen. It was only when morning broke, that the lodgment of the French was distinctly perceived—but then it was too late, the three columns were fully covered, and even a battery of four pieces was in position."

The Foreign Consul Agents resident at Rome addressed a protest to General Oudinot, making the most energetic remonstrances against the bombardment of the city, occasioning, as it had, the loss many innocent men, the destruction of much property, and of many master-pieces of art, and calling upon the General to spare "the monumental city, which is considered as under the moral protection of all the civilized countries of the world." Gen. Oudinot, in his reply, admits all this, but cannot renounce "an enterprise in which the blood of the sons of France has been shed!" The modern Atilia adds, "Without doubt the bombardment of Rome will cause the effusion of innocent blood, and the destruction of monuments which ought to be imperishable. The longer the surrender of Rome shall be deferred, the greater will be the calamities which you so justly dread, but the French cannot be reproached with these disasters."

HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA.

An official bulletin has been issued by the Austrians, announcing the compulsory retirement of the Hungarians upon Raab, who are said to have retired towards Acs previous to the capture of the city.

From the south the intelligence is unfavorable to the Hungarians. Jellaichich is said to have occupied the Resenstadt, defeating the Magyars near Szegedin, and driven them beyond Theiss.

There have been reports of Austria-Russian successes, but proceeding from dubious sources. Numerically, the Hungarian army is as powerful as that of the Russians, and superior in discipline and courage.

A second edition of the Herald says that a rumor prevailed in Paris, in the Assembly, that the Hungarians had obtained an immense advantage over the Russians. In the vicinity of Raab, the Russians are said to have lost ten thousand men.

At Fife a conspiracy against Austria had been discovered.



THE AMERICAN. SUNBURY. SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1849. H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER: JOHN A. GAMBLE, Of Lyncoming County.

NOTICE.—As the late firm of Messrs & Eisey was dissolved in March 1848, and the books left in the hands of H. B. Masser for collection, persons are hereby notified to settle with and pay over to the said H. B. Masser any balance due for advertising or subscription to the American.

EDITOR'S TABLE. Business Notices. GODDARD LADY'S BOOK, AND THE AMERICAN.—Those of our readers who would like to subscribe for this elegant monthly periodical, can now do so at a very small cost. The Lady's Book is published at \$3 per annum, but as an inducement, which we are enabled to hold out by means of an arrangement with the publishers, we will furnish the Lady's Book and the Sunbury American, one year for \$3.50 cash in advance, to those who may wish to subscribe.

A press of advertising matter has again encroached on our columns. We shall endeavor to make more room next week.

CHOLERA. We are gratified to learn that the Cholera is on the decrease, and that this terrible scourge, will in all probability, soon disappear from our cities and the large towns in the west, which it has thus far been confined, excepting perhaps, a few scattering cases. In St. Louis it has already carried off about four thousand out of a population of 55,000 persons. The number of cases have decreased from about 200 the highest number per day, to about 60 or 70. Cincinnati also has suffered most severely, but the mortality has not been quite so great. Philadelphia and New York, have suffered but little in comparison with our Western cities. In the country there have been some cases of aggravated Cholera Morbus, which in the cities, most probably, would have assumed a more formidable character.

APPOINTMENT BY THE POST MASTER GENERAL.—William Gulick has been appointed Post Master at Elysburg in this county, in place of H. H. Kaebbe removed. The appointment is a good one. Mr. Gulick is an obliging and attentive man, and well qualified for the office. It is but due to Mr. Kaebbe, to say that he was an excellent and attentive officer.

CHIEF JUSTICE GIBSON, whose illness we noticed in last week's paper, we are pleased to say, has entirely recovered. On Friday night last his disease (diarrhea), had assumed an alarming character. His family arrived here late on Saturday night. The Chief Justice returned with them on Thursday morning for Carlisle, in the Packet. The Court will probably continue in session nearly all next week. Judges, Rodgers, Coulter, Barnsides and Bell, presiding.

TURTLE SOUP.—Every body we believe is fond of this favorite dish, or at least professes to be. Quite a large party was handsomely entertained at the Hotel of Charles Weaver, on Monday night last, with turtle soup and other viands of a tempting character. Although not very palatable to some of our kind, we did ample justice to friend Weaver's "Extract of Turtle."

MR. COLLECTOR LEWIS has done the handsome thing in the appointment of Mr. James Wallace, senior editor of the Philadelphia Sun, as one of the Inspectors in the Custom House. We like to see editors provided for. There is no class of men who contribute so much to the success of a party, and as a general rule, receive so little. Friend Wallace, richly deserved a better office. We trust, however, that he will not rise above his business and entirely desert the corps editorial.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD BREAD.—The French Chemists have discovered that the fermentation by yeast injures the Bread and causes indigestion, and that saleratus injures the teeth, in addition. Their receipt for making healthy bread, is viz: 2 parts Cream Tartar—1 part Carb. Soda—dissolved in hot water; mix sufficient to raise the flour, and bake it without delay. When baked, set your loaf in a current of pure air till it is quite cool, and by no means eat it before.

About one teaspoonful of Soda to two of Tartar, will answer for three common cups full of flour.

AMERICAN ART-UNION. No. 407 Broadway, New York.

We are pleased to learn that Major Wm. L. Dewart of this place, has been appointed Honorary Secretary of this society instituted for the promotion of the fine arts in the United States. The Major exhibited to us some specimens of the engravings, which have already been distributed among the members. These engravings are splendid specimens of art. The following are the titles of some of those already issued, viz: Queen Mary signing the death warrant of Lady Jane Grey. The Jolly Boatman. Sparking. Capture of Major Andre. Illustrations of Rip Van Winkle by Darley. According to the plan, every subscriber of five dollars is a member of the ART-UNION for the year.

The money thus obtained, after paying necessary expenses, is applied, in the first instance, to the production, from an American Painter, of a large and costly original Engraving, in the highest style of American Art.

For every five dollars paid, each member receives a copy of the Engraving, and also, a set of Outlines, or some other similar Work of Art. He also receives the Annual Report, containing the proceedings at the annual distribution, a list of the members, &c.

The residue of the money is applied to the purchase of American Works of Art—Paintings, Sculpture, Statuettes in bronze, Medals, &c.

These Works of Art—the Paintings being richly framed—are publicly distributed by lot, annually, among all the members, on Friday before Christmas, each member having one share for every five dollars paid by him. He is thus certain of receiving in return, at least, the value of the five dollars so paid, and has also a chance of securing a Painting, or other Work of Art of great value by allotment, at the annual distribution.

Last year the society distributed 464 fine paintings amongst its members, many of them of great value. A beautiful painting, "Valley of the Susquehanna," was drawn by a gentleman from Williamsport.

It is in fact a lottery without blanks. We advise all who would like to become members, to call on Major Dewart, and examine his specimens, and who will furnish all necessary information on the subject.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH FOR THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

ONE DAY LATER FROM CALIFORNIA. BOSTON, July 23. Letters from San Francisco to May the 19th, one day later than previous accounts, have been received here, via Mazatlan. The market was overstocked with many descriptions of goods, which were selling at low rates. Some dozen vessels were daily expected from the Celestial Empire.

The charges for storage and landing goods were enormous—from \$3 to \$4 per month was charged storage, and \$6 to \$8 per ton for landing goods. The anchorage was crowded with vessels, and others were expected daily. Some hundred more were expected in August. Many articles of merchandise could be purchased from 30 to 50 per cent. discount on the invoice. Building materials, principally house frames complete, boats of good description, and carts with every thing complete, would do well. Provisions and clothing were abundant and cheap. Lumber was worth \$400 per thousand feet, and scarce at that. Large portions of the inhabitants in San Francisco were madly gambling in land.

New towns were being laid out in different spots around the bay, and building lots, in wilderness sites, were selling from \$1500 to \$2000 each.

San Francisco was full of people, and it is not an uncommon thing for twenty or thirty individuals to occupy one small apartment; the tents about the town are innumerable; crowds of 8000, 20 feet square, let from \$300 to \$800 per annum. Building lots, worth two years since \$200, now sell for \$50,000.

The gold dust this season had not been dug out very freely, owing to the swollen state of the streams; but no doubts were entertained but that as much would be gathered this season as last—as the number of laborers this season exceeded those of the previous one.

At the mines, as yet, matters remain pretty quiet; but fears are entertained that ere long there will be serious disturbances between our countrymen and the Mexicans—as some six thousand of the latter have arrived in the country and evinced a most turbulent disposition. You may rest assured, however, that should any important outbreaks take place they will be shot down to a man.

News has just been received that six men in 20 days, near the Feather River, procured sixty thousand dollars in gold dust.

The ship Grey Eagle, from Philadelphia, J. C. Fremont, from Baltimore, the Huntress, from Valparaiso, and another ship have just arrived, and thus they port in almost daily. There are upwards of seventy square-rigged vessels now in port, and a number of small craft. The Hottentia sailed from this port to-day for Mazatlan.

Another Florida War—Outbreak among the Indians—Precipitate Flight of the Inhabitants. CHARLESTON, July 24. An extra from the office of the Savannah Republican, says: By the arrival of the U. S. steamer Orus, Capt. Wilson, we have received intelligence via St. Augustine, that the Indians have again renewed hostilities.

SAVANNAH, Saturday Evening, July 21.—Information has been received in this city, from Florida, stating that the remaining Seminole have become hostile, and committed numerous depredations on Indiana River in South Florida. From the best information, we learn that in the early part of last week the Indians made an attack on the settlements on Indian River, in St. Lucie county, and commenced plundering the houses and firing on the settlers.

The Indians were in considerable numbers; so much so that a defence by the whites was entirely impossible. One person, Mr. Baker, was killed, and his body horribly mutilated. Major Wm. F. Russell, deputy collector at Indian River, was shot in the arm, and it is

feared that his family have fallen into the hands of the Indians, as they have not been heard of since.

A number of other persons, mostly females, are also missing.

The settlers were obliged to leave their dwellings and take to the river and come up the coast outside.

Some twenty men, women and children have arrived at St. Augustine, who report that others are on their way.

It is reported that despatches have been forwarded to Washington, stating the facts, and likewise that an express had been sent to Tampa by the commanding officer at St. Augustine.

The settlers on the frontier are becoming generally alarmed, and are moving into the larger settlements for safety.

The military post of Tampa being the residence of the former Agent, has given the Indians an excuse for coming into the settlements, thereby throwing them into contact with the whites.

The Indians are well supplied with arms and ammunition, and scattered in small parties throughout the frontier, as they will be, will give serious trouble.

Important Despatches to Gen. Persifer F. Smith—Serious Charge against Dr. Collins, the First Auditor. WASHINGTON, July 22, 1849.

Wm. Carey Jones, whose resignation as Secretary of the Board of Mexican Commissioners has been previously announced, will leave this city in a few days for California, with most important despatches to Gen. Persifer F. Smith, in relation to the future government of that country, as President Taylor has determined to take all needful responsibility in our organized territories for the preservation of order.

I learn that a serious charge has been brought against Dr. Collins, the first auditor, for frequently being absent from his post, and leaving signed certificates in blanks for his clerks, or any one else to fill up, with what accounts they pleased. The affair has caused considerable excitement, and I understand is to undergo a rigid investigation.

The Continued Decrease of the Epidemic in the West. CINCINNATI, July 23. Our cemeteries reports here do not average fifty per day, and in St. Louis the weather, which during fore part of last week was wet, disagreeable and unhealthy, has become quite clear, though it continues somewhat cool for the season, and the forty-eight hours ending on Saturday, will exceed one hundred. The interments were, for the week ending Saturday, 475, of which 300 were from cholera.

CHOLERA DESPATCHES. NEW YORK, July 24.—The sanitary committee of the Board of Health, at noon to-day, report, for the preceding 24 hours, 89 cases of cholera and 38 deaths.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—The cemeteries yesterday reported 55 interments, of which 29 were from cholera, and 26 from other diseases. To-day the cemeteries report 40 interments, 20 of cholera and 20 of other diseases.

PITTSBURGH, July 24.—The Board of Health report one death by cholera for the 24 hours ending noon to-day.

MONTREAL, July 24.—60 cases and 19 deaths have occurred at Quebec.

BOSTON, July 24.—Ten cases of cholera and six deaths occurred in the Almshouse during the past 24 hours.

RICHMOND, July 24.—Saturday and Sunday, there were 10 cases of cholera and 4 deaths.

St. Louis, July 24.—The interments for the week ending Sunday, were 230: from cholera 179; other diseases 170. Yesterday the interments numbered 33, of which 20 were from cholera, and 13 from other diseases.

BUFFALO, July 24.—There have been 102 cases and 31 deaths by cholera in this city, for the 24 hours ending noon to-day.

AFFECTING INCIDENT.—The death of Dr. J. B. Warriner, of Beverly, Burlington, county, N. J., is among the most affecting cholera cases of the season. He died on Friday last, after an illness of only seven hours—a victim to incessant professional labors—at the age of thirty. About 8 o'clock on Friday morning he complained of great weariness and exhaustion, and on cholera set in, and about 5 he departed peacefully—a son being born to him the same afternoon—the mother being his bride only a year ago!

SINGULAR PRESENTIMENT.—It is stated, by a correspondent of the National Intelligencer, that a singular presentiment occurred to Mrs. Dale, widow of Lieut. Dale, who died on the late expedition to the Dead Sea. On the 24th of July, 1848, she said to a certain gentleman, "I wish you to note this day; my spirits are so oppressed, my feelings are so unaccountably strange, that I am sure some great calamity awaits me—note it, that this is the 24th of July." It was the day her husband died.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The arrival of the Europa brings important foreign news from Europe. Rome is in possession of the French, governed by one Roman and two Frenchmen. The Hungarians have been defeated by the Austrians in a battle of 8 hours. Dembiuski the Hungarian General with 80,000 men defeated the Russians under Paskevitch with 110,000 men.

COMMUNICATIONS. RATES FOR INSURANCE ON A SINGLE LIFE.

Table with 4 columns: Age, For 1 year, For 7 years, For Life. Rows for ages 10 to 60.

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 30 years next birth day, by paying the Company 50 cents would secure to his family \$1000 should he die in one year; or for \$40 he secures to them \$1000; or for \$13 annually for seven years; or for \$200 paid annually during his life he secures \$1000 to be paid when he dies. The insurer securing his own bonus by the difference in amount of premiums from those charged by other offices. For \$40.50 the insured would receive \$3000 should he die in one year.

Form of application and all particulars may be had at the office. PETER GULLEN, President.

FRANCIS W. HAWLE, Secretary and Treasurer. CONSULTING PHYSICIAN.—Dr. J. B. Masser, Sunbury. A. H. PETER, Sunbury, Agent for Northampton County. Sunbury, July 28, 1849.

The reports of cholera in Philadelphia on Wednesday was, 41 cases, 14 deaths; on Tuesday, 65 cases, 18 deaths; in New York there was an increase, 131 cases, 39 deaths.

Sorrow's best antidote is employment.

MARRIED. On the 5th inst., by the Rev. J. S. Lee, Mr. EMANUEL M. ENOEL, to Miss MARY JANE HARTMAN, both of Keensville, Union Co.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. Alex. Heberton, J. M. B. PETERIKS, Esq., of Muncy, to Miss F. H. HARRIS, daughter of Mr. Charles Loyd, of Fairfield tp., Lyncoming county.

DIED. At Philadelphia, on Monday last, at the residence of Mr. George Lippincott, Mrs. ALICE GREEN, daughter of the late Ebenezer Greenough, Esq., of this place, after a lingering illness of several years. Aged 25 years.

Her remains, accompanied by her relatives, arrived at this place on Thursday morning, and were followed to the grave in the afternoon of said day, by a large number of friends. She leaves behind her an afflicted husband, who devoted all his time and attention to alleviate her sufferings during her long and protracted illness.

At Independence, Missouri, on the 6th of May last, of Cholera, THOMAS COOK, aged about 28 years.

The deceased was a worthy young man, a native of this place who left here six or eight years since, and settled in Lafayette, La. We learn by a letter from his wife to a friend in this place, that he set out for California, by the overland route in April last, leaving her and her child for a time with her mother. At Independence, Mo., he was attacked with cholera, which terminated his life in a few hours. Alas! how vain and visionary are the realities of this world, and how often are our fondest and most cherished hopes suddenly crushed to the earth!

At the residence of his father, in Danville, on the 16th inst., BENJAMIN CHAMBERS, only son of Thomas Chambers, Esq., aged about 19 years.

Of Asiatic cholera, in Cincinnati, on the 18th ult., ASHER D. BENNETT, aged 23 years, only son of John and Sarah Bennett, of Lyncoming county.

ELYSBURG ACADEMY. THE second term of this institution will commence on Monday the 6th day of August next, under the supervision of Spencer L. Finney, A. B.

It presents the advantages of cheap boarding in orderly families, a healthy location, and a competent and experienced teacher.

TERMS OF TUITION: For Latin and Greek languages, and Mathematics, \$5.00

Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, History, &c. 3.00

Bridges of a Common School Education, 2.00

Composition and Declamation will be required weekly from those who are sufficiently advanced in their studies.

The term will consist of twelve weeks. Elysburg, July 28, 1849.—41.

Bridge Letting. PROPOSALS will be received at Spatts' Hotel in Georgetown, Lower Marlborough township, on the 14th day of August, 1849, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., for building a bridge over the Run near the Hotel of Henry Ricker, Esq.

WILLIAM FOLLMER, JACOB HOFFA, CHARLES WEAVER, Commissioners.

ROSE OINTMENT, FOR TETTER. I hold the following certificate from Capt. Devoe, of the Philadelphia Arsenal, (October 31, 1848.)

Several years since I was attacked with a breaking out on my neck in the form of Tetters, which I was cured by the use of your ointment, which I have ever since used, and it has cured me of all my skin diseases, and I have no hesitation in recommending it in the strongest manner to the public. JAMES DEVOE, Agent.—HENRY MASSER, Sunbury, July 28, 1849.

IVIN'S CRACKER BAKERY. No. 198 North Front St., above Vine, PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscriber continues to make of the best material, and keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of

CRACKERS, Sugar Soda and Brand Biscuits, Jumbles, Appes, Scotch cakes and Gingerbuds, &c. Also a large supply of Navy, Pilot and other shipping breads, all of which they guarantee to be made of the best materials, and engage to sell at the lowest cash prices, at their well established stand, No. 198 North Front st., above Vine.

J. S. IVIN & Co., Philadelphia, July 21, 1849.—41.

Equitable Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company. OFFICE: 24 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. CAPITAL \$200,000.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

THE Company are now prepared to transact business upon most liberal and advantageous terms. They are authorized by their charter (to) "to make all and every insurance pertaining to life risks of whatever kind, price, and to receive and execute trusts, make endowments, and to grant and purchase annuities." The Company are authorized to receive and execute trusts for infants and heirs.

Table of Premiums required for the Amount of \$100 for the whole term of Life.

Table with 4 columns: Age, Prem., Age, Prem., Age, Prem. Rows for ages 10 to 60.

The premiums are less than any other company, and the policy is more liberal and advantageous terms. They are authorized by their charter (to) "to make all and every insurance pertaining to life risks of whatever kind, price, and to receive and execute trusts, make endowments, and to grant and purchase annuities." The Company are authorized to receive and execute trusts for infants and heirs.

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Caution Extra.

A man by the name of CLAPP has engaged with a young man of the name of E. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. It is not the same as the Sarsaparilla of Dr. J. C. Townsend, which is a medicine, and never was, but only for a few years a worker on the public mind, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr. Townsend, and uses his name for what he is not. It is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the Genuine Original Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr.'s likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S GENUINE ORIGINAL Sarsaparilla! OLD Dr. Townsend is now about 75 years of age, and has long been known as the author and discoverer of the Genuine Original "Townsend Sarsaparilla." Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales of it have been very small, and the price of it has been very high. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, and those persons who had heard of it, were desirous to obtain it, and were willing to pay a high price for it. It was, therefore, determined to manufacture it again, and to sell it at a low price, so that all who were desirous of it, might be supplied; and that the name of the inventor should be preserved.

It is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially in the United States, and in all the principal cities of Europe. It is a medicine of the highest quality, and is the only one of its kind, which has been so long and so extensively used, and which has so long and so extensively proved its efficacy, and its safety to the human system. It is a medicine of the highest quality, and is the only one of its kind, which has been so long and so extensively used, and which has so long and so extensively proved its efficacy, and its safety to the human system.

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