

authority to call out a sufficient force, but he declined to do it. We offered him troops enough, but he left them behind. And now, when the Mexicans have entrenched themselves, have strengthened their fortifications, put down their factions and are united as one man, with their old and ablest chief, Santa Anna, at their head—now, after eight or nine months' delay, the President is ready to go forward; he is bustling about, and complaining of want of means. General Gaines, knowing that the true course was to strike quick and heavy blows, promptly called to the field all the forces at hand, to act with energy, before the enemy had time to harmonize and concentrate their strength and thus to put an end to the war at once; and, for doing this, he has been court-martialed by the President, and removed from his command in the south. And what did the President do? Instead of striking vigorously at the heart of Mexico, he is found invading her remote and defenceless frontiers, in organizing civil governments, and in securing territory to be held as indemnity for the expenses of the war, as "pay for heating the poker." By taking possession of her frontier provinces, the President has essentially strengthened Mexico, by relieving her from the necessity of keeping up troops on her frontiers to hold in check the fierce and warlike savages of the North, who were continually making hostile incursions, and robbing and murdering her people. These Indians are now held in check by our troops, and Mexico has withdrawn her strength to strengthen her defenses at home. The whole of these movements show conclusively that the purpose and policy of the President, in the commencement and prosecution of this war, has been the acquisition of territory; and, although he may deny it in his message, who that looks to his acts can believe him? Now, I submit to my friends in the South, in all kindness, I ask them, ought they not to be satisfied? Have we not given them Florida at a cost of forty millions? Have we not purchased for them Louisiana, which has given them four or five States; and have we not recently annexed Texas, which will give them four or five more? All these vast territories have been acquired, partly by the blood and treasure of the North, and have all been surrendered to the South; and yet it seems that southern men are not satisfied! Is this reasonable? Is it right? When we claimed the whole of Oregon for the formation of free States, by a title declared by the President to be "clear and unquestionable," yet nearly one half of it was given up by him. I tell my friends in the South, that they had better stop in their course of acquisition, especially by conquest. If they proceed, they will establish a geographical line as a party line; and that will in the end destroy this Union. Suppose parties are divided by geographical lines, with northern candidates and southern candidates for the Presidential offices.—Suppose the north should triumph in the struggle; will the south submit? We are told they will not; that they will nullify and set up a government of their own. But in a different result the North might do the same thing. These are fearful consequences; may they not follow the further acquisition of territory by conquest? These dangers may be remote; I trust they may never occur—that wisdom and moderation may forever avert them from our beloved country—but I fear nothing can stop them (if unrestricted territory is acquired by conquest) from swallowing up in the end all that is precious in our present happy Union and free institutions. Such are some of the sad consequences which I fear will flow from this war, if its original purposes and objects be carried out.

This war which is to be prosecuted at the sacrifice of all the other great interests of our country; for which internal improvements are to be arrested; private claims vetoed and postponed; in short, we are told by the President in his Message, that no appropriations that are not absolutely indispensable, are to be made while this war lasts. What would the money, already expended in killing those miserable Mexicans, have done for the improvement of our country? It would have improved all our harbors, cleared out our rivers, and saved millions of property and hundreds of lives, lost for want of them; it would complete a railroad from the Mississippi to the mouth of the Oregon; it would have conferred countless blessings and benefits upon our beloved country in a thousand forms; but instead of this, what has it done, and what will it do? It has destroyed thousands of lives, the lives of many of our best men, by sickness and the sword—it has made hundreds of widows and orphans—it will destroy the health as well as the habits of hundreds and thousands of our best citizens—it will build up an enormous standing army and pension list to rest like an incubus upon the people for a generation to come, and perhaps in the end dissolve this Union, and with it destroy the last, best hope of liberty on earth; and for what? To gratify the lust of power and the lust of land—the ravenous appetite of James K. Polk, to acquire territory not his own, and signalize his Administration by the glories of war—war glorious war! upon a weak, distracted, and unhappy sister Republic—and what for? She owed us a debt of some two or three millions, which she was too poor to pay. She acknowledged the debt, and promised to pay it as soon as she could. Yet this is made by the President in his Message, the great and leading cause of war—how magnanimous; how glorious! We took Texas—she acquiesced. Not satisfied, Mr. Polk, determines to have California. He sends Mr. Sillidell to purchase it—they offer to treat with him as a commissioner, but not as a minister—which they said implied relations of amity and friendship

which did not exist. Mr. Polk would not yield the point, or change the name from minister to commissioner, which, if done, might have prevented this war with all its horrors; but rather than yield this point of etiquette, he ordered Mr. Sillidell home, and immediately, and without consulting Congress then in session, ordered Gen. Taylor to march to the Rio Grande, blockaded that river, and brought on the war. Up to this time what had Mexico done? Had she invaded Texas since its annexation? No. Had she committed any act of hostility? None—none whatever. None is pretended; yet we are to exterminate Mexico and revel in the Halls of the Montezumas, and prosecute this Executive war at an expense of millions of money, and oceans of blood—is it right!—before God and man, is it right!

And, to enable the President to prosecute this glorious war, he has sent us a message, which has just been received and read by the clerk, recommending the imposition of duties on tea and coffee. In his message at the commencement of the session, he spoke equivocally on this point; but, as the revenue has fallen greatly short; the last quarter, up to the first of January, having yielded only \$3,645,000; less than it has been for many years past, he has at length come out and assumed the responsibility of avowing himself in favor of a tax on tea and coffee, as a revenue measure; last session the doctrine of the Secretary, and of the Administration, was that the reduction of duties increased the revenue; but now, finding a plentiful lack of revenue, they propose to do—what? Reduce the duties still further? Not at all. Hunger is very apt to bring people to their senses. And now they have at last admitted the truth of the Whig doctrine, that the way to get an increase of revenue is to increase the duties. This is quite new as a Democratic doctrine. Mr. Polk did not use to think so. At one time he was for destroying the whole system of internal improvements, because it furnished "a sponge," to absorb the surplus, and keep up a high tariff.

But now he has found out another sponge, his extravagance and war furnish a sponge large enough to absorb all the revenue, and even as much more. Now, when he finds the revenue insufficient—when he discovers that the tariff is too low—having taken the duties off luxuries, he proposes to tax tea and coffee. That is now Democratic doctrine. The tariff of '46 takes duties off of the luxuries of the rich and, to make up, it is proposed to tax the necessities of the poor; the tariff of '42 imposed high duties on luxuries, and no duties at all on tea and coffee.

(Mr. Cobb here inquired what duties on luxuries had been reduced by the tariff of 1846?) Mr. S. said that list was long, he could not recollect them all, but since he was called on, he would give the gentleman a few, and he would first mention brandy, and spirits distilled from grain. The duty on these, under the tariff of '42, was 162 per cent; which, Mr. Polk, and his omniscient Secretary, reduced, by the tariff of '46 sixty-two per cent. Under the tariff of '42, the revenue derived from brandy and distilled spirits was \$1,623,000 on the importations of 1845. Under the tariff of '46, the duties on the same would be but \$1,191,000; showing a loss of revenue on brandy and distilled spirits alone of \$423,000, and this loss is now to be made up by a duty on tea and coffee; and this is Democratic policy—to take duties off the rich man's brandy, Irish whiskey, and Holland gin, and put them on the poor man's tea and coffee! If you want more money for your war, go back and restore these duties on brandies and foreign spirits, and other luxuries, and then talk about taxing the necessities of life.

(Mr. Cobb here inquired whether the tariff of 1846 had not raised the price of American grain?) Mr. S. said, after the Yankee fashion, he would answer the gentleman's question by asking him another: Did the tariff of '46 produce the potato-rot in Ireland? Did it blight all the wheat crops of Europe, and produce a superabundant crop here? If it did, then the gentleman's notion was right, but not otherwise. He would tell the gentleman, that the tariff of '46 had about as much to do with the price of grain, as it had with the rising and setting of the sun—no more.

Mr. S. supposed the gentleman had been studying Mr. Walker's late profound tariff tables, in which he stated that the price of grain in the United States had increased, from the first of July to the first of December last, 115 millions of dollars, which he attributed to the tariff of '46, although it all took place under the tariff of '42, that of '46, not having then commenced its operation. But, I repeat, all his boastings about the increase of prices goes on the presumption that the tariff of '46 produced the potato-rot in Ireland, short crops abroad, and great crops at home.

Mr. Cobb next inquired, what had raised the price of cotton? Mr. S. Was it the tariff of '46? What had it to do with cotton? He would tell the gentleman it was a short crop. The last crop of cotton, he understood had fallen short fully one third; while the demand was increasing, at home and abroad, a diminished supply, and an increased demand, had, as it always would, increased the price of cotton as of every thing else.

But, since the gentleman from Georgia had called his attention to cotton, he would remind the gentleman of what the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker, had said on this subject. He said we must take more British goods, or, if we did not, "she would have to pay us specie for our breadstuffs, and not having it to spare, she would bring down the price of our cotton." This is the doctrine of the Secretary. Now, sir, look at the facts. In this same report Mr.

Walker states that, in 1845, we took \$45,600,000 worth of British goods, while she took but \$154,236 worth of our breadstuffs, (35,355 barrels of flour, 2,010 bushels of wheat, and one barrel of corn meal) yet we are told officially that we must take more than forty millions of British goods, or she will have to pay us specie (154,000) for our breadstuffs, and, not having it to spare, will reduce the price of our cotton! Why, sir, it is mathematically true, that, if one-tenth part of the value of British goods consists of the "breadstuffs" consumed by the labor employed in the production of the raw materials, and afterwards in converting them into goods, then we imported in 1845, 30 times as much British breadstuffs in the form of goods as she took from us in its raw condition; for instance, in 1845 we imported \$45,600,000 worth of her goods, one-tenth of which is \$4,560,000, while she took but \$154,236 worth of our breadstuffs, being about one-thirtieth part. Assuming that one-tenth of the value of goods consists of breadstuffs, (and he believed this was short of the real amount,) and this result is undeniable. Yet gentlemen are constantly boasting of the importance of the English markets for American breadstuffs; and this, in fact, constituted the great topic of both the late message and Treasury report. And he would here state a fact that would astonish the American people, and especially the farmers of this country. It was fair—that for the last 25 years, from 1821 to 1846, while we imported from forty to fifty millions of dollars' worth of goods from Great Britain per annum, she took but one million of dollars worth of all the provisions and breadstuffs of this country. The fact was established by a table which he had made from the official reports on commerce and navigation, from their commencement, in 1821, down to this time, which he had already revised and corrected by the librarian of this House, and which he intended to append to his speech. But the gentleman's interruption had withdrawn his attention from the subject he was discussing. When interrupted, he was enumerating some of the luxuries on which the duties had been reduced by the tariff of '46; he had mentioned brandy and spirits. The next item, though small, served to show the spirit and policy of that law; he referred to cards. The duty on visiting cards had been reduced from 80 to 30 per cent, and on playing cards from 257 to 30 per cent. They take seven-eighths of the tax off playing cards, and put it on tea and coffee; and this was Democratic policy; the policy of the tariff of '46. The duties by this act had been reduced on crown and cut glass, chandeliers, &c., used by the rich, from 90 to 30 per cent; on pimento, cloves, cassia, dates, &c., from 60 to 80 down to 40 per cent; on ready-made clothing, from 50 to 30; on silk hats and shoes, from 50 to 30.

The duties on all these luxuries, and many others, consumed by the rich, are thus reduced, in most instances, more than one-half; and then the Secretary and President turn round and ask us to tax tea and coffee. No, sir, let them restore and increase the duties on luxuries, and then, if they have no revenue enough, let them talk about a duty on tea and coffee. Let them restore the three-and-a-half millions of revenue they have lost by the reduction of the duties on cotton goods; the two millions on iron and its manufactures; the million and a half they have lost on sugar; the million on woollens, and the million and a half on silk goods. Let them restore these protective and revenue duties—restore the nine and a half millions taken off these five articles. Let them restore the \$432,000 taken off brandy and spirits. Let them do this, and then talk to us about a duty on tea and coffee. He asserted that, with some modification, the tariff of '42 could be made to yield forty millions, not only without prejudice, but with positive benefit and advantage to the country; not by doubling the duties, as at the commencement of the last war, but simply by increasing the duties on luxuries, and some others, for revenue and protection, extending them to some of the articles made free by the tariff of '42, and making them specific. Such a tariff, while it would give ample revenue and protection, would truly "cover the country with benefits and blessings," restore prosperity to every branch of the national industry, put the country upon its own vast and underdeveloped resources, and give this Administration abundant means to sustain the public credit at this fearful crisis in our affairs. This was Whig policy; this was the measure the Whigs would adopt if they had the power, instead of this miserable and pitiful attempt to put a duty on tea and coffee—a measure alike improper, unnecessary, and inadequate. Sir, restore the Whigs to power to-morrow, and, as in 1842, they would soon lift up this down-trodden and prostrate country. Do this, and peace and prosperity would be soon restored.—Do this, and—(Here the hour expired, and Mr. S. resumed his seat.)

**TERMS OF THE HERALD.**  
This paper is published every Tuesday, at \$2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, \$2.50 will invariably be charged.  
No subscription taken for less than six months.—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrears are paid off.  
ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at \$1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion.

**BRIDGE BUILDING.**  
THE Commissioners of Somerset county, will sell on the 17th day of March next, the building of a bridge over Stoney Creek, at or near Henry Little's Mill in said township. Sale to take place on the ground, at 1 o'clock of said day, when and where a plan of the bridge will be exhibited. By order of the Board.  
R. L. STEWART,  
February 23, 1847.

**STECK & SCULL,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Somerset, Pa.  
OFFICE next door to Cox & Stutzman, in Snyder's Row. [Feb 16]

**LAW NOTICE.**  
S. Gebhart & Ross Forward,  
HAVING associated themselves in the practice of the law will promptly attend to all business which may be entrusted to them. Office on the North west corner of the Diamond, and the same place formerly occupied by Gebhart.  
Jan. 19th '47.

**Notice.**  
ALL persons who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make payment before the 15th day of March next. Those neglecting to comply with this request will compel me, though unpleasant to me, to place their accounts into the hands of proper officers for collection.  
GEORGE L. GORDON.  
January 12, 1847.

**Executor's Notice.**  
LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of Mary Augustine, late of Addison township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Petersburg in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the residence of the subscriber on Saturday the 10th day of April next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.  
JONAS AUGUSTINE, Ex'r.  
March 2, 1847. Gt. SAMUEL MAGUIRE.

**McKAY & MAGUIRE,**  
Forwarding & Commission  
MERCHANTS,  
At the Railroad Depot,  
CUMBERLAND MD.  
REFERENCES.  
Hon. A. Stewert } Fayette co.  
Hon. H. W. Beeson }  
Hon. J. S. Black, } Somerset Pa  
Col. I. Ankeny, }  
Jonas Keim, Esq. }  
Thomas J. & W. W. McKay, }  
Cumberland, Md.  
Dec. 15—Sm.

**Orphans' Court Sale of REAL ESTATE.**  
PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry on the premises, on Friday the 19th of March next, the following real estate, late the property of Christian Shockey, deceased, viz:—One certain **Plantation or Tract of Land**, situate in Greenville and Southampton townships, Somerset county, containing about two hundred acres, adjoining lands of John Geiger, Benjamin Crosby, John Kornis, Daniel Lepley, Eli Shockey, Samuel Gardner and others, with about one hundred acres cleared and under fence, one two-story log-house and barn, a one story log house and stable and other buildings thereon erected and an apple orchard on the premises.  
Terms:—One third of the purchase money to remain on the premises, the interest thereof to be paid to the widow semi-annually during her lifetime, and at her death the principal to be paid to her heirs and legal representatives. One third of the remainder in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.  
Attendance will be given by Daniel Lepley, Esq. Administrator of the estate of said deceased.  
By the Court,  
WM. H. PICKING, Clerk.  
Feb. 16, '47.

**Call at the Old Stand!**  
**FRESH DRUGS,**  
**MEDICINES, SPICES,**  
**GROCERIES, &c.**

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that, in addition to his former stock, he has just received at his Drug Store in the Borough of Somerset, a fresh supply of  
**Drugs, Paints, Medicines,**  
**Groceries, Dyestuffs, &c.**  
consisting in part of the following, all of which will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for approved country produce, viz:  
**PAINTS:**  
Red and White Lead, Venetian Red, Chrome Yellow and Green, Vermilion Red, Prussian Blue, Terra de Sienna, Turkey Umber, Lamp Black.  
ALSO; Copal Varnish, Black Varnish, Gum Shellac, gold, silver and metal-leaf; white, yellow and red bronze; sand paper, turpentine and Fish Oil.  
**DYE-STUFFS:**  
Indigo, Madder, Alum, Brazilwood, Fustic, Camwood, Logwood; ALSO; Extract of Logwood, Annatto Cochineal, Solution of Pin, Blue Vitriol, oil Vitriol.  
**GROCERIES:**  
Best green Rio Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, and fine table salt.  
**NOTIONS:** combs, purses, pocket books, pins, needles, steel pens, Janet blades, tooth brushes, percussion caps, powder, shot and lead.  
WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry, CONFECTIONARIES of all kinds.  
The celebrated Sugar Coated Pills,  
SAMUEL KURTZ,  
December 29, 1846.

**FOR SALE.**  
A Six-acre lot, adjoining the borough of Somerset. For particulars inquire of  
**THE PRINTER.**

**MARBLE TOMB STONES.**  
THE subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Stone cutting business, at his shop in Somerset, where he will always keep on hand and finish to order a variety of **MARBLE and COMMON TOMB STONES,** all of which will be sold at reasonable prices.  
Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.  
**BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.**  
March 2, 1847—lv

**NEW & CHEAP GOODS.**  
THE subscriber has received from the Eastern cities, and is now opening at his store North East corner of the Diamond, a very large and general assortment of Goods suitable for the **FALL and WINTER SEASONS,** among which are French and English Cloths of various colors. Also Tweeds, Cassimeres, Sainets and Jeans, Tartleton and Cecilia Cloths for Ladies dresses.  
**ALSO, Cashmeres, Alpacaes,** Mouslin de laines, Calicoes of all qualities from 4 to 25 cents per yard. Mustins from 4 to 10 cts, Silk and Thread Lace, Silk Gloves of a superior quality for ladies and gentlemen, together with a fine assortment of **HARDWARE, Queensware, Groceries, &c.** Boots and shoes of all kinds and very low. Weavers Reeds of very superior quality.  
All which will be sold on as cheap and accommodating terms, as they can be had west of the Allegheny Mountains.  
M. TREDWELL.  
Somerset, sept 22, 1846.

**Somerset County, ss.**  
At an Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.  
On motion of Samuel Gaither, Esq., the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Rosanna Shaver, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on the 10th day of May next, and show cause why the real estate of said Rosanna Shaver should not be sold.  
Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of February, 1847.  
WM. H. PICKING, clerk.  
February 23, 1847.

**"I would not live Always."**  
34) One would naturally be led to the conclusion, from the apparent negligence manifested by many who are suffering under the baleful influence of CONSUMPTION, and other Pulmonary Affections, that they had assumed the words, "I would not live always," as peculiarly adapted to themselves, or that believing their case to be hopeless, had abandoned themselves to despair. But none need despair, while "life and being lasts," of being ultimately cured of every and any kind of disease. Jayne's Expectant has been proved by ample experience to be the most successful remedy in the world for the cure of Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all other diseases of the Throat, Lungs, or Breast. No one ever yet used it without finding relief.  
JAYNE'S LIFE PRESERVATIVE has cured innumerable cases of Rheumatism, Scrofula, King's Evil, and Diseases of the Skin; a number of cases of Gout, and several cases of The Delerious; over twenty cases of Cancer, and Gout, or Bronchocele, (swelled-neck) and removes sick and morbid humors, and imparts tone and vigor to the whole frame. Prepared and sold at No. 8 South Third st. Philadelphia.  
Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.  
Also by Edward Bevin, Stovestown Pa.

**CONSUMPTION CURED.**  
35) The following letter is from a highly respectable merchant, dated Lewisston, N. Y., Sept. 10, '44.  
Dr. D. Jayne.—Dear Sir: It is said by Physicians, and is by the mass of mankind believed, that Consumption cannot be cured—that when once it becomes seated in the human system, nothing can eradicate or stay its progress, but that it will continue the work of destruction until its victim sinks into the grave.  
However true this may be in theory, I am disposed to doubt it in fact; indeed, my own experience, and a desire to benefit others, compels me to pronounce the assertion untrue. You will probably recollect, sir, that in the beginning of 1840 I wrote to you stating that I had the Consumption, and that it was fast hurrying me to the grave, I did not then, nor do I now doubt, every symptom was too painfully visible. My Physicians considered me incurable, but the advice which I asked of you was given, and I am happy to say that by using a few bottles of your incomparable medicine—the Expectant, I was restored, and never in my life have I enjoyed better or more uninterrupted health than since that time. If you should see me now, you would not imagine by my appearance that I had ever been sick, much less that I had had the Consumption, but that I am still living, I ascribe wholly and entirely to your Expectant.  
LEONARD SHEPARD.  
For sale by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset, Pa. Also by Edward Bevin, Stovestown Pa.  
**Blank Deeds.**  
A LOT of Blank Deeds of a superior quality, just printed and now for sale  
**AT THIS OFFICE**

**FARM FOR SALE.**  
THE subscribers, Administrators of the Estate of Philip Harman, dec'd. offer at private sale a tract of land, situate in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, two miles from Bolivar and about the same distance from Lockport on the Canal, also two miles from the village of Fairfield, containing two hundred and thirty acres.  
**PATENTED LAND,**  
about one hundred and thirty acres cleared, sixteen acres in prime meadow, and fifteen or fifteen more can be made. The Improvements are a comfortable Dwelling House and Barn and other out buildings. There is convenient to the house a good spring and spring-house. The land is of the first quality; abundance of **Limestone** on it. This Farm is said to be one of the best in that section of the Valley. The terms of sale will be moderate, and will be made known by either of the subscribers. Philip Harman one of the subscribers resides on the premises, the other near Donegal. Possession will be given to the purchaser on the First of April next.  
PETER GAY,  
PHILIP HARMAN,  
February 16, 1847—Ad. Administrators.

**BLANK SUMMONS AND EXECUTIONS,** For sale at this Office.  
  
**WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY**  
THE GREAT REMEDY  
FOR  
**Coughs, Colds, Consumptions,**  
&c.

**REMARKABLE CURES.**  
Of all the cures that have yet been recorded, there are certainly none equal to the one mentioned, which plainly show the curability of Consumption, even in some of its worst forms.  
**Mrs. Wimer.**  
**FOR ANOTHER PROOF ADDED.**  
The cures performed by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, are really astonishing to the world.

The following we have just received from Messrs. Joslin and Rowe, Druggists, in Newark in this State, to whom it was communicated by John Wimer, Esq. a citizen of Burlington, Licking county, Ohio.  
Burlington, O. Dec. 1, 1843.  
Messrs. Joslin & Rowe—At your request I herewith transmit to you a statement of the case of Mrs. Wimer and child, as near as I am able to communicate, which you are at liberty to publish if you see fit, as I feel a desire to inform the world of the effects of the invaluable medicine called Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, to which, by the Divine blessing, I am indebted for the restoration to health of my wife and child.

About five years ago Mrs. Wimer was attacked with a violent cough, pain in the chest and side and symptoms of approaching consumption. During the interval from that time to some time in February last, she had been treated by eminent Physicians from Uica, Sylvania, Homer Chatham and Newark, and with only partial relief of the most urgent symptoms. About one year ago she caught a violent cold, which seated upon the lungs, producing an alarming aggravation of all her previous systems. Her physician deemed her case altogether hopeless; a council was called, and after deliberating upon her case unanimously pronounced her to be beyond the reach of means, and expressed their opinion that she could survive but a short time, one or two weeks at farthest. She was at this time entirely confined to her bed, and scarcely able to articulate, except in a whisper. Her daily prostrations of coughing would last uninterruptedly from three to five hours, and so severe that we expected every prostrum would be her last.

The physicians in council pronounced her lungs, liver, kidneys, spine and mucus membrane of the stomach to be incurably diseased.  
It was at this last extremity that we happened to obtain a pamphlet describing Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, as applicable to lung affections. We immediately sent to you and procured a bottle, and commenced its use at evening by giving her one teaspoon full, and such was the surprising effect that she was able to pass a comfortable night without experiencing any prostrum of coughing; and such was its ultimate effect, that, after taking five bottles, she was, contrary to the expectations of her physicians and every one who saw her, entire restored to health, and since last summer has done the entire work of the family.

After the last attack of Mrs. Wimer, our youngest child, then an infant at the breast, was taken down and rapidly sinking with the same symptoms as its mother, and having seen the happy effects in the case of the mother, we were disposed to make a trial of it for the child, and it was attended with the same perfect success.  
The above statement can be attested by our physician as well as our neighbors and acquaintances, who saw Mrs. Wimer during the course of her sickness.  
Yours truly,  
JOHN WIMER.  
\* \* \* The true and genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is sold at established agencies in all parts of the U. States. Sold in Cincinnati on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets by  
SANFORD & PARK,  
Gen'l agents for the Western States.  
AGENTS FOR WISTAR'S BALSAM.  
J. L. SNYDER, Somerset,  
J. Lloyd & Co. Donegal,  
S. Philson, Berlin,  
H. Little, Stovestown,  
G. H. Keyster, Bedford,  
October 20, 1846—1y