

SOMERSET HERALD.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. of Philadelphia at his Real Estate and Coal Office, is our authorized Agent for obtaining Advertisements and Subscriptions for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz.—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

In accordance with the established usages of the party in other counties, and especially in pursuance of a resolution unanimously adopted by the County meeting on Monday evening of last Court, the Antimasons and Whigs of Somerset County will meet in their several townships and boroughs on Saturday the 3d day of July 1847, to elect two persons from each district as delegates to a County Convention, to meet at the Court House on the following Monday (5th July) at 1 o'clock P. M. to put in nomination suitable candidates to be supported by the party at the general Election in October next.

It is suggested that the Antimasons and Whigs of the townships assemble at 2 o'clock P. M. those of the boroughs at 7 P. M. to elect delegates, and that they meet at the usual place of holding the election in their several districts.

SAM'L W. PEARSON,
Chairman of County Committee.

June 1st, 1847.

Turn Out!! Turn Out!!!

The Democratic Antimasons and Whigs of Somerset Borough will meet at the Court House on Saturday evening, 3d July next, at 7 1/2 o'clock, to appoint two delegates to meet in County Convention on the 5th July, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several offices to be voted for at the October election.

MANY.

Somerset Township.

The Whigs and Antimasons of Somerset township will meet at the Court House, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, 3d July, and elect delegates to the County Convention.

4TH OF JULY.

The Somerset Guards will celebrate the Anniversary of our National Independence on Monday the 5th day of July.

A dinner will be served at 1 o'clock by

Mr. J. F. Loy will deliver an Oration, and the Declaration of Independence will be read by Robert L. Stewart, Esq.

The citizens of the County are respectfully invited to participate with them on the occasion.

BY THE COMMITTEE.

THE NEW YORK JUDICIAL ELECTION.

The returns from the western counties are favorable to the election of the Loco-foco ticket for Judges of the Court of Appeals. As far as heard from the reported majorities in thirty counties place their ticket about 6,000 ahead. The vote is quite small compared with what it was last November. The New York Express says:

In the eight districts, electing four Judges each of the Supreme Court, the Locos have carried the 1st, 2d, and 6th, without much doubt, while in the 3d two Whig Anti-Renters are chosen, and the other two in doubt. In the 4th district the Whigs have elected Mr. Cady, and probably Messrs. Hopkins and Simmons. The 5th district, we presume, is Loco.—The 7th has elected three Whigs, and probably one Loco; Mr. Jerome, on the Whig ticket, having been stricken off and Selden (Loco) put on by many of the Whigs of Ontario county. The 8th district, notwithstanding the defection in several of the counties, can hardly fail to elect four Whig candidates for Judges.

The Whigs have carried a fair proportion of the county Judges, Surrogates, and District Attorneys throughout the State.

It should be remembered that all the Whigs get at this election is clear gain, as the old judicial officers are now, and have been from time immemorial (with few exceptions) in the hands of the Locofocos.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE PASS TO SANTA ANNA.—The form of the pass granted to Santa Anna, as copied in some of the papers is denied to be "an authentic copy" by the Union.—Perhaps the editors will furnish us with one more authentic, and we are glad to see the President called upon to do so in the Resolutions adopted on Wednesday by the Whig county Convention. The denial of the Union, however, is not very good authority upon public matters even when they affect the character of the administration. The Organ may deny what it will since the President himself answers most effectually its own denial. In the annual message of December 8, 1846, the following may be found:

"In view of these facts and circumstances it was, that when orders were issued to the commander of our naval force in the Gulf, on the fifteenth day of May last, only two days after the existence of war had been recognized by Congress, to place the coasts of Mexico under blockade, he was directed not to obstruct the passage of Santa Anna to Mexico, should he attempt to return."

LATE FROM VERA CRUZ.

We are indebted to the New Orleans "Picayune" and the New Orleans "Commercial Times" for Extras containing the latest news from Mexico. The dates from Vera Cruz are to the 1st instant, and the intelligence, generally, is interesting.

Gen. Scott left Jalapa on the 23d ultimo for Puebla, at the head of nearly 6,000 troops and had safely arrived at the latter place.

Gen. SHIELDS is doing well, and was shortly expected at Vera Cruz.

Major R. HAMMOND, Paymaster U. S. Army, died at sea, on the 2d instant, on his passage from Vera Cruz.

The following brief note from Mr. Kendall is the only from Puebla:

"PUEBLA, MEXICO, MAY 29, 1847.

"The division of Gen. Twiggs entered this city to-day, all well. There was rumors in the morning that Generals Bustamante and Leon were advancing to attack Gen. Scott with an immense force, but so far we have heard nothing confirming the reports. Almost every one thinks that the Americans are to have another great battle, but where no one can divine.

"The diligencia does not run between this and the city of Mexico, and so far I have found it impossible to lay hands upon any papers.

"No one as yet knows what Gen. Scott's intentions are as regards his future movements, yet, small as his force is, many think he will advance upon the capital. We shall know in a day or two."

The Picayune has the following letters from the city of Mexico, which are endorsed as being from the best sources of information. It will be perceived, however, by the latest letter of the "Times," that President Santa Anna's resignation had been refused by the Mexican Congress, and that he still occupied the Presidential chair.

Extract from a letter, dated Mexico, May 29.

"From here I have nothing worthy of notice to communicate except that Santa Anna yesterday resigned the Presidency, but it is not known yet whether Congress will admit it. He was induced to take that course from the opposition he meets in his views of carrying on the defence of the city, and from some defamatory writings which appeared in the public papers against his bad conduct. It is generally expected that the Americans will be here about the 15th of next month; and, considering the state of things in the capital, I may say that they will meet with but slight resistance on the part of this Government."

Extract from another letter of the same date.

"Last week Santa Anna commenced fortifying Guadalupe, Perion, and Mijicatzingo, near the suburbs of the city; but unusual disapprobation was the result, and hence his reason for offering his resignation. It is supposed it will be accepted, and that Herrera will receive the nomination. There are only about 3,000 troops in the city."

We make the following extracts from the correspondence of the "Times."

VERA CRUZ, MAY 31.—A report by way of Orizaba tells us that Santa Anna is still in the Presidential chair; that Valencia is Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and old Nicholas Bravo Governor of the State of Mexico. Juan Alvarez, whom you may remember as the Sonora robber, and a friend of Santa Anna, is said to be rapidly approaching with ten thousand of his Indian retainers, in arms, and is expected to extirpate the Yankees utterly.

The yellow fever is now getting really serious amongst us. Thirteen cases terminated fatally yesterday, and to-day already I have heard of the death of three individuals whom I personally knew.—Colonel Kearney, the Government contractor, is now lying in a very dangerous state, and people are thus falling around me. Such things to an unacquainted man like myself, are calculated to make one feel ugly.

Eight o'clock P. M.—The British courier is in from Mexico, but seems to know very little of matters in that neighborhood. He says that Herrera is not President. I shall try to learn something from the letters which he brings before the steamer leaves.

VERA CRUZ, JUNE 1.—Well, our reports of Herrera's election prove to have been premature, to say the least of it.—Santa Anna is at the capital, in much less discredit than we have been led to believe and in the full exercise of the functions of his office. Upon his arrival he proposed to resign his seat, but contrived matters so as to have his proposition rejected. An election will take place on the 13th instant, when it is hoped that Herrera will be chosen; but Santa Anna's creatures are too numerous and his position now too favorable for the control of the required interests to permit me to indulge in such a hope in any degree confidently. He expresses an intention to fortify the town, at least with a large ditch and embankment, and to place a force in the city capable of keeping off the Americans; for these purposes he demands four hundred thousand dollars, and has impressed all the horses and mules that can be reached.

A letter from a well informed German merchant of the capital to his brother in this city, says that Santa Anna has within his control a force of near ten thousand men, besides those on their way under Alvarez, and that he will soon have an army around him capable of annoying if not seriously opposing Gen. Scott. It is very probable that the people of the capital are about as ignorant as ourselves on these subjects, and, although I treat their opinions with respect, I do not adopt them. Santa Anna evidently gives an importance to Alvarez's movement to which it is not entitled, and it is doubtful

whether he will get a reinforcement from this source of three thousand men. Valencia and Bravo are said to have resigned their respective commands. The Government is to be established at Merida.

No disturbance whatever has taken place at Puebla: on the contrary, the people (both of the city and country) seem to be much pleased with their conquerors and trade is quite brisk. Communication with the seacoast seems only to be required to bring all right again. Generals Scott and Worth were both in Puebla when the courier passed through that city.

FROM SALTILLO.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PICAYUNE.

SALTILLO, (MEXICO), MAY 17, 1847.

Lieut. Col. Mitchell and a portion of the advance of Col. Doniphan's command arrived here yesterday morning from Parras, having arrived at camp the day before. This morning before breakfast a number of men came in and announced that on Friday last a detachment of Col. Doniphan's regiment, under command of Capt. Reed, consisting of fifteen men, set out for the Rancho del Poco, about thirty miles from Parras, after the Indians. At the Rancho they were joined by a party of some twenty men, an advance of Col. Doniphan's main command, and before long the Indians came up. The conflict was quite desperate, for the Indians fought like devils. Capt. Reed was wounded in the chin and shoulder by arrows, and several horses were killed. On the side of the Indians the slaughter was more deadly. The alpowful rifle caused seventeen bold warriors to 'bite the dust,' and the rest fled, leaving most of their plunder and the greater portion of their women and children. We also captured about 2,000 head of horses and mules which they had stolen. Most of these Indians were Lipians, and not Camanches.

The whole of Col. Doniphan's command will be here in a few days, and, after remaining awhile to recruit their men and horses, they will proceed down to the mouth of the river. They have now been in the service eleven months, and, when they reach here, will have marched two thousand eight hundred miles from Fort Leavenworth, Missouri, their place of rendezvous. They have been constantly on the march for eight months, and have been without tents since last fall, nor have they drawn a single dollar of pay since they have been in the service.

Gen. Scott has issued a long proclamation, dated Jalapa, May 11, 1847, addressed to the Mexican people, on the recent events of the war, and the measures adopted by the Mexican Government.—He declares the war that is being waged by his country, is not directed against the property, the religion, and the happiness of the Mexican people, and gives the assurance that the U. States is desirous of peace. The Proclamation concludes with the following paragraphs:

"The order to form guerilla parties to attack us, I assure you, can produce nothing but evil to your country, and no evil to our army, which will know how to protect itself and how to proceed against them; and if so far from conciliating, you succeed in irritating, you will impose upon us the hard necessity of retaliation, and then you cannot blame us for the consequences which will fall upon yourselves.

"I am marching with my army upon Puebla and Mexico—I do not conceal it; from those capitals I shall again address you. I desire peace, friendship and union; it is for you to select whether you prefer war; under any circumstances, be assured I shall not fail my word."

THE ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.

The correspondent of the New Orleans Times states, on the authority of Col. BAKER himself, that he brings home less than one-half of the troops carried by him from the United States. The bodies of the other half enrich the soil of Mexico, and their memory the military character of their country. The Colonel also states that but a single soldier of his regiment has been guilty of an act requiring punishment, and his offence was amply atoned for by a fine of seven dollars and a few tours of double duty. This fact speaks well for the character of Col. Baker's regiment.

Mr. BENTON, Polk's would-be Lieutenant General, was recently in the city of Louisville, Ky., and inveighed bitterly against Gen. SCOTT for the taking of the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa. He said that the mode of capture was a gross violation of all the established usages of war—that there was another instance on record of a General having compelled a castle to surrender by threats of destroying a city! Prentice says he shouldn't be surprised if President Polk were to give up the castle of San Juan de Ulloa to his one-legged friend and then order Gen. Scott back to capture it according to rule!

The last U. S. Gazette says: "We learn with pleasure, that the engineers of the Pennsylvania Railroad are actively and successfully engaged in the labors of their profession, and that many miles of the road will be under contract in a week or two."

More Troops.—The war Department has called upon the Governor of Missouri for a battalion of five Companies of mounted volunteers, to serve "during the war with Mexico," and to occupy the posts established in Oregon.

Steamboats on the Delaware.—It appears from the Philadelphia papers that there are 76 boats, propelled by steam, plying to and from the different ports on the Delaware.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The New Orleans Bulletin publishes the following extract from a letter written by Gen. Taylor under the date of May 15, bearing upon the movements in his favor as a candidate for the Presidency. It will be seen that the Old Hero expresses a willingness to accept a nomination if tendered him:

"In regard to the Presidency, I will not say that I will not serve, if the good people of the country were to require me to do so, however much it is opposed to my wishes—for I am free to say that I have no aspirations for the situation. My greatest, perhaps only, wish has been to bring, or aid in bringing this war to a speedy and honorable close. It has ever been, and still is, my anxious wish that some one of the most experienced, talented and virtuous statesmen of the country should be chosen to that high place at the next election. I am satisfied that, if our friends will do their duty, such a citizen may be elected.

"I must, however, be allowed to say, that I have not the vanity to consider myself qualified for so high and responsible a station; and, whilst we have far more eminent and deserving names before the country, I should prefer to stand aside if one of them could be raised to the first office in the gift of a free people.

"I go for the country, the whole country; and it is my ardent and sincere wish to see the individual placed at the head of the nation, who, by a strict observance of the Constitution, (be he who he may,) can make us prosperous at home, as well as respected abroad."

PRICES AND WAGES.

The extreme prices which have been attained in the markets for bread-stuffs, must cause the larger portion of our citizens to regard the prospects of the approaching harvest with more than ordinary anxiety. Flour at \$10 a barrel, Wheat \$2 1/2 a bushel, Corn \$1 20, and rye \$1 40, with all other kinds of food at proportionately extravagant rates, draw too heavily upon the pockets of the laborer and artisan whose wages do not rise in the same proportion. It may seem that such a state of things is highly favorable to the Farmer, but it cannot prove to be so ultimately, for it is unnatural, and the equilibrium of prices must be restored either by a reduction of grain to its just rate, or increase of wages to a high mark. Otherwise, in the end there will be a diversion of labor from other pursuits to agriculture, and those who now consume must become producers of food. Besides the speculators and dealers in grain are rather reaping the fruits of the present inordinate prices than the producers who sometime since parted with the contents of their barns and granaries.

The locos will have it, though, that the tariff of 1846 has caused the high prices of flour and grain. Ten dollars a barrel is to high for flour, and can generally only be realized through the designs of speculators, or in consequence of extraordinary scarcity of the article. But if, as the locos would persist in asserting, the Tariff of 1846 has caused flour to raise to \$10, the great body of mechanics and laborers whose wages have not meantime raised one cent, will have to determine for themselves whether such a Tariff is a blessing to them! The Whigs never claimed for the Tariff of 1842 the merit of being able to increase the price of flour to \$10, while it left the wages of laborers without a corresponding increase. We gave for a Tariff which works equally in favor of all classes. The locos will therefore have to recant their assertion that the new Tariff has caused the present high prices of bread-stuffs, or else stand convicted of a monstrous conspiracy to oppress the poor and hard-working portion of the community.—West Chester Register.

GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN ALABAMA VALLEY.—The New Orleans Delta gives the following account of some recent discoveries made in Alabama, by Dr. Dickinson, formerly of Philadelphia.

"Very lately Dr. Dickinson made a tour of inspection through that portion of Alabama in which abounds the rotten limestone formation. Heretofore this formation has been known by geologists as a detritus from Shells, etc., but by the power of glasses it has been proved to be entirely different. Dr. Dickinson informs us that it is a huge coral reef where gigantic branches shoot up several feet into a beautiful arborescent form in its original bed of the primeval ocean. At its base are the fossil remains of the huge zyglogodon, shark, fishes, etc.; many of the former from forty to one hundred feet long, winding in serpentine form along the coral. Below this were found the remains of an extensive sea, the bosom of which was lined with beds of shells, varying from twenty to thirty feet, in a fine state of preservation. These beds yielded a great variety of shells, many of which may still be found in our present seas, and hence must have been of comparatively recent formation. Below this was found a huge oyster bed, imbedded in a blue marl of clay in their original position.—Some of these oysters measured fifteen inches in length, and weighed from ten to fifteen pounds. Succeeding this stratum were found the bottoms of several ancient seas, lakes and rivers, all yielding numerous fine fossils. Many of these fossils Dr. Dickinson has forwarded to the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia.

The Priesthood Coming.—One Bishop, twenty eight Priests, and six Nuns, all of the Roman Catholic Church, came passengers in the packet ship Havre, on the 22d ultimo, at New York from Havre. Twenty-nine other Priests of the same church, we learn are now on their way to the same port, in the packet ship Splendid.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company.

We learn from the Argus that a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was held yesterday morning. The President, Mr. McLane read a paper concerning the present condition and future prospects of the company, and recommended—1st, that measures be taken for the extension of the road westward along the Banks of the Potomac and Savage rivers to the Maryland line; and 2d, that the road be also extended to the south side of the Basin under the authority given and contract heretofore made with the City Council.

The extension of the road thus provided for, will take it to a point from which it can hereafter be carried to Pittsburgh, Wheeling or any more Southern points on the Ohio river, being common to all—Balt. Sun.

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, Essences, Patent Medicines; Paints, Dyes, Oils, Varnishes, Painter's Brushes, &c., &c.

—ALSO—Confectionaries, Notions, &c.; a fresh supply on hand and for sale VERY CHEAP at the Drug Store of

WM. McCREERY,
Somerset, Pa.

To Journeymen HOUSE JOINERS.

The undersigned, residing in the Borough of Somerset, Pa., wishes to employ three journeymen house joiners, to whom constant work during the season and liberal wages will be given. Any one willing to engage, will please make application soon.

BENJAMIN F. BEATTY,
June 15-'47

DANIEL KAUTZ, G. P. KAUTZ.

HATS!! HATS!!!

Daniel Kautz & Son, RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they continue to keep on hand at their Hating establishment, in Berlin, opposite the store of S. Philson, Esq., all descriptions of HATS, which they will dispose of on the most accommodating terms for cash, wool, or other approved country produce. June 15

DRUGS! DRUGS!!

The subscriber, having purchased from John L. Snyder, his stock of Drugs and Medicines, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a good supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes, Varnish, Oils, Essences, Patent Medicines, Painter's Brushes, &c., all of which he will sell very cheap for Cash.

May 11, '47. SAMUEL KURTZ.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

THERE will be sold at Public Vendue, at the late residence of Peter F. Hay, dec'd, in Brothersvalley township, the following property, viz:

Horses, Cows, Sheep, and Hogs; Hay by the ton, Grain by the bushel and in the ground, grass on the stalk; Sugar Keelers, Wagons, Plows, Harness, Windmill and other utensils; Bedsteads, Bedding, Tables, Chairs, Pots, Kettles, and all other articles usually had in and about a house.

There will also be rented, at the same time and place for one year and possession given on the first day of April next,

THE FARM now occupied by Levi Weller, adjoining the home place.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday the 24th day of June and continue from day to day until all is sold. Terms and conditions made known at the time of sale.

GEORGE P. HAY,
PETER KNEPPER,
June 1, 1847. Adm'rs.

Executor's Sale of REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of Jacob Byers, late of Jenner township, Somerset county, deceased, in pursuance of the provisions of said will and by authority of the same, will expose to sale, at public outcry, on Saturday the 17th day of July next, the valuable

Plantation or Tract of Land, late the property and residence of said deceased, containing 240 acres more or less, about 140 acres thereof cleared, of which 30 acres are in meadow; the buildings are a hewn Log House, two stories high and weatherboarded, with a kitchen attached 1 1/2 stories high, a log barn, and two hay stables and a spring house 1 1/2 stories high. There are also on the premises an ORCHARD of choice apple and cherry trees, with a cider press, &c. under roof, and a sugar camp. The sale will take place at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day on the premises, which are now in the occupancy of Daniel Stoff, and are situate one mile from the Stoytown and Greensburg Turnpike Road, adjoining lands of Joseph Zimmerman, John Gohn, Widow Crist and others.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st day of April next, when possession will be given, and the balance in five equal annual payments without interest. The payments to be secured by judgment bonds or mortgage.

JACOB BYERS,
June 15 '47
Executor &c.

Dr. W. S. Harah, TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Centreville and vicinity. His office is at the White Hall Inn. (Joseph Pile's,) where at all times he may be found, unless absent on professional business. June 8th

Opposition to Main Street Chair Makers.

GEORGE L. GORDON,
Shop one door west of J. Neff's Tavern, and nearly opposite S. Kurtz's Drug Store, Main Street, Somerset, Pa.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the citizens of Somerset and surrounding country, that he intends to carry on the

Chair Making Business, at his old stand, where he will constantly keep on hand and will make to order Common, Fancy, & Tippecanoe CHAIRS.

Settees & Boston Rocking Chairs, which he will sell very low for cash or exchange for lumber or approved country produce.

Common Chairs can be had at FOUR DOLLARS AND A HALF, cash.

GEORGE L. GORDON,
June 15-'47



Consumption of the Lungs.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—A compound Balsamic preparation from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar—the best remedy known to the world for the cure of Coughs, colds, asthma, croup, bleeding of the lungs, whooping cough, bronchitis, influenza, shortness of breath, pain and weakness in the breast or side, liver complaint and first stages of consumption.

We will not assert that this Balsam will cure Consumption in its very worst form, but it has cured many after all other means of relief had been tried in vain. And why not? It seems that WILD CHERRY was designed by Nature to be our PANECEA for the ravaging disease of this cold latitude. Let not the despairing invalid waste his money and lose time, to him so all important, in experimenting with the trashy nostrums of the day, but use at once a medicine that will cure, if a cure be possible—a medicine that science approves, and many years of experience has demonstrated that it always relieves.

"There is no such thing as fail" in the history of this wonderful BALSAM. Evidence the most convincing, evidence that no one could doubt, fully establishes this fact. For the sake of brevity we select the following from thousands.

Isaac Platt Esq., Editor of the Poughkeepsie Eagle, one of the most influential Journals in the state of New York, states, under the authority of his own name, that a young lady, a relative of his, of very delicate constitution was attacked in February, 1842, with severe cold, which immediately produced spitting of blood, cough, fever, and other dangerous and alarming symptoms.—Through medical treatment and care she partially recovered during the summer. But on the return of winter she was attacked more violently than at first, she became scarcely able to walk, and was troubled with cough, chills, and fever every day, and appeared to be going rapidly with Consumption; at this time, when there was no sign of improvement, Mr. Platt procured a bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which she took, and it seemingly restored her. She got a second, and before it was half taken she was restored to perfect health, which she has enjoyed to the present time, without the slightest symptoms of her former disease.

The following we have just received from Messrs. Fall, McCracken & Co. agents for the sale of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, at Lancaster, Ohio.

To the Public.—I feel it my duty as an act of kindness to the afflicted, to inform them that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has done for my daughter.—There is many a parent who has given up a beloved daughter or son, as a prey to that fell destroyer consumption. They have, as I have done, tried all the most skillful and eminent physicians within their knowledge, and all of the most popular remedies that seemed to hold out some hope for a continuance of life, without getting any relief. To all such who, like me, have been seeking with trembling hope for some remedy of real efficiency, I would say, seek no farther but try at once Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. My daughter Sarah Jane, aged 17 years, whose life for months had been despaired of, and was supposed a sure prey to consumption, has been cured; restored to perfect health; and that too by using five bottles of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

JONATHAN COULSON,
Greenfield, Tp. Fairfield city, O March 15.

Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. 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.
S. KURTZ, Somerset,
J. Lloyd & Co. Donegal,
S. Philson, Berlin,
H. Little, Stoytown,
G. H. Keyser, Bedford,
October 20, 1846.—ly