

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, September 14, 1859.

PLANKS! PLANKS! PLANKS!

NOTARIAL SALES, ATTORNEY EXECUTIONS, EXECUTIONS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION PAPER, JUDGMENT BONDS, FEE BILLS, NOTES with a waiver of the \$300 Law, JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the \$300 Law, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers, MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel, COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray, SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment, COLLECTOR'S RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

- ASSEMBLY, J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon. SHERRIFF, GEO. W. SPEER, of Shirley. TREASURER, JACOB MILLER, of Huntingdon. COMMISSIONER, J. W. GALBRAITH, of Shirley bor. DIRECTOR OF THE POOR, DAVID BARRICK, of West. DISTRICT ATTORNEY, SAMUEL T. BROWN, of Huntingdon. COUNTY SURVEYOR, ROBERT MCBURNEY, of Jackson. AUDITOR, N. K. COVERT, of Springfield.

New Advertisements.

- County Fair, by the Secretaries. Broad Top Railroad, by J. J. Lawrence. Law Blank Books, by John Clark & Son. Election Proclamation, by Sheriff Miller. Notice to School Teachers, by O. W. Moore. Birmingham Female Seminary, by L. G. Gridler. Drawing and Painting, by Miss Nancy McDivitt.

The Tenth Anniversary Meeting of the American Vegetarian Society, will be held in the Lecture Room of the Bible Christian Church, Third street, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, September 21st. This Association, as its name indicates, a National Society, and embraces a number of eminent gentlemen in its membership. The late Dr. Alcott, of Auburndale, Mass., a physician of learning and experience, as well as a writer of decided ability, was the President at the time of his decease a few months ago.

Party Split.

Although we publish a party paper, we cannot but agree with the editor of the Chambersburg Times in the following remarks which we take from his paper of the 9th inst. Quite a respectable number of our political opponents, as well as a few hasty party men in our own ranks, may not lose anything by giving this article a careful perusal.

The editor says:—"In times like the present, when the period for holding an important election is approaching, it is quite common for each party to resort to all available means to secure the success of its candidates. So long as these are fair, no one will question the propriety of their employment; but unfortunately it too often happens that men in the warmth of party feelings, forget what is due to themselves and to each other. As a public journalist, we regard it as our duty to protest against the use of any means that may be detrimental to the public welfare.

Among those usually employed none is more common, and none we think more censurable than that of personal detraction.—No matter how irreproachable a man's reputation may have previously been, as soon as he is nominated for office, he becomes a target for the shafts of his political opponents. No privacy escapes their scrutiny; no sanctuary is free from their unhalloved intrusion; time itself furnishes no protection against the bitterness of their assaults; but even the sacred precincts of the family circle are invaded, and acts long since repeated of and forgotten are dragged from their merited oblivion, and made the themes of violent denunciation. It is right that the character of a candidate should be well known, and that the question of his competency should be settled; but let this be done in a fair and manly spirit.—Every one knows that it is exceedingly difficult to disprove a false charge. Although there may be no evidence to establish it, the accusation itself leaves a stain upon the most unblemished name, and seldom fails to find among those who are not personally acquainted with the accused, some who believe and are influenced by it. The Editor of a paper, and especially one that is received as a party organ, occupies a responsible position. Many depend upon him for their political faith, and are accustomed to regard his assertions as the infallible dicta of truth. He should be careful then not to disseminate reports of whose correctness he has not the most reliable information. By a contrary course, incalculable injury is often done to individuals and thus indirectly to the community at large. Many a good man, too timid to face political scrupility, is deterred from entering the lists, where even the nominally victorious are worsted in the conflict. In former times, Shadrach, Meshech and Abednego, passed through the fiery furnace without the singing of a hair; but the days of miracles must come again, before any of our candidates for office can emerge from a political campaign, unscathed in reputation. Nor does it end here. The same spirit pervades our National and State Legislative Halls. It produces wrangling and contention; interferes with the pro-

cedure of business, and impairs the best interests of the State. This should not be so. The rivalry between politicians, should no longer be, who can most successfully decry the other, but who can surpass in efforts for the public good. Let this noble emulation but once prevail, and those Halls will present a different scene. Instead of disorder, we shall have harmony; industry will supersede idleness, and our country unhindered in her onward progress will steadily advance to the fulfillment of her glorious destiny.

We trust then, that both parties in the campaign just begun, will exercise mutual forbearance. There is little to be gained, although much may be lost by recrimination. For the sake of a petty office which is scarcely worth the holding, how many friendships are destroyed, which would have gladdened a life time. In view of these facts, is it not better that the peace and harmony of the community should be preserved than that this or that party should be triumphant?"

Local Correspondence.

CASVILLE, Sept. 9, 1859. MR. EDITOR:—After neglecting my duty for some time, I am again at my post, as Cassville Correspondent. I was prevented by circumstances, from sending you an account of a lecture delivered before our Normal Class, a few weeks ago. It was a thorough exposition of the principles of good reading, by that well known and popular orator, Dr. Wintrose. On last Wednesday evening Prof. Ballentine entertained us with a description of the Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky, as seen by himself. He spent an hour and a half in describing the scenes of beauty which that unvaried cavern displays; yet so interesting was the topic that the audience could not have become weary, had the lecture been twice as long. The Professor gave a chaste and lucid description of the most interesting features of the cave and painted the emotions inspired by its silent and solemn grandeur in colors of the noblest eloquence. Every American ought certainly to visit this greatest wonder of the western world, and for my part, I am determined to do so, that is, if I get enough spare money before the South dissolve the Union. (I) I would report the description of the cave for your columns; but having taken no notes, I find myself unable to do so. Being no dealer in politics, I cannot report the political phases manifest in our community. So far however as I can learn, the prevailing sentiment seems to be, that the candidates having the majority of votes will be triumphantly elected. C. C.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

SAINT LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 5, 1859. MR. LEWIS:—The object in writing you at this time, is to give you and your numerous readers a description of the mineral portion of our State. I had occasion to travel through the southern part of the State a few weeks ago. I started from this point, on the Saint Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad to its terminus, which is at the present, Pilot Knob, in Iron county, and about ninety miles from this place by rail. The railroad company intend carrying the road through to Memphis, Tennessee, which will make one of the greatest roads for traveling South in this country. The lands through that part of the State are not good for farming purposes; that is, for raising any kind of grain, but will make the finest grazing farms in the world; though I saw some of the finest corn I ever saw raised, on my route.

I will here give you a description of Iron Mountain, which is owned by a company.—They have three furnaces within an eighth of a mile of one another. This mountain is situated about eighty-three miles southwest of St. Louis, and its resources for iron ore is inexhaustible. The company has worked it for some fifteen or twenty years, and you can scarcely see where they have taken the ore from. The way they mine is in the same manner you work your stone quarries. As it is one solid piece of ore they are compelled to blast it with powder as you would rock. I do think it a great curiosity to see you go up, as it is, against a bluff, say about three hundred feet long, and about sixty feet high, against a solid mountain of ore, which will yield 90 tons of iron. I was told, and in fact, saw a blacksmith, who says he has made many a horse shoe from the ore, it is that pure. I cannot tell the length of this mountain, but one thing I do know, from every appearance, it would take thousands of years to exhaust that one mountain. But this is not all; you cannot go for twenty miles around but you can find iron ore. The Iron Mountain company is now building another furnace, about five miles farther west, where they have, as they say, plenty of ore, and of the finest quality. This company is shipping about two hundred tons of the ore to Wheeling and Pittsburgh per month, which, they say, pays them something.

I will now carry you to Pilot Knob, which is six miles south of the mountain. This knob is at the end of a mountain, which runs south some distance; it is six hundred feet high from the base. I went on the top to see the sun set, and I do think it one of the most beautiful sights man ever saw. You can see for miles around; in fact, you can see as far as the eye can carry. The morning I was there, it was a little foggy, and the fog laid low, and it appeared for a little while, as though there was a sea of water below. On top of this knob there are rocks of iron ore, larger than the Pulpit Rocks near your town. This company has two furnaces; they have commenced mining about four hundred feet from the base, and are compelled to mine or quarry in the same manner as at the mountain. Their furnaces are at the base, and they have a Railroad running from the furnaces to the quarry, by which they convey their ore. This knob is inexhaustible. This will show to what extent the iron ore is found in that country. At one of the Furnaces, they have bored for water six hundred feet, and had to bore through solid iron ore, and they say they do not know how much deeper the ore lies. It would be worth the while for some of the iron community of your county to visit this country. This is not all; there is the Sheppard Mountain, which is supposed to contain still a purer quality of ore; however, this mountain has never been worked, and they cannot tell exactly, but there is no doubt, of the quantity as it shows for itself. I have often thought and wondered, why our Eastern capitalists never come out to see this country.—I know but two who have visited this country, one is, if I mistake not, my old friend John S. Isett, Esq., of the mouth of Spruce Creek, and Thomas McCulloch, Esq., of Clarion county, Pa. These are the only persons I ever heard of that have visited these places,

The only thing I see why these companies or any person else cannot make a fortune in a short time in the manufacturing of iron, is the want of charcoal. But I have no doubt this will be overcome in a short time, as they have, at this time, experimented and been very successful with wood charcoal.

I shall now draw your attention to the Red granite quarry, which is situated about six miles west of Pilot Knob. It is a mound of granite in one solid rock covering about ten acres of surface, and resembles the back of a turtle, and upon this, there is lying all over it, large boulders weighing many tons. There is one in particular, which resembles an Elephant, and to look at it, you would wonder how it was possible for it to lay in the position it does. It is lying on the side of the large rock, apparently without anything to support it from rolling over. I climbed on the old gentleman, and had a view from him. He is about fifteen feet high. You can find many curiosities there, and in fact, all through that country. I intended selecting specimens to send you, but could not take them with me on my trip, and, on returning home, I took another route. I intend going down again, and if I do, shall Express you specimens. That whole country abounds with springs of pure water as I ever drank, and it is cool enough for any purpose. Having nothing more at present, I shall close. Respectfully Yours, A. B. M. THOMPSON.

P. S.—The Iron Mountain is owned by Chauteau, Harrison & Valli. The Pilot Knob is owned by Lewis V. Bogg & Co.

Senator Douglas at Columbus, Ohio.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA PENNSYLVANIAN. SPEECH OF MR. DOUGLAS. COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 7.—Senator Douglas was received at the depot this morning by the military and a large crowd of citizens, and was escorted to his hotel. During the interim between his arrival and the delivery of his speech, he was waited upon by a large number of the citizens of this and many other adjoining counties.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon, Mr. Douglas made his appearance and was received with much enthusiasm. He immediately proceeded with remarks, of which the following is an extract:— Judge Douglas said that the Republican party, in their platform, adopted at Philadelphia in 1856, assert the power and declare it the duty of Congress to prohibit slavery in all the Territories. The Democratic party are pledged, on the other hand, by their platform, to the doctrine of non-intervention and popular sovereignty in the Territories.

New Mexico and Kansas, by the acts of the Territorial Legislatures, present cases to Congress, which will put the advocates of intervention and non-intervention, North and South, to the test. New Mexico, which refused for several years after the organization of a Territorial Government, to introduce or protect slavery, passed a law in 1858 to recognize and protect slavery in that Territory. Kansas, at the first session of the Territorial Legislature in 1858, passed a very stringent law, "to punish offenses against slave property," by which slavery was introduced, and adequate protection given to it in that Territory. In 1858, however, the slave-code was repealed by an act passed February 9th, and all protection to slave property withdrawn and denied. By this "unfriendly legislation" slavery had been excluded from the Territory of Kansas.

Now the Northern interventionists are pledged by their Republican platform to repeal the slave code in New Mexico, and prohibit slavery by act of Congress—while the Opposition in Kentucky and the Southern interventionists generally, are pledged by their principles to introduce and protect slave property in the Territory of Kansas. These issues must and will be met by the Democratic party. (Applause.) Non-intervention and popular sovereignty must be maintained, as well in New Mexico as in Kansas. (Continued cheering.) If New Mexico wants a slave code, let her have it.—If New Mexico has laws for the protection of slave property, so be it. If Kansas will not have a slave code, no slavery, Congress must not force her people to accept either. (Applause.)

Northern and Southern interventionists agree that slavery in the Territories is a rightful subject of Congressional legislation, but differ as to the character of such legislation. Each insist that Congress should intervene in favor of their particular section, and against the other section, in violation of the rights of the people most interested, to decide the question of slavery for themselves. According to the doctrine of the interventionists, North and South, slavery is not only a rightful subject of Congressional legislation, but is dependent upon the Federal authority for its existence and protection, consequently subject to Federal regulation and control. The Southern interventionists contend that the whole power of the Federal Government should be exerted for the protection of slavery in the Territories, and the Northern interventionists that the same power should be exerted for its destruction. The Democratic party, in opposition to the interventionists of both sections, hold that slavery is a State institution, and that it exists in the slave-holding States, "under the laws thereof," and not by virtue of the Constitution of the United States; that slavery, therefore, is beyond the reach or control of the Federal authority for good or evil, except in the single case of fugitive slaves, who must be delivered up.—The Democratic party were sustained in these principles by the decision of the Supreme Court, in the "Dred Scott" case. The Democratic party are pledged to the principle of popular sovereignty,—by which the people of the organized Territories, "like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits."

Our Book Table.

THE FORTUNES OF NIGHT, by Sir Walter Scott.—Being the twelfth volume of T. B. Peterson & Brothers, cheap weekly issues. Haverley Noels for the Million. The world-wide reputation of the Haverley Noels will insure a ready sale of this cheap edition, and prove, we trust, remunerative to the enterprising publishers. It is commendable to do anything that will, even in a small degree, stay the present raging appetite for pernicious light reading. By satisfying the cravings of those who desire fiction with some of the healthiest of its order, is prevention of the evil, and, at least, doing good. There are no works of the imagination which can so effectively accomplish this as the novels of Sir Walter Scott. They, to say nothing more, are harmless. It is even astonishing that through so many volumes there should be found so little that religion or morality would disapprove. For beauty of style, copiousness of expression, vividness of description, and interest of subject, Scott stands in the foremost rank. His works will be read always with interest and pleasure, and frequently with profit. One volume is issued every Saturday, and each one is got up in a neat style, of the same size, and are printed at the rate of 25 cents a volume, or the whole twenty-six volumes for five dollars, and sent free of postage to all, on receipt of this sum. This low price should place a set of them within the reach of everybody in the land.

READING FOR THE MILLION.—T. B. Peterson & Brothers have this day issued the second volume of their new and cheap edition of Charles Dickens' Works for the MILLION, to be completed in 28 volumes, one to be issued on each and every Saturday, for twenty-five cents a volume. The cheap literature of former years did not need much to elevate their readers, but the reading that Peterson now gives, affords pleasure and instruction, and is of a very best character, and must exercise a wholesome influence over the public taste, by making all readers acquainted with the works of the best fiction writers in the English language. A reader in the country for one dollar can have the first four of these volumes transmitted to him, or the whole twenty-eight volumes will be sent for five dollars. The second volume, issued to-day, contains the conclusion of Oliver Twist and the commencement of Pickwick Papers.

HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN, by Sir Walter Scott.—Forming the eleventh volume of the cheap and popular weekly publication of the Haverley Noels for the Million, at 25 cents each, being issued by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. This enterprising firm are doing a great public benefit in thus placing before the whole reading community, nine-tenths of whom are obliged to be economical in literary luxuries, the works of Sir Walter Scott in the present cheap and popular form. Each volume is got up in a neat style, all of the same size, and are printed at the rate of 25 cents a volume, or the whole twenty-six volumes for five dollars, and sent free of postage to all, on receipt of this sum. This low price should place a set of them within the reach of everybody in the land.

to the people of all the States. Slave States as well as free States. The system of emigration fostered and encouraged by emigrant aid societies for the purpose of controlling territorial legislation is a fraud upon the elective franchise, and designed to subvert and destroy the principles of self-government. None but actual inhabitants, who have abandoned their citizenship and allegiance in their respective States, and settled in a Territory in good faith to make it their permanent home, have a right to a voice or vote in the legislation of the Territory. (Applause.)

The doctrine of Mr. Seward's "irrepressible conflict" with respect to the "irrepressible" conflict between freedom and slavery," must be emphatically condemned. He said: "I denounce it here today, as I denounced it in the Senatorial canvass in Illinois, when it was maintained by Mr. Lincoln, as subversive of the principles upon which the Union was founded and must stand. Uniformity in the local laws and domestic institutions of the several States is neither desirable nor possible. Variety of climate and interests necessitate a corresponding variety of local legislation, which is and must be adapted to the wants of each particular community or State. The liberty and prosperity of the people depend upon the maintenance of the self-government of all the States and Territories of the United States. (Immense applause.)

The surrender of fugitive slaves is a duty imposed by the Constitution, and all who are faithful to that Constitutional obligation.—The opposition and resistance to the Fugitive Slave Act in the North, begot a like opposition to and violation in the South of the law against the African slave trade. The violators of both—those who resisted the Fugitive Slave Act, and those who violated the law against the African Slave trade—are alike guilty to the obligations of good citizens, and merit alike condemnation and punishment.—Maintain the doctrine of non-intervention and popular sovereignty and the Union is safe. (Applause.) Stand by that doctrine and the country will prosper; all sections will be content and territorial expansion is certain. Expansion is a necessity of our national existence, and our destiny is, sooner or later, to spread our institutions over the entire Continent. Cuba, Central America, Mexico, and all the islands adjacent to us, will, in time, be ours, and this will be, as it should, "an ocean-bound Republic." (Prolonged applause.)

The Democratic party is the only party which recognizes the equality of the States, and the right of the people to exercise all the rights, privileges and immunities of self-government. I stand firmly by the Democratic platform of 1856—I want no new plank, and no new pillars to strengthen or uphold it. I stand upon the platform and carry the Democratic banner. Let the nominee of the Charleston Convention take the same position. Put him on that platform and give him the old Democratic banner with all its glorious memories clustering around it, and the Democracy will march to a glorious victory in 1860. (Great enthusiasm.)

HORRIBLE CASE OF SELF-MUTILATION.—One of the most horrible cases of self-mutilation we have ever heard or read of occurred at a rolling mill in Centre county last week. The particulars of the case, which we do not think has a parallel on record, are as follows:—

"A young man named Aaron Irely, who had recently been pardoned out of the penitentiary, where he was confined for horse stealing, had been hanging around the rolling mill for several days. Nothing was observed in his demeanor. On Wednesday morning, soon after the works were started, he deliberately walked to the large iron shears, and before any one was aware of his design, placed his arms between the blades, both of which were completely severed about midway between the hands and elbows! The horrible act was performed so coolly and deliberately that no suspicion was entertained of his design. When questioned as to his motive for the self-mutilation, he replied, that "his hands had been the means of sending him to the penitentiary once and he was determined they should get him into trouble again." He was taken to a neighboring mill, and a physician sent for, who re-amputated both his arms—an operation which he is said to have borne with a stoicism and indifference that astonished all who witnessed it. He is recovering rapidly, and manifests the utmost unconcern for the loss of his arms.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY EXHIBITION.—The Ninth Annual Exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, will be held at Pottsville, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of September next. On the 1st September, the Secretary will remove to the Rooms of the Philadelphia Society, for the promotion of Agriculture, No. 626 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, where Stocks of Entry for the Exhibition will be opened.

Goods for Exhibition, carried on all the Railroads in the State, to and fro, free of charge. August 17, 1859.

TEACHERS WANTED.—Three Teachers are wanted to take charge of the Common Schools in the borough of Alexandria. Application should be made immediately, as the Schools will open the middle of September.

GROCERY STORE.—The undersigned having opened on opposite the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad depot, in Huntingdon, Pa., a Grocery Store, CHEAP FOR CASH, or APPROVED COUNTRY PRODUCE. Call and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.—We would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have just opened our New Watch, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware Establishment, at No. 622 Market Street, Philadelphia, where we offer Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Cash Prices, a large and very choice stock of every description of goods usually kept in a first class Watch and Jewelry Store.

GOOD NEWS! WASHINGTON CLOTHES BY PRESSURE!! After fifty years experimenting, the proper article has at last been invented for women, in their hard labors on the washing day. "IT IS EVEN SO!" Come and be convinced that we are absent of every machine in use. Half the time, half the labor, and half the wear and tear, is saved. Little boys and girls can do the work for their mothers. The undersigned have purchased the exclusive right of Huntingdon and Millin counties, to make and sell J. T. MURPHY'S EMANCIPATOR WASHING MACHINES.

THE CASVILLE SEMINARY AND NORMAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES & GENTLEMEN! CHEAPEST SCHOOL IN THE LAND! Send for a Catalogue!! Address, M. McN. WALSE A. M., Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

SALAMANDER SAFES. EVANS & WATSON, No. 26 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, have on hand a choice assortment of the Salamander Safes, and their Patent Fireproof Safes. Also, Iron Doors for Banks and Stores, Iron Shutters, and all kinds of Locks, equal to any made in the United States.

EVANS & WATSON. Have had the greatest demonstration in the following certificate that their manufacture of Salamander Safes has at length fully warranted the representation that has been made of them as rendering an undoubted security against the terrific element of fire.

MARSHALL'S PATENT SHOEMAKERS' ASSISTANT LAST HOLDER.—This machine is designed to hold a Last or Shoe of every size, and also in every desired position, for Pegging, Sewing, Faring Off, Buffing, Setting up Edges, &c., thus rendering it unnecessary for the Operator to hold his work either in his hands, upon his knees, or against his breast. He can stand or sit at pleasure. It has also a large iron attachment, which whole apparatus is strong, durable, light, compact and portable.

SILVER STEEL SHEDS, GRAIN-CRADLES, HAY-FORKS, &C., at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN, Huntingdon, June 15, 1859.

STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE BY T. W. MAYHEW, Lancaster City, Pa. SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

BLANK BOOKS. Of any size or pattern not upon our shelves, will be furnished to order at City Prices. Call at LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

NEW ERA. As times and seasons have changed, so has the firm of Love & McDivitt changed to T. P. LOVE. His old friends and patrons and all new ones, will find him still in the old building in Market Square, willing and ready to accommodate all, at cash prices. Country produce, and cash in particular, taken in exchange for Goods. Call and see.

ESSENCE OF AROMATIC BALSAM. Is a remedy not to be excelled for the relief and cure of those maladies incident to the Summer Season, viz: DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA or CHOLERA MORBUS, vomiting, acidity of the STOMACH, &c.

H. K. NEFF, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Lutten, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. April 13, 1859.

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