

ARRIVAL OF THE SARAH SANDS.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. THE REVOLUTION IN LOMBARDY SUCCESSFUL—AUSTRIANS EXPELLED. KING OF SARDINIA PROCLAIMED KING OF LOMBARDY. WAR DECLARED AGAINST AUSTRIA. MOVEMENTS OF FRENCH AND RUSSIAN TROOPS.

Europe in the ferment—Threatened War between United Germany and Russia—Poland the Battle Ground—Warsaw Destroyed.

The news is very important, and a European war seems inevitable. Poland seems destined to be the battle-ground of a war between Germany and Russia.

France is getting along as well as can be expected with so important an experiment, in spite of the misrepresentations and sneers of the London press.

The intelligence of the ratification of the Mexican treaty was received at London on the 31st March, by the packet ship New World, which landed her letter bags at Cork, from whence they despatched to London.

A Sardinian Army in Lombardy—The King of Sardinia Proclaimed King of Lombardy War Declared against Austria.

The Daily News on Monday announced, on the authority of a telegraphic despatch from Paris, that the King of Sardinia had sent 40,000 men commanded by the Prince Royal to reinforce the Milanese insurgents.

The following important news is said to have been received by telegraphic despatch from Dover.

Berlin, Monday night.—Warsaw is in open revolution. On Thursday last the inhabitants rose en masse and murdered several hundreds of the Russians.

The Polish movement is fast extending. In many towns the Prussian garrisons have been raised, with cries of "Vive la regeneration de la Pologne!" At Boret and at Wreschel they have stopped the couriers on their travels.

The state of Southern Russia is very uneasy. The Cossacks are greatly irritated by the harshness with which the Czar has treated them. The province of Kusa, situated between the White Sea, the Ural Mountains, and the Wolga, is in a state of great excitement.

It has been rumored that the Irish government is in possession of information of a very serious character, not less than the spirit of disaffection among the constabulary. The republican spirit is spreading rapidly among the classes in Dublin.

The following, from the Free American of the 6th of April, shows that Gen. Bruno is taking time by the forelock:

War!—The Armistice broken by the Mexicans.—Letters were received here yesterday, stating that the Mexicans under Gen. Bruno, taking advantage of the departure of Commodore Perry for Vera Cruz, and that of the garrison left to guard the coast between Palizada and Laguna, plundered those places, while Com'r Bigelow had gone to Yucatan.

On every side we hear of insurrectionary preparations. Signal fires, their origin and motive being a mystery, are simultaneously lighted on the hills of Tipperary, Clare, and Limerick. Confederate Clubs hold their sittings from night to night, and the members are arming themselves.

It is generally circulated—and such rumors do not arise without foundation—that the people are largely engaged in the manufacture of various kinds of offensive weapons. Rifle clubs, avowedly to obtain dexterity in the use of fire arms, are establishing, not only in the provinces, but in this city, under the nose of Executive. The following advertisement from this day's Freeman is pretty significant evidence of this startling fact:

"A general meeting of this body will take place at its spacious shooting galleries, 42 New street, on this evening, (Thursday), at eight o'clock. Citizens desirous of becoming members are invited to attend."

Such was their organization that they could assemble all their force in London in two hours. There was no law against a number of men, from every city, town and village in the empire, walking quietly to London. And with 500,000 men, each carrying a gun barrel, what would Lord John Russell do? The people would wait a long time, but not forever.

A Mr. John Finn denounced the Government, and said that the first man shot in Ireland would be a signal to Irishmen in this country to take that revenge which centuries of oppression and tyranny had sown in their bosoms.

The Duchy of Schleswig has declared its independence. A Provisional Government has been established at Kiel, and they have addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants. The King of Prussia has declared the admission of the Duchy into the German Confederation, and his determination to support them.

All continues tranquil at Berlin, and the popularity of the King is increasing. The Berlinische Zeitung says, that the King has taken a large number of those of the citizens who were wounded in the combat of liberation on the 18th ultimo in his palace, and the apartments of the Duchess of Mecklenburg, where every attention is paid to their comfort.

The attempts to establish a Republic in Prussia have all signally failed. The feeling in favor of re-establishing the nationality of the Poles is everywhere increasing. The Poles are on guard with the burghers of Berlin. They wear the German cockade combined with the Polish national colors.

In Hungary, the concessions made by the Emperor were just in time to prevent the proclamation of a republic. While the magnates renounced their privileges in the Assembly of Presburg, on the 18th, a more formidable revolution was going on in Pesth, where 100,000 of the new National Guards assembled and concerted the establishment of a republic, which they did not, however, proclaim.

Austria and Prussia continue tranquil, but there appears every probability of a war between United Germany and Russia, Poland being the battle-field. The great object of the Germans is to interpose an independent nation between themselves and Russia, and this object is distinctly avowed in the following article which appears in the Cologne Gazette.

The Constitutional states that there are 30,000 Russian troops concentrated on the frontier of Galicia, a few leagues from Cracow. 50,000 Russians occupy Russian Poland, and Warsaw alone contains a garrison of 20,000 men. The Russian Imperial Guard has already marched towards the frontiers of the Grand Duchy of Posen.

On our side we hear of insurrectionary preparations. Signal fires, their origin and motive being a mystery, are simultaneously lighted on the hills of Tipperary, Clare, and Limerick. Confederate Clubs hold their sittings from night to night, and the members are arming themselves.

It is generally circulated—and such rumors do not arise without foundation—that the people are largely engaged in the manufacture of various kinds of offensive weapons. Rifle clubs, avowedly to obtain dexterity in the use of fire arms, are establishing, not only in the provinces, but in this city, under the nose of Executive. The following advertisement from this day's Freeman is pretty significant evidence of this startling fact:

As a robber, Bruno is a great man—as a coward he is still greater! The most curious part of the affair is, that Bruno pretends that he was in search of Com Perry, when on this last excursion! and, unfortunately for us and fortunately for him, he arrived at Palizada after Com. Perry had left, and was at Vera Cruz.

He hopes, however, in a few weeks, that the Democrat will rise like a Phoenix from its ashes, and makes its regular weekly appearance, which we know his energy and ability will enable him to accomplish, and we trust this fiery ordeal may prove to him, a future blessing. The following, is from the DANVILLE DEMOCRAT—EXTRA.



THE AMERICAN. SUNBURY. SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1848. H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor. E. W. CARR, Book Binding, N. E. Corner of 3d and D Street, Philadelphia, is regularly authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper, and receipt for the same.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. For Canal Commissioner: ISRAEL PAINTER, Of Westmoreland County.

POSTAGE AND THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE. The Senate of the United States has passed a bill to enlarge their privileges declaring that Senators have a right to frank when they please as much as they please and where they please, whether endorsed by them or not.

Now it seems these Senators who get eight dollars a day, and their postage free, can act very promptly when they are personally interested, but the outrageous law of last session, which re-enacted the charge of postage on newspapers under 30 miles, for the benefit of the editors of city papers, who carry most of their papers free on the rail roads, they can find no time to act on.

The third story of the main building was occupied by the Sons of Temperance. They lost all their fixtures, &c., estimated at \$600. There was no insurance on any of the buildings, and the total loss occasioned by this fire cannot fall short of \$15,000 to \$20,000.

It was with the utmost exertion of our citizens that the dwelling house of Eli Trow, Esq., was saved. The damage done to the building, however, and the furniture is considerable. Mr. THOMAS STEVENSON also sustained considerable damage on account of the removal of his stock of ready made clothing.

The amount of our printing materials was but partially insured and our loss is heavy. Nothing but our subscription books was rescued from the flames, and our day-books, ledger, files, &c. have all become a prey to the devouring element. As we intend forthwith to procure a new press, type, &c. we call those who know themselves indebted to us for subscription job-work or advertising, to lend us a helping hand. Our sleeves are rolled up, and in a few weeks, at furthest, we trust the "Danville Democrat" will again make its regular weekly appearance.

It is somewhat remarkable in the laws, whether made to "limit the use" or "correct the abuse" of the franking privilege, or "to prevent frauds on the revenues" of the Department, each one, from the first to the present day, has enlarged the privilege, and what is still more strange, there is no penalty imposed for a false certificate of a "public document," by a person entitled to it. "Chips and whetstones" may be franked as public documents, and no penalty attaches for the falsehood, but a Postmaster, in the best exercise of his judgement, honestly attempting to enforce the law and to guard the revenues against fraud, is, by this law to be sued in the Federal Court for a penalty of \$100, if he makes a mistake, and charges postage on a letter which he believes not to have been properly franked.

The extensive use of this privilege is now the great impediment to a still further reduction in the rates of postage. The Postmaster General, we understand, does not hesitate to declare that an uniform rate of five cents may be established, if this privilege, is dispensed with. Instead of enlarging the privilege, and removing all restraints imposed to prevent fraud, would it not be better to restrict the right and regulate its use, so as soon to give to the people at large the real benefits of the cheap postage system? The Presidential election is now approaching, and the passage of such a law would give to each party the use of the mails free of postage during the canvass, and probably consume half its revenues.

On our first page, our readers will find an excellent Yankee story and other matter of interest.

Our columns, this week, are again crowded with the exciting news from Europe. The whole continent of Europe is in progress of Revolution.

The publishers of the John Donkey have issued a pictorial sheet, containing all the important engravings, of that humorous publication. To be had of G. B. Zieber & Co., Philadelphia.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN DANVILLE. We regret to state that a most destructive fire occurred in Danville, on Tuesday night last, which destroyed the block of new three story buildings, known as the Montgomery buildings. Among the sufferers we are sorry to find our friend Cook of the Danville Democrat, who was able to save nothing but his subscription books from the flames. He was but partially insured.— He hopes, however, in a few weeks, that the Democrat will rise like a Phoenix from its ashes, and makes its regular weekly appearance, which we know his energy and ability will enable him to accomplish, and we trust this fiery ordeal may prove to him, a future blessing.

The fire originated in the Drug Store of Mr. M. C. GRIER, and before any assistance could be rendered, or the alarm had been generally given, the whole building was in flames, entirely beyond the control of human aid, and in less than two hours presented a gloomy mass of smouldering ruins. Besides our printing office, there were a number of stores and other establishments in the building, as follows:—

The Drug Store of M. C. GRIER.—Total loss. Insured to the amount of \$2000 in the Lyeomg Mutual Fire Insurance Company. The Dry Goods, Hardware and Grocery Store of A. F. RUSSELL. But few of the goods were saved. Insured in the same Company. The loss above the Insurance on both these stores is considerable.

The Dry Goods and Grocery Store of MAXWELL & MICHAEL, two deserving young men, who had but a day or two ago received a lot of new Goods, and were about opening a new Store. They lost all—no insurance.

The rooms above A. F. RUSSELL'S store were occupied by Mrs. LEMBERT as a boarding house. Total loss—no insurance.

The rooms above the store were occupied by Mrs. SAVAGE and Miss YASTINE, as a Milliner Shop. Total loss—no insurance.

The rooms above A. F. RUSSELL'S store were occupied by Mrs. LEMBERT as a boarding house. Total loss—no insurance.

The rooms above the store were occupied by Mrs. SAVAGE and Miss YASTINE, as a Milliner Shop. Total loss—no insurance.

The rooms above A. F. RUSSELL'S store were occupied by Mrs. LEMBERT as a boarding house. Total loss—no insurance.

The rooms above the store were occupied by Mrs. SAVAGE and Miss YASTINE, as a Milliner Shop. Total loss—no insurance.

The rooms above A. F. RUSSELL'S store were occupied by Mrs. LEMBERT as a boarding house. Total loss—no insurance.

The rooms above the store were occupied by Mrs. SAVAGE and Miss YASTINE, as a Milliner Shop. Total loss—no insurance.

The rooms above A. F. RUSSELL'S store were occupied by Mrs. LEMBERT as a boarding house. Total loss—no insurance.

The rooms above the store were occupied by Mrs. SAVAGE and Miss YASTINE, as a Milliner Shop. Total loss—no insurance.

The rooms above A. F. RUSSELL'S store were occupied by Mrs. LEMBERT as a boarding house. Total loss—no insurance.

The rooms above the store were occupied by Mrs. SAVAGE and Miss YASTINE, as a Milliner Shop. Total loss—no insurance.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION IN EUROPE. The arrival of every steamer brings news of the extension of the revolution, now in progress, in Europe. If the spirit of democracy, which has so suddenly over spread Europe, within a month past, should continue a short time longer, such things as Kings and Queens will hardly find a local habitation and a name! and will be ranked with things that were. Probably the most singular feature in the progress of these events, is the fact that the King of Prussia has become the leader in these popular movements. The king has exhibited, in this, more tact and judgment than the world has generally given him credit for. Finding despotism unpopular, he wisely adopts liberalism. He has espoused the cause of Poland, which Kingdom was most wickedly dismembered by Russia, Prussia and Austria, and the territory divided between them. The Poles, who have bravely struggled against fate, for the last half century, are now likely to realize their long cherished hope—a restoration of their government. The Russians have ruled them with a rod of iron. Warsaw, the Capitol, has again thrown off the Russian yoke and its destruction by the Russians soon followed. Nicholas, Emperor, of Russia, is gathering his forces ready for any emergency. A general war in Europe seems almost inevitable, and the great battle ground will no doubt be Poland. Prussia and Austria will no doubt, peaceably disgorge their share of the spoil, in order to save what they are entitled to, while Russia will be compelled to yield to the force of circumstances.— Lombardy, in Italy, has thrown off the Austrian yoke and attached itself to Sardinia. Savoy has declared itself a Republic.

In England, affairs are not much more promising for king-craft. The Chartist movement has so alarmed the government, that they scarcely know how to act. Ireland is ripe for revolution, and ready to act at a moment's warning.

MAIL ROUTES.—S. H. Lloyd, Esq., of Williamsport and Robert Bailey, Esq., of Jersey Shore, have the route from Harrisburg to Williamsport. The mail to be carried in a one horse wagon.

The route from this place to Danville, by way of Snyderstown and Rushville, has been allotted to Amos E. Kapp, of Northumberland. Mr. Kapp, is also interested in the route from Northumberland to Pottsville. The route from this place to Millersburg, has been allotted, we believe, to Mr. Clark of Millersburg.

POST OFFICE REVENUES.—We were informed a few days since by Mr. Kapp that his receipts, by drafts on the different Post offices, were now as great as they were under the old rates of postage.

MILITIA TRAININGS.—We were in error last week, in saying that militia training have been abolished. The bill has passed the Senate, but the House would not pass it. Politicians find at these trainings, a fine opportunity for electioneering, and will not, therefore readily consent to abandon them.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Our borough exhibits evident signs of improvement this spring; not it is true, in erecting large and extensive buildings. There are now ten or twelve houses in progress, owned and built chiefly by mechanics. This speaks well for the industry and enterprise of our mechanics and working people.

On our first page, our readers will find an excellent Yankee story and other matter of interest.

Louis Philippe and family are said to be in rather low circumstances in England. We much doubt the truth of this story.

Our columns, this week, are again crowded with the exciting news from Europe. The whole continent of Europe is in progress of Revolution.

The Lancaster Intelligencer says, that the rumor that a coolness existed between the President and Mr. Buchanan, is wholly unfounded in truth.

The publishers of the John Donkey have issued a pictorial sheet, containing all the important engravings, of that humorous publication. To be had of G. B. Zieber & Co., Philadelphia.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. WASHINGTON, APRIL 25. IS SENATE.—Numerous petitions were presented; among them, one by Mr. Clayton from citizens of Philadelphia, asking for the establishment of a post route between Philadelphia and New York, an opposition to the Camden and Amboy railroad.

Mr. Clayton said a few words in explanation of the petition, and Messrs. Miller and Dayton both denied its merits.

House.—The bill for the admission of Wisconsin into the Union was made the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

The debate on the privilege question, and the consideration of the resolution offered in relation to the subject was then resumed, and Mr. Wick spoke at considerable length in opposition to it.

Mr. Gidings addressed to the House, defending himself, and speaking at some length upon the subject of slavery.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, moved that the resolution be laid upon the table, and upon the question being taken, the vote stood, yeas 132, nays 32.

VERY LATE FROM MEXICO. ARRIVAL OF STEAMER NEW ORLEANS. Arrival of Gen. Kearney and Mr. Sevier.—Elections in Vera Cruz.—The Meeting of Congress—Ratification of the Treaty Doubtful, &c. &c.

The U. S. steamship New Orleans, Capt. Edward Auld, arrived yesterday forenoon from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the evening of the 9th inst. She arrived at Vera Cruz from this port on Thursday, the 6th inst., and landed her distinguished passengers, Gen. Kearney and the Hon. Mr. Sevier, amid salvos of artillery from the Castle, the frigate and the forts in the city.

Gen. Kearney was installed as Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, on Saturday, the 8th inst. He was to receive the troops in and around the city on Monday last.

Mr. Sevier left Vera Cruz on the 8th inst. for the city of Mexico, under the escort of Capt. Tighman's command, about sixty strong. We learn from Capt. Auld that Santa Anna did not sail till Wednesday, the 5th inst. From the Arco Iris, we learn that he took his passage on the Spanish brig Martineo.

Capt. Auld informs us that it was supposed at Vera Cruz that Gen. Scott and suite and Mr. Trist would leave Mexico about the 5th instant, "the Court having adjourned its sitting to the United States;" but in our report of the proceedings of the 3d, we find no announcement of such an adjournment.

During the week ending the 1st inst. there were 56 Deputies and 19 Senators present at Queretaro. The Monitor says it required only 15 more Deputies and 3 Senators to form a quorum to proceed to business; but we regret to say that some members of Congress had left Queretaro under pretext of reluctance to vote for the ratification of the treaty. From the very earnest and indignant manner in which the Star mentions this subject, we infer that the gravest apprehensions are entertained lest a sufficient number of factious Deputies should withdraw to prevent a quorum from assembling.

THE MEXICAN BONDS.—The five millions dollars in Mexican bonds which the house of Manning & Mackintosh expected to receive in discharge of their loan of \$600,000 to Santa Anna—who at the time was at the head of the supreme government—have been disposed of at one million one hundred thousand dollars. The purchaser is Senor Berstegan. He pays \$500,000 in cash, \$100,000 in instalments, and \$400,000 in bonds. The latter may possibly be had for \$50,000, which will bring the whole cost of the loans recently advertised for sale at \$750,000.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF SANTA ANNA. Santa Anna, before he took his departure from Mexico, wrote a farewell address to his fellow-citizens, which the Pirayame has translated. It is a long and very well written paper, recounting all the sacrifices the writer had made for his country, the disasters he had met with in his various efforts to sustain the honor of the country, and the causes of them. The internal discords of the States, the want of unanimity among the various factions, the inadequacy of the means that he was furnished with, are given by him as the causes of his numerous defeats, while he points with evident pride and satisfaction, to his extraordinary march upon General Taylor at Buena Vista, his rapid reorganization of the army after that defeat, and his meeting the enemy at Cerro Gordo. He says his duty was "to fight, not to conquer." The world will certainly do him the justice to say that in the latter particular he faithfully performed his duty. The defeat at the capital and the overthrow of the third army that he had organized, he attributes altogether to disobedience and want of discipline in the army. He fought as long as the national dignity required. His enemies then raised a shameful clamor against him, and to conciliate the enemy he abandoned power. The assertion that he sustained war only for private ends, he indignantly repels; it was to prevent the losses of territory and the dishonor and ruin of Mexico's political existence. The war has terminated, and with it all his hopes for the nation. He deals in dismal forebodings of the future for Mexico, and finds satisfaction and a confirmation of his views in the American capital, have raised their voices to warn them of their danger. He calls those individuals "lovers of justice and humanity." The treaty is condemned as a thing to be "forever execrated," by which two-thirds of the national territory has been sold for a dish of lentils. A shameful and absurd armistice has been sanctioned to consummate the iniquity. Here his grief quite overcomes him, and he concludes in the following mournful language:

"What returns, therefore, remains, citizens, for him who only returned to his country to satisfy the public wishes and to fight in support of the noble cause against the foreign enemy? What is he to do who is pursued in every direction? Retire to a distant land to bewail the immense misfortunes of the republic, since political passions and party interests have succeeded in exalting themselves over the holy cause of the country.

"Mexicans! One of the leaders in your independence, the most devoted to your good name—who has had glory of offering to the Republic trophies snatched from the foreign invaders—who has fought against them, overcome a thousand difficulties—who who has shed his blood to sustain your rights—in fine, your most faithful friend, bids you his last farewell."

Gen's Scott, by the last accounts from Mexico, was suffering in health. His return to the United States will doubtless restore him.

Gov. SEWARD, it is said, will refuse to allow his name to be used in connection with the proposed nomination by the Whigs for the Vice Presidency.

ONE SEGAR. AN away from the subscriber, on the 15th inst. an indentured Apprentice to the Tailoring business, named JESSE AITCHMOOD, said he was about 5 feet 4 inches high, having a full red face, rough skin, had on when he went away a brown cloth Coat, checkered summer cassimere Pants and black (single breasted) cassimere Vest, and black laced Cap. All persons are forbidden against harboring or trusting said runaway at their peril. The above reward, but no charges will be paid for his delivery.

SILAS S. FARROW. Shamokin, April 29, 1848.—3t

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the subscribers, executors of Charles Woolverton, dec'd, late of Shamokin township, Northumberland county, Pa. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, and those having any claims against the same, are requested to settle their accounts with-out delay. The undersigned executors will meet for that purpose at the house of the late dec'd, on Tuesday the 10th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M., of which persons interested, will please take notice. JOHN I. WOOLVERTON, WILLIAM REED, Executors.

Centre Turnpike Road. NOTICE is hereby given that an election will be held at the house of John S. Lee, in the borough of Northumberland, on Monday, the fifth day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of choosing officers to serve for the ensuing year. J. R. PRIESTLEY, President. April 29, 1848.—4t

Orphans' Court Sale. Pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Northumberland county will be exposed to public sale, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of MAY next, on the premises where the late estate of Jacob G. Galt, dec'd, was situated, the following real estate, to-wit: The one undivided tenth part of a certain Tract of Land, situated in Upper Augusta township, in said county, containing 40 acres of land, more or less, lying between the estate of George C. Welker, Gideon Mackie and others, containing about 100 acres of land, and the estate of Jacob G. Galt, dec'd.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when the terms of sale will be made known by PHILIP REYNOLDS, Guardian of the Estate of Jacob & Margaret Bloom. By order of the Court, J. Edward Oyster, Clerk. Sunbury, April 22, 1848.—1s

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by a note or book account, are hereby notified to call and settle the same without delay, in order to save costs. IRA T. CLEMENT. Sunbury, April 22, 1848.—

DR. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SASSAPARILLA. THIS EXTRACT is put up in quart bottles. It is six times stronger than the best of any other medicine. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sweating, or debilitating the patient, and is particularly adapted for the following cases: RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, CALCULI, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEMIPLEGY, PARALYSIS, SPASMS, CONVULSIONS, Hysterical Affections, Dropsical Affections, Scrophulous Affections, Syphilis, Puerperal Affections, Catarrhs of the Bladder, Stricture, Gonorrhoea, Catarrhs of the Uterus, Night Sweats, Lymphatic Affections, Dropsical Affections, and Pains in the Side, Chest, and Stomach. It can be used in all cases of debility, and in all cases of disease. It is a powerful tonic, and is particularly adapted for the following cases: RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, CALCULI, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEMIPLEGY, PARALYSIS, SPASMS, CONVULSIONS, Hysterical Affections, Dropsical Affections, Scrophulous Affections, Syphilis, Puerperal Affections, Catarrhs of the Bladder, Stricture, Gonorrhoea, Catarrhs of the Uterus, Night Sweats, Lymphatic Affections, Dropsical Affections, and Pains in the Side, Chest, and Stomach. It can be used in all cases of debility, and in all cases of disease. It is a powerful tonic, and is particularly adapted for the following cases: RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, CALCULI, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEMIPLEGY, PARALYSIS, SPASMS, CONVULSIONS, Hysterical Affections, Dropsical Affections, Scrophulous Affections, Syphilis, Puerperal Affections, Catarrhs of the Bladder, Stricture, Gonorrhoea, Catarrhs of the Uterus, Night Sweats, Lymphatic Affections, Dropsical Affections, and Pains in the Side, Chest, and Stomach. It can be used in all cases of debility, and in all cases of disease. It is a powerful tonic, and is particularly adapted for the following cases: RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, CALCULI, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEMIPLEGY, PARALYSIS, SPASMS, CONVULSIONS, Hysterical Affections, Dropsical Affections, Scrophulous Affections, Syphilis, Puerperal Affections, Catarrhs of the Bladder, Stricture, Gonorrhoea, Catarrhs of the Uterus, Night Sweats, Lymphatic Affections, Dropsical Affections, and Pains in the Side, Chest, and Stomach. It can be used in all cases of debility, and in all cases of disease. It is a powerful tonic, and is particularly adapted for the following cases: RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, CALCULI, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEMIPLEGY, PARALYSIS, SPASMS, CONVULSIONS, Hysterical Affections, Dropsical Affections, Scrophulous Affections, Syphilis, Puerperal Affections, Catarrhs of the Bladder, Stricture, Gonorrhoea, Catarrhs of the Uterus, Night Sweats, Lymphatic Affections, Dropsical Affections, and Pains in the Side, Chest, and Stomach. It can be used in all cases of debility, and in all cases of disease. It is a powerful tonic, and is particularly adapted for the following cases: RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, CALCULI, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEMIPLEGY, PARALYSIS, SPASMS, CONVULSIONS, Hysterical Affections, Dropsical Affections, Scrophulous Affections, Syphilis, Puerperal Affections, Catarrhs of the Bladder, Stricture, Gonorrhoea, Catarrhs of the Uterus, Night Sweats, Lymphatic Affections, Dropsical Affections, and Pains in the Side, Chest, and Stomach. It can be used in all cases of debility, and in all cases of disease. It is a powerful tonic, and is particularly adapted for the following cases: RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, CALCULI, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEMIPLEGY, PARALYSIS, SPASMS, CONVULSIONS, Hysterical Affections, Dropsical Affections, Scrophulous Affections, Syphilis, Puerperal Affections, Catarrhs of the Bladder, Stricture, Gonorrhoea, Catarrhs of the Uterus, Night Sweats, Lymphatic Affections, Dropsical Affections, and Pains in the Side, Chest, and Stomach. It can be used in all cases of debility, and in all cases of disease. It is a powerful tonic, and is particularly adapted for the following cases: RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, CALCULI, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEMIPLEGY, PARALYSIS, SPASMS, CONVULSIONS, Hysterical Affections, Dropsical Affections, Scrophulous Affections, Syphilis, Puerperal Affections, Catarrhs of the Bladder, Stricture, Gonorrhoea, Catarrhs of the Uterus, Night Sweats, Lymphatic Affections, Dropsical Affections, and Pains in the Side, Chest, and Stomach. It can be used in all cases of debility, and in all cases of disease. It is a powerful tonic, and is particularly adapted for the following cases: RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, CALCULI, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEMIPLEGY, PARALYSIS, SPASMS, CONVULSIONS, Hysterical Affections, Dropsical Affections, Scrophulous Affections, Syphilis, Puerperal Affections, Catarrhs of the Bladder, Stricture, Gonorrhoea, Catarrhs of the Uterus, Night Sweats, Lymphatic Affections, Dropsical Affections, and Pains in the Side, Chest, and Stomach. It can be used in all cases of debility, and in all cases of disease. It is a powerful tonic, and is particularly adapted for the following cases: RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, CALCULI, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEMIPLEGY, PARALYSIS, SPASMS, CONVULSIONS, Hysterical Affections, Dropsical Affections, Scrophulous Affections, Syphilis, Puerperal Affections, Catarrhs of the Bladder, Stricture, Gonorrhoea, Catarrhs of the Uterus, Night Sweats, Lymphatic Affections, Dropsical Affections, and Pains in the Side, Chest, and Stomach. It can be used in all cases of debility, and in all cases of disease. It is a powerful tonic, and is particularly adapted for the following cases: RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, CALCULI, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEMIPLEGY, PARALYSIS, SPASMS, CONVULSIONS, Hysterical Affections, Dropsical Affections, Scrophulous Affections, Syphilis, Puerperal Affections, Catarrhs of the Bladder, Stricture, Gonorrhoea, Catarrhs of the Uterus, Night Sweats, Lymphatic Affections, Dropsical Affections, and Pains in the Side, Chest, and Stomach. It can be used in all cases of debility, and in all cases of disease. It is a powerful tonic, and is particularly adapted for the following cases: RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, CALCULI, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEMIPLEGY, PARALYSIS, SPASMS, CONVULSIONS, Hysterical Affections, Dropsical Affections, Scrophulous Affections, Syphilis, Puerperal Affections, Catarrhs of the Bladder, Stricture, Gonorrhoea, Catarrhs of the Uterus, Night Sweats, Lymphatic Affections, Dropsical Affections, and Pains in the Side, Chest, and Stomach. It can be used in all cases of debility, and in all cases of disease. It is a powerful tonic, and is particularly adapted for the following cases: RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, CALCULI, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEMIPLEGY, PARALYSIS, SPASMS, CONVULSIONS, Hysterical Affections, Dropsical Affections, Scrophulous Affections, Syphilis, Puerperal Affections, Catarrhs of the Bladder, Stricture, Gonorrhoea, Catarrhs of the Uterus, Night Sweats, Lymphatic Affections, Dropsical Affections, and Pains in the Side, Chest, and Stomach. It can be used in all cases of debility, and in all cases of disease. It is a powerful tonic, and is particularly adapted for the following cases: RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, CALCULI, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEMIPLEGY, PARALYSIS, SPASMS, CONVULSIONS, Hysterical Affections, Dropsical Affections, Scrophulous Affections, Syphilis, Puerperal Affections, Catarrhs of the Bladder, Stricture, Gonorrhoea, Catarrhs of the Uterus, Night Sweats, Lymphatic Affections, Dropsical Affections, and Pains in the Side, Chest, and Stomach. It can be used in all cases of debility, and in all cases of disease. It is a powerful tonic, and is particularly adapted for the following cases: RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, CALCULI, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEMIPLEGY, PARALYSIS, SPASMS, CONVULSIONS, Hysterical Affections, Dropsical Affections, Scrophulous Affections, Syphilis, Puerperal Affections, Catarrhs of the Bladder, Stricture, Gonorrhoea, Catarrhs of the Uterus, Night Sweats, Lymphatic Affections, Dropsical Affections, and Pains in the Side, Chest, and Stomach. It can be used in all cases of debility, and in all cases of disease. It is a powerful tonic, and is particularly adapted for the following cases: RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, CALCULI, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEMIPLEGY, PARALYSIS, SPASMS, CONVULSIONS, Hysterical Affections, Dropsical Affections, Scrophulous Affections, Syphilis, Puerperal Affections, Catarrhs of the Bladder, Stricture, Gonorrhoea, Catarrhs of the Uterus, Night Sweats, Lymphatic Affections, Dropsical Affections, and Pains in the Side, Chest, and Stomach. It can be used in all cases of debility, and in all cases of disease. It is a powerful tonic, and is particularly adapted for the following cases: RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, CALCULI, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEMIPLEGY, PARALYSIS, SPASMS, CONVULSIONS, Hysterical Affections, Dropsical Affections, Scrophulous Affections, Syphilis, Puerperal Affections, Catarrhs of the Bladder, Stricture, Gonorrhoea, Catarrhs of the Uterus, Night Sweats, Lymphatic Affections, Dropsical Affections, and Pains in the Side, Chest, and Stomach. It can be used in all cases of debility, and in all cases of disease. It is a powerful tonic, and is particularly adapted for the following cases: RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, CALCULI, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEMIPLEGY, PARALYSIS, SPASMS, CONVULSIONS, Hysterical Affections, Dropsical Affections, Scrophulous Affections, Syphilis, Puerperal Affections, Catarrhs of the Bladder, Stricture, Gonorrhoea, Catarrhs of the Uterus, Night Sweats, Lymphatic Affections, Dropsical Affections, and Pains in the Side, Chest, and Stomach. It can be used in all cases of debility, and in all cases of disease. It is a powerful tonic, and is particularly adapted for the following cases: RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, CALCULI, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEMIPLEGY, PARALYSIS, SPASMS, CONVULSIONS,