

**DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.**  
In Congress, July 4, 1776.

**THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which compel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws, for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies, at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses, repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people. He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise; the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws, for establishing judiciary powers. He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance. He has sent among us, in times of peace standing armies, without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power. He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction, foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us; For protecting them by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states; For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world; For imposing taxes on us without our consent; For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond the seas, to be tried for pretended offenses; For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the powers of our governments; For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us. He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts,

burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time, of attempts, made by their legislature, to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which they have allowed to pass unopposed.

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**THE AMERICAN.**

Saturday, June 28, 1845.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, No. 59 Pine Street, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

Also at his Office No. 160 Nassau Street, New York. And N. E. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts., Baltimore.

We did not receive the proceedings of the Sabbath Convention, held at Northumberland, in time for this week's paper.

We publish this week the Declaration of Independence, in season for the approaching celebration of the 4th of July. This document should be in the hands of every American citizen, and read at least once every 4th of July, in commemoration of the day upon which our liberties were proclaimed throughout the civilized world.

The New Postage Law goes into operation on Tuesday, the 1st of July. All newspapers, after that time, will be carried free of postage, anywhere within the bounds of this county, or any distance not exceeding thirty miles. Now is the time to subscribe.

Shad—A few of these delightful fish are occasionally taken in nets below the Shamokin Dam. We saw a few, the other day, as fat, fresh and solid as those taken in April. There are probably no fish in the world superior to the shad of the Susquehanna, north of Harrisburg.

SUNBURY CANAL.—This invaluable water power is now in a fair way of being shortly completed. A number of hands have been at work for several weeks past, in widening and deepening the work. The earth taken out of the Canal has been used in raising and also increasing the width of the embankment along the river, above town, which now forms a safe and beautiful road.

THE CONNECTING RAIL ROAD BETWEEN SUNBURY AND POTTSVILLE.—The prospect of completing the connection between the Sunbury and Shamokin Railroad, (otherwise misnamed "Danville and Pottsville") and the great Railroad extending from Philadelphia to Reading and Pottsville, is recently becoming brighter; and the day of its commencement cannot be distant. This must be highly gratifying to all who rejoice in the prosperity of our State. An able Engineer has just completed a diligent exploration of the ground over which the connecting Rail-way is to pass, and the result of two weeks' careful examination is known to be quite satisfactory. We have much reason to believe that the road will be shorter, the expense of construction less, and the tonnage transported upon it much greater than has been heretofore anticipated. Besides other materials of transportation, we are well satisfied that the immense *Iron Works*, at Danville and its vicinity, will require 100,000 tons of Coal from *Locust Ridge*, &c., passing over the new and the present road, twenty miles or more. The amount of iron sent back, from these works, in every form and variety,—and sent the whole extent of the road to Philadelphia, at all seasons of the year,—will be an important acquisition. As regards the coal, there is "no mistake;" for the *Locust Ridge* coal has been proved, at the Danville Iron Works, to be superior to any other for making iron. But we may offer a more enlarged view of this subject, in relation to the State of New York and the Lakes, hereafter.

SOME of the good citizens of Williamsport have been holding a meeting in relation to the present mail arrangements. They complain that the mail is now carried to suit the interests of the Hotel proprietors on the Rail Road at Trout Run. The speed of the mail and the convenience of the public should be first consulted; after that, the convenience of the travelling community. This, we believe, is the rule adopted by the present head of the Post Office Department.

NORTH BRANCH CANAL.—We are pleased to learn that there is now a prospect of a speedy completion of this important improvement. The Canal was finished a short distance above Wilkes-Barre, by the State. The remaining portion of the work, between that point and the N. York State line, is about two thirds done. A company was chartered by the Legislature to complete the work, with a capital of a million. The whole amount of the stock was taken at Wilkes-Barre, a few days since. This will open a vast trade and enable our citizens to exchange their coal and iron for the salt and plaster of our N. York neighbors.

HONORS TO GEN. JACKSON.—Benj. F. Slater was selected to deliver an eulogium on the character of Gen. Jackson, at New York, on Tuesday last. The Vice President, Hon. G. M. Dallas, will deliver an eulogium at Philadelphia. At Lancaster Judge Lewis pronounced the eulogium on his character, on Tuesday last. At Pittsburg, the Hon. Wm. Wilkins will perform the same office, on the 4th of July. These distinguished gentlemen will, no doubt, do ample justice to the character of the deceased.

MR. FITZGERALD, of N. Y., has invented a Tuscan braiding machine, for braiding Tuscan straw, which will do as much work as sixteen girls can produce in the same time.

GUANO.—This article is in great reputation on account of its powerful fertilizing properties. A friend, in Philadelphia, furnished us with the following information in relation to the mode of using it. We have also seen it stated that a pint of guano dissolved in four gallons of water is an excellent way of applying it. A small supply can be had at the store of Henry Masser, in this place.

USE OF GUANO.—If for wheat, apply 200 lbs. to the acre, broadcast at seeding. Used in this proportion, by Mr. Joseph S. Levering, on his farm in Delaware, with marked beneficial results. If applied to corn, potatoes, or other plants, in the hill, mix it with so much leached ashes or dry earth, that a handful of the mixture shall contain about a table spoonful of the guano.—Apply a handful to each hill. In all cases, break all the lumps found in the guano and pass it through a sieve. To test the pure guano from a counterfeit article, sometimes sold, burn a portion on a red hot shovel; the true guano leaves a white ash of Phosphate of Lime, whilst the spurious leaves a black, or dark brown ash, of Salt of Iron.

The late arrivals from England bring news of a more pacific character, from our blustering neighbors across the waters. They have no idea of going to war on account of a few miles of Territory beyond the Rocky Mountains. The Texas question is given up by the English as well as the French, who since they find that they cannot prevent the measure, are inclined to yield with the best grace possible.

THE BIG LETTER, sent by the Emperor of China to the President of the United States, is quite a curiosity. It is written on plain yellow silk, with a margin of silk of the same color, embroidered in gold thread. The letter is written in two languages—Chinese and Tartar, and measures 7 feet 1 inch long, by 2 feet 11 inches wide.

The following letter is from Mr. Buchanan, to the committee of the caucus convention, on the subject of General Cameron's election over Mr. Woodward, for U. S. Senator. These gentlemen, who supposed that pure and unadulterated democracy was circumscribed within the limits of their own narrow circle, addressed a letter of indignation to Mr. Buchanan, requesting his opinion in regard to the traitors, as they termed a number of the most independent and honorable members of the Legislature, who dared to vote in opposition to the dictates of a clique of designing politicians. Mr. Buchanan's reply was received in due time, but the committee did not deem it proper to publish the letter until it was recently forced out of them by public opinion. Mr. Buchanan, it will be seen, does not think it necessary to denounce, as traitors and recreants from democracy, men who stand higher in the confidence of their constituents, and the people generally, than most of those self-styled Union Poles, who set themselves up as judges in condemnation of men superior to themselves.

WASHINGTON, 31st March, 1845.  
GENTLEMEN:—I have had the honor of receiving your communication of the 18th inst., censuring the conduct both of General Cameron and of those Democratic members of the Legislature who, in union with the Whigs and Native Americans, elected him to the Senate; and stating that you deem it proper to afford me, as a Pennsylvanian, an opportunity to express my opinion concerning what you term "this unnatural and unexpected result." Whilst entertaining for you the most profound and grateful respect, I have arrived at the conclusion, after much reflection, that it would be improper for me, especially since I have become a member of President Polk's cabinet, to criticize or condemn the Legislature of a sovereign State, for electing whom they pleased to the Senate of the United States. Jealousy of Federal interference and Federal influence in State elections, ever has been, and I trust ever may be, a prevailing sentiment throughout the democratic party; and if, in the new official position which I now hold, I were to pass sentence against those democratic members who voted for another democrat, instead of the caucus nominee, I might justly be asked, "who made me a ruler or a judge" in this matter. They are responsible to the sovereign people of their respective districts and counties, and in the hands of their constituents they shall be left, so far as I am concerned. Besides, I might add, that any interference on my part in this delicate question, would inevitably tend further to distract and divide the Democratic party of Pennsylvania at a moment when I am most anxious it should be united in supporting the National and State administrations.

But whilst I refrain from discussing the conduct of impeaching the motives of any of the Democratic members of the Legislature during the recent Senatorial election, I would do myself great injustice, if, by my silence, my opinion in regard to the policy of holding Legislative caucuses should be misconceived or misrepresented. Previous to the election, both of Dr. Sturgeon & General Cameron, I had uniformly expressed my sentiments in favor of such caucuses; and had even urged many friends to exert their influence with the Democratic members to induce them to attend the late caucus. Indeed I am firmly convinced that this is the best mode which experience has ever discovered of preventing individual preferences for men from distracting and dividing the party, and thus endangering the triumph of the great principles of Democracy. But this result can only be produced by the will of the sovereign people themselves. Should the extraordinary excitement which you inform me now exists in Pennsylvania, cause our Democratic fellow citizens to decree that their Legislative servants shall hereafter go into caucus and be bound by their decisions fairly made, this excitement will then have resulted in great public benefit. But there is no remedy for the past; and it is true wisdom to submit to that which is inevitable, with the best grace we can,—taking

care to draw lessons from it for the regulation of our future conduct. I heartily respond to all your commendation of Judge Woodward. His private virtues and splendid talents will adorn any public station to which he may be called. With sincere regard for you, both individually and as the representatives of an honest and enlightened Democracy to whose kindness I am indebted, under Heaven, for any little public consideration I may enjoy.

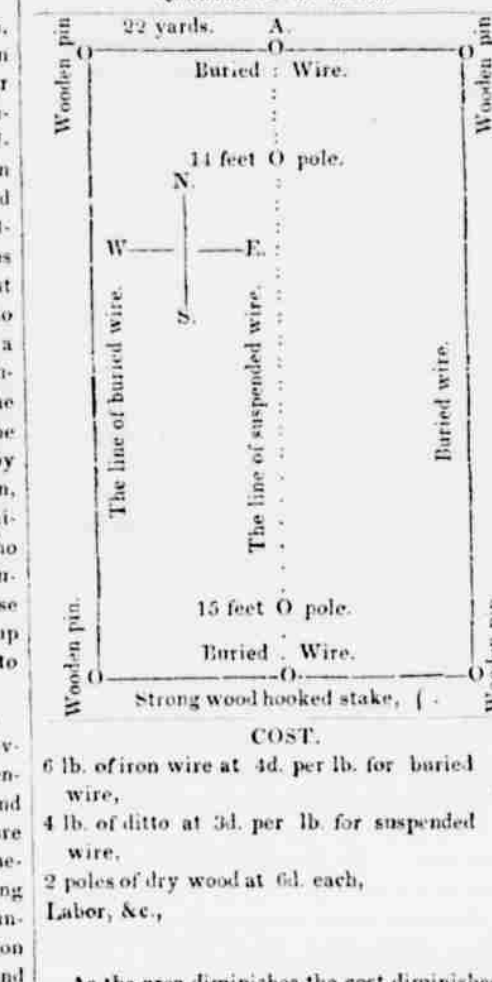
I remain your friend,  
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Electricity and Agriculture. Much has been recently said and written upon the remarkable influence of the electrical fluid when brought to bear upon growing vegetables—but we have no were seen the process so simply elucidated, and its results so encouragingly realized, as in the experiment of which we subjoin the details.

The report whence these facts are taken was made to the Polytechnic and Geological Society of the West Riding of Yorkshire. It will be remarked that this principle is upon the free electricity of the atmosphere—a power all may use—and not, as in some experiments made among us, through the intervention of the galvanic battery.

Dr. Forster, of Firdrassie House, near Elgin, having made an experiment on a field of barley, the result was thus reported to the society.—"Dr. Forster had thrashed, weighed and measured his electrocultured cheviot barley, and the product was the enormous quantity of 101 bushels, or thirteen quarters per acre! The tall corn was now measured, and each bushel weighed 54 lbs. The weight of the straw was 9,300 lbs. per acre. The cost of the electric apparatus is 1/2 per acre, which will last for twenty years.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE PLAN OF A PLOT FOR A QUARTER OF AN ACRE.



Convenient and desirable areas are for  
2 acres, 127 by 75 yards  
1 acre, 80 by 55  
1/2 of an acre, 824 by 45  
1/4 of an acre, 724 by 37  
1/8 of do. 54 by 22  
1/16 of do. 36 by 16 1/2

The mode in which the plot is laid out is as follows.—With a mariner's compass measured lengths of common string lay out the places for the wooden pins, to which the buried wire is attached, (by passing through a small staple). Care must be taken to lay the length of the wire due north and south by compass, and the breadth due east and west. This wire must be placed from two to three inches deep in the soil. The lines of the buried wire are then completed. The suspended wire must be attached and in contact with the buried wires at both of its ends. A wooden pin with a staple must therefore be driven in at A, and the two poles (one 14 and the other 15 feet) being placed by the compass due north and south, the wire is placed over them and fastened to the wooden stake, but touching likewise at this point the buried wire. The suspended wire must not be drawn too tight, otherwise the wind will break it.

The Rev. W. Thorpe remarked that the application of the electricity of the atmosphere upon a large scale for the purpose of agriculture is a discovery which, if successful, (and there is every theoretical reason that it should be so) will exercise a most important influence upon its interests. Dr. Forster here has obtained more than three times the average amount of both barley and straw, (4 to 5 quarters being the average, while he has 13 quarters and about 3600 lbs. of straw, while he has 9,300 lbs.) The condition of the air in regard to electricity has evidently a most striking influence on the rapidity of the growth of plants, most of which increase in the most extraordinary manner during thundery weather. Nitric acid, a most important element in the food of plants, is formed in the atmosphere during thundery storms; and at these periods free electricity in considerable quantity can be drawn from the air by flying kites with wire strings. There is also a general electric current over the earth's surface from east to west, and both the terrestrial and aerial currents are here collected by the suspended and buried wires, and again abstracted by the moist earth and the roots, which when wet become conductors of the electricity. The application of electricity to field culture is quite in its infancy, and probably many improvements will be discovered, whether one or more

suspended wires should be added, or galvanic troughs placed in the field to supply additional electric fluid, are yet subjects to be determined. It is unnecessary to add that the electric fluid acts as a stimulant, and therefore the usual quantity of manures must be applied.

These certainly are the most extraordinary results, obtained at the meager trifles of expense of labor and money—a quarter of an acre may be prepared, it will be seen, for little more than one dollar! and as the expense diminishes with the increase of the area—for five dollars probably two acres could be prepared.

The experiment was to be repeated extensively in England; and as we are rather good in this country on thundery storms, and have a summer atmosphere habitually well-charged with electricity, we hope many of our readers may be tempted to make a trial of this new agent—since it can be done at so little cost, with so little trouble, and with such large returns.

At this very moment, on the fields of Indian Corn or of potatoes, the experiment might be readily tried. We shall certainly ourselves attempt it on a small scale.—N. Y. Courier.

ANTHROPE.—Persons going out of the city will do well to bear in mind that a piece of common indigo made into a paste with spirits of camphor, and applied to the wound, will, it is said, neutralize the poison arising from a bite of snakes of any kind.—City Paper.

RENNING THE BOUNDARY LINE.—The six commissioners appointed by the United States and Great Britain to run the boundary line between the Province of Canada and the States, are now in Berkshire, in this county.

When in Richmond they cut off the farms of three good Vermonters—two Democrats and one Whig—and now their farms are situated in Canada. As the Democratic Representative from Richmond had but one majority last year, we suppose he will not be pleased with this governmental interference.

The boundary line, we understand, is to be marked by iron monuments, but half a mile distant the one from the other.—St. Albans (Vt.) Messenger.

BALTIMORE MARKET. Office of the BALTIMORE AMERICAN, June 23. FLOUR.—We note a sale of 5000 lbs. City Mills Flour on Saturday at 54 1/4. Sales of Susquehanna are making by retail at 84 50. GRAIN.—We hear of no receipts of any description, and have therefore no transactions to report.—Prices are nominally as at the close of last week. WHISKEY.—There is a fair demand, with sales of lbs. at 20 cents, and blbs. at 21 cents. Those of our citizens who desire a good medicine, will find one in the justly celebrated Pills of Doctor Brandt, which have performed cures upon the most helpless and hopeless persons, after the usual scientific skill of physicians had concluded them with the assurance that they could do no more. The properties of these Pills, as anti-bilious and aperient medicine, are unrivaled; all who use them recommend them; their virtues surpass all eulogy, and must be used to be appreciated. The weak and delicate will be strengthened by their use, not by laxing, but by removing the cause of the weakness, the gross and corrupt humors of the body. They require no change in the diet, or care of any kind. Plain directions accompany each box, so that every one is his own competent physician. Purchase of H. B. Masser, Sunbury, or of the agents, published in another part of this paper.

DIED. In this Borough, on Sunday last, the 23d inst. Mrs. NANCY, wife of Samuel Thompson, aged about 85 years.

CHEAP, FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE. Twenty Per Cent. Saved. The subscriber having purchased the store of H. B. Masser, has just replenished the same with a new stock of goods, which being purchased at cash prices, will be sold for Cash or Country Produce, twenty per cent. cheaper than usual. Call and judge for yourselves. HENRY MASSER, H. B. MASSER, respectively informs his old friends and customers, that he has sold out his store to Henry Masser, and respectfully requests all those indebted to him, to settle their accounts without delay, as they will shortly be placed in the hands of a Justice for collection, without respect to persons. Sunbury, June 25, 1845. H. B. MASSER.

BELIEVE AND LIVE. THOMSON'S Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naptia.

THE unparalleled success of this medicine, in the restoration of health, to those who, in despondency, had given up all hopes, has given it an extensive reputation as one of our remedies, furnishing evidence of its intrinsic value and power, as the only agent which can be relied upon for the cure of Pulmonary Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pain in the Side and Breast, Spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Croup, &c. Attention is requested to the following ASTONISHING CURE, by Thomson's Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naptia! Philadelphia, May 3d, 1844. MR. THOMSON.—Dear Sir,—With grateful feelings I inform you of the astonishing effects of your medicine, which has literally raised me from a death-bed! My disease, Pulmonary Consumption, had reduced me so low that my physician pronounced me a case hopeless! At the junction I began to use your medicine, and miraculously as it may seem, it has completely restored me to health, after everything else had failed. Respectfully yours, WASHINGTON MACK.

Charlotte Street, above George Street. The undersigned, being personally acquainted with Washington Mack and his sufferings, bear witness to the astonishing effects of Thomson's Compound Syrup of Tar, and the truth of the above statement. JON. WINNER, 318 North Third Street, DAVID WICKERS, 42 Almond Street. HUGH M'GINLEY, S. E. corner Tammy and Fourth Streets. Prepared only by S. P. Thomson, N. E. corner of 5th and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia. Agents.—H. B. Masser, Sunbury; D. Gross, and Dr. Macpherson, Harrisburg; Jno. G. Brown, Pottsville; Geo. Earl, Reading; Houston & Mason, Towanda; Bradford county, Pa. Price 50 cents per bottle, or \$5 per dozen. Beware of all imitations. Philadelphia, June 25th, 1845.