

President Van Buren's Last Message.

According to promise, we publish the President's Message on an Extra sheet. There is nothing uncommon in either its merits or demerits. It is fairly written, and sticks to the Sub Treasury with as much assurance as any of its illustrious predecessors. ...

The Message of President Van Buren to the American Congress will be found in the preceding columns.

It commences with a proper acknowledgment to the Supreme Being.

Our foreign and commercial relations are adverted to, as in a happy condition. Most of the vexed questions with foreign powers have, in the course of a few years, been brought to a satisfactory conclusion; and the most important of those remaining, are in a fair way of being adjusted.

We are at honorable peace with all the powers of the world. Nothing has threatened this harmony since the adjournment of last Congress.

The excitement which grew out of the territorial controversy between the United States and Great Britain having in a great measure subsided, it is hoped that a favorable period is approaching for its final settlement.

Both Governments must now be convinced of the dangers with which the question is fraught; and it must be their desire, as it is their interest, that this perpetual cause of irritation should be removed as speedily as practicable.

No answer has yet been returned by the British Government to the last proposition of the United States for the settlement of this question.

With Austria, France, Prussia, Russia and the other powers of Europe, our relations continue to be of the most friendly character. With Belgium a treaty of commerce and navigation, based upon liberal principles of reciprocity and equality, was concluded in March last, and having been ratified by the Belgian Government, will be duly laid before the Senate.

A treaty of commerce between the United States and Portugal, was concluded and signed at Lisbon, on the 26th of August last, by the Plenipotentiaries of the two Governments.

An agent has been sent to Germany, in relation to the Tobacco trade.

The claims of the United States against Mexico are in the course of adjustment.

All is harmonious in our relations with the different Governments of South America.

Our claims upon the Republic of Columbia are not yet satisfied.

The Government of Chili has entered into an agreement to identify the claimants in the case of the *Marconi*, for American property seized in 1819.

The Boundary Line between the United States and Texas has been partially surveyed.

The condition of our Finances is represented as sound, but the President says that an overflowing Treasury, however it may be regarded as an evidence of public prosperity, is seldom conducive to the permanent welfare of any people; and experience has demonstrated its incompatibility with the salutary action of political institutions like those of the U. States.

"Every demand upon the Government, at home or abroad, has been promptly met."

"The Treasury Notes in circulation, not exceeding four and a half millions of dollars, still outstanding, and less by twenty-three millions than the United States are composed of such as are not yet paid."

"They may be redeemed out of the accruing revenues, if the expenditures do not exceed the amount within which they may, it is thought, be kept without prejudice to the public interest, and the revenue shall prove to be as large as may justly be anticipated."

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January next, is estimated at \$1,500,000.

The operation of the Sub-Treasury system, has thus far strengthened the confidence and anticipation of its friends. A few changes in the details are suggested.

A National Bank is earnestly protested against, and the adoption of the system now in "successful operation," is recommended as a substitute.

The President says that the desultory duties connected with the removal of the Indians, in which the army has been constantly engaged on the northern and western frontiers, and in Florida, have rendered it impracticable to carry into full effect the plan recommended by the Secretary for improving its discipline.

The policy with regard to the Indians, urged in the Message of 1838, is re-affirmed. The Florida war is alluded to at some length, and the President says, "that this contest has endured so long, is to be attributed to causes beyond the control of the Government."

"Experienced generals have had the command of the troops; officers and soldiers have alike distinguished themselves for their activity, patience, and enduring courage; the Army has been constantly furnished with supplies of every description; and we must look for the issues which have so long protracted the issue of the contest, in the vast extent of the theatre of hostilities, the almost insurmountable obstacles presented by the nature of the country, the climate, and the wily character of the savages."

The Navy is described as having been usefully and honorably employed in the protection of our commerce.

"More money is wanted for the Marine Hospitals on the rivers and lakes.

"The Exploring Expedition at the latest date, was preparing to leave the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, in further prospect of success, which has thus far been successfully accomplished."

Horrible. The Coroner's Inquest (in today's paper) presents a novel and extraordinary fact—the death of an individual in jail for want of fuel and covering to keep him warm.

But that it is avouched in the most imposing form, we could never have believed that such cruel inhumanity could be perpetrated in this region. It is the result, we hear, of shameful neglect on the part of the officer who is required by law to see every two or three months, that the inmates of the prison are in possession of all the comforts compatible with their condition.

This requisition of the law has not been complied with for nearly two years, and the consequence is the death of one prisoner, and the almost intolerable suffering of 40 others.—*Richmond Whig.*

With regard to the proceedings of the Texian Congress, the same paper says: A disposition has disclosed itself to overturn previous legislation and destroy existing laws, while we are left precisely in the dark as to what is to be done to supply their places.

The effort to repeal the tariff may be regarded as an index to proceedings of this character. A serious attempt to cut off the main source of revenue, in the present condition of the country, without any other adequate provision for the support of the Government, may look like wisdom in the neighborhood of Austin, but some people in this part of the country see the matter in a different light.

An Old Warrior.—In the late battle, between the Texans and Indians, a silver medal, about the eighth of an inch in thickness and two and a half inches in diameter, was taken from an old Indian, supposed to have been upwards one hundred years of age, who was killed: one side of which presents a profile, in relief, of James Madison, with the words, "James Madison, President of the United States, 1809."

The other side of the medal, with the column and tomb-stone, and the words "Peace and Friendship."

GENERAL HARRISON. The Lexington Observer of the 5th inst. says: "The reception of General Harrison by the citizens of Scott, was, as it is elsewhere, in the highest degree cordial and enthusiastic."

A very large number of persons met him at Delphos, 4 miles this side of Georgetown, and in conjunction with the beautiful and spirited Military Corps of this city, the artillery, escorted him to Georgetown. Extensive preparations had been made for his reception and accommodations during his stay, which, however, from previous arrangements, was necessarily of brief duration. His partook of a sumptuous dinner which had been prepared for him at Noble's hotel, after which he delivered a brief address, which was characterized by his usual chaste and elegant style, and then left for Frankfort."

WONDERFUL ESCAPE. The National Intelligencer of yesterday contains the following deeply interesting account of a railroad accident: "The members of Congress who arrived yesterday from the South, bring information of one of the most remarkable escapes that ever took place in the history of our country, and which occurred to Gen. Waddy Thompson, the distinguished Representative in Congress from South Carolina."

The scene of it was on the railroad, a few miles south of Petersburg, in Virginia. General Thompson, with several other members, weary of the tedious progress of the train of steam cars, which made their way with great effort and difficulty through the snow, had got out of the cars and walked ahead, along the track. The motion of the cars becoming freer, they came down upon him more rapidly than he expected, and the engineer not being able to check them, they struck General Thompson, knocked him down, and the whole train, engine, cars, and all, passed over him! Every one will suppose, of course, of the consequences, that the accident was fatal; but, to the contrary, we are happy to say that, if bodily injured at all, it was not to such an extent as to leave any alarm as to the consequences on the minds of his friends, one or two of whom staid behind with him at Petersburg.

Political. Post Office, Public Property, &c. It is ascertained that Amos Kendall has left the Post Office a million of dollars in debt. Kendall's career winds up like his colleague's—absolute in disgrace. With all his pretensions, his honor, his declarations, and his influence with the late and present administration, he turns out to be absolutely good for nothing but petty intrigues and extensive mischief. He broke down Jackson and Van Buren, and had no capacity or economy to fill any public station requiring discretion and good sense. In addition to immense defalcations which will be ferreted out, it appears that the present men in power have sold the public property to raise the wind. On all the public works yet unfinished, they have sold hoes, axes, barrows, dredging machines, hoes, workshops, &c. &c., for one quarter the cost, all of which will have to be replaced at a heavy expense.—*New York Star.*

TEXAS AND MEXICO. The Galveston Gazette of 21st ultimo, in reference to the capture of a Mexican vessel by a Texian ship of war, remarks: "The position which has been assumed towards Mexico by our Navy, whether wise or unwise, is one from which we infer it will not be advisable to recede. The capture of the vessels of that country, even from under the cannon of her strongest fortress, must, if any thing can, arouse the government to some effort at resistance and revenge, and renders it more likely than before that our commerce may need some sort of protection upon the Gulf. We have, it is known, been all along in favor of making a child's bargain, and letting Mexico alone so long as she did not molest us, and we think yet that such a policy would have been the best for Texas. But now that the ice has been broken and the work fairly commenced, 'Lay on, Mac-

Retreat of the Xenophons—Slaughter of the Murderers, and escape of the Texian Patriots.

Since our publication of yesterday, in which the accounts from our correspondent at Matamoros left more than 100 young Texians at Saltillo, about to be sacrificed at the shrine of cowardice—we have, by the New York, Mr. Ed. Dwyer, of San Antonio, who has communicated to us some new and heart cheering facts. Mr. D. was only six days from San Antonio to Houston, and on the journey put up at a house where Col. Jordan, the commander of the 114 Texians, whom the Mexicans had planned to murder had just been stopped for refreshment. Mr. Dwyer learned, and has no doubt of the correctness of the information, that when the Texians became convinced of the intention and treachery of the Mexicans, they retired by themselves to a walled enclosure in the vicinity, determined to face the worst. At this time the citizens of the place, considering the contest at an end, opened their houses and shops, and gave the soldiers whatever they wished to eat and drink. The consequence was, that the bulk of them got heavily drunk, and in this situation they were ordered by their commander to attack the outlaws, (as the Texans were termed.) The battle commenced about 2 P. M. and lasted near 9 hours.—The Texans were well protected from the fire of their assailants—and were moreover well armed, and abundantly supplied with ammunition. The result was, that the ignorant and intoxicated cowards who assailed them, incapable of inflicting injury, were slaughtered on all hands. At this juncture, the besieged sallied forth and captured three pieces of artillery, which they turned upon the enemy, and mowed them down like grass. More than FOUR HUNDRED of the treacherous foe were left lifeless on the ground; on that night, by this small branch of the Anglo-Saxon race.

The Texians, having cleared the field, supplied themselves with apparel; (of which they were much in want) and other spoils of victory, and commenced their march homeward, and pursued their way without molestation—having lost only four companions killed in the fight, and one who died from disease.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

Another letter from Saltillo, fully confirms the above, and says that the Texans returned in safety to their homes, after having vanquished their treacherous enemies.

A Horrible Murder.—The Baltimore Sun says:—We learn from the Upper Marlborough Gazette, that on Saturday last, a shocking affair occurred in the neighborhood of Bladensburg, in this State. It is stated that a misunderstanding had for some time existed between Clement T. Hilleary and a young man named Albert Magruder, and that on Saturday last, the two were engaged in a quarrel. Some threats, it is said, were passed between them—when Hilleary went to his house, got his gun, and when within a few yards of Magruder, discharged the gun at him—three of the shot taking effect in the forehead, the remainder passing through the hat.—We have yet to record the most shocking part. After shouting the young man, Hilleary ordered, one of his negroes to hold him, while he, with the butt end of his gun, literally knocked out the man's brains! Hilleary, says the Gazette, has heretofore stood fair in the above place, and has many respectable relatives. There are, we suppose, some extraordinary circumstances attending this bloody deed, as his Honor Judge Stephen permitted bail in the case. The amount of bail required was \$6,000.

Virginia U. S. Senators.—The Richmond Whig says that in the House of Delegates on Wednesday, Gen. Dorman submitted a resolution to proceed, with the concurrence of the Senate, on Friday next to the election of a U. S. Senator. The resolution was adopted without a word of opposition; and then Gen. Bayly moved for reconsideration—stating that he voted for it with a view of making that motion. A good deal of rambling discussion ensued—in the course of which the appeals to Whig moderation and clemency, so far wrought upon some members, that the mover of the resolution was induced to withdraw it for the present.

A PROSPECT KINGS MIGHT ENVY.—Farmer Harrison can stand at the door of his Log Cabin at North Bend, and look upon the soil of three noble States—cherished and defended by him in their infancy and danger, and whose THREE MILLIONS of free people in the night of manhood have now repaid his fatherly care with a majority of SIXTY THOUSAND for President. What Monarch ever ruled an hour like this?—*Clear Her.*

ANOTHER VIEW.—Farmer Harrison from his North Bend Cabin can look upon the verdant hills of two States, in either of which his majority for President is larger than that the majority obtained by his opponent in the whole twenty six! aided as he was by the entire government patronage and influence. Glorious locality that same North Bend!—*Id.*

A DAMP GIRL.—If it warn't for the plaguy rheumatiz I caught once to Nova Scotia, says I, a sleepin' in a bed the night after a damp gall lodged there, I think I would've you a trial, says I; but the very thoughts of that foggy-heifer-gives me the cramp.

I just said that to make him larf, for I see he was gettin' his steam up rather faster than was safe, and that he could jist double me up like a spare shirt if he liked, for a month's temper off like a joke, for he fairly roared out, it tickled him so. Well, says he, I like that idea of the damp gall; it's capital that; it's a Jerusalem bright thought. I'll air my wife, Miss Wolfe, before the fire to-night; I hope I may be kicked to death by grasshoppers if I don't. I'll heat her red-hot, till she searthes the sheets.—Lord! how she'll kick and squeal when I spread her out on the close-horse! How it will make her squinch her face, won't it? She never hollers unless she's hurt, does Miss Wolfe, for she is a lady every inch of her, and a credit to her bringer-up.—A damp gall! Come, that's good! it accounts for some on 'em bein' so wretched cold.—*Nam Stick.*

Ohio—Official.

Table with columns: Counties, Har., V. B., Adams, 1205, 1431, Allen, 763, 883, Ashabula, 3738, 896, Athens, 2094, 1322, Belmont, 3166, 2602, Brown, 1798, 1939, Butler, 2101, 3192, Carroll, 1677, 1545, Champaign, 2062, 1207, Clark, 2381, 895, Clermont, 2044, 2315, Clinton, 1847, 1006, Columbiana, 3600, 3650, Coshocton, 1830, 2009, Crawford, 1009, 1206, Cuyahoga, 3102, 1814, Darke, 1303, 1071, Delaware, 2360, 1644, Erie, 1324, 1042, Fairfield, 2463, 3318, Fayette, 1132, 771, Franklin, 2888, 1774, Gallia, 1479, 725, Geauga, 2310, 1318, Greene, 2321, 1172, Guernsey, 2006, 2186, Hamilton, 5873, 5836, Hancock, 693, 1063, Hardin, 431, 370, Harrison, 2008, 1730, Henry, 191, 181, Highland, 2145, 1899, Hocking, 649, 903, Holmes, 1109, 1906, Huron, 2291, 1531, Jackson, 794, 985, Jefferson, 2300, 2218, Knox, 2441, 2789, Lake, 1887, 653, Lawrence, 1118, 453, Licking, 3367, 3519, Logan, 1574, 845, Lorain, 1868, 1218, Lucas, 1931, 516, Madison, 1201, 571, Marion, 1358, 1128, Medina, 1793, 1436, Meigs, 1284, 610, Mercer, 551, 1349, Miami, 2469, 1339, Monroe, 1086, 2075, Montgomery, 3427, 2951, Morgan, 1851, 1910, Muskingum, 4367, 2772, Ottawa, 232, 463, Paulding, 65, 155, Perry, 1471, 2097, Pickaway, 2201, 1187, Pike, 650, 674, Portage, 2424, 1924, Preble, 401, 582, Putnam, 3331, 4539, Richland, 3081, 2017, Ross, 919, 917, Seneca, 1472, 749, Seneca, 1473, 1616, Shelby, 955, 1027, Stark, 2701, 3106, Summit, 2562, 1646, Tarrant, 4101, 3325, Tuscarawas, 5338, 1787, Union, 946, 577, Vanwert, 149, 101, Warren, 2813, 1604, Washington, 2109, 1458, Wayne, 2798, 3321, Williams, 396, 407, Wood, 548, 618, Harrison's maj., 148,157, 124,782, 93,375, [Total vote for Birney, Abolitionist, 892.]

Louisiana—Official.

Table with columns: Har., V. B., Plaquemine, 40, 250, St. Bernard, 173, 91, Orleans, 2681, 1748, St. Charles, 252, 86, St. John the Baptist, 133, 45, St. James, 379, 37, Assumption, 218, 218, Lafourche interior, 289, 340, Terrebonne, 538, 44, Iberville, 313, 20, West Baton Rouge, 183, 84, East Baton Rouge, 324, 208, East Feliciana, 360, 430, West Feliciana, 259, 286, St. Helena, 172, 238, Livingston, 127, 207, Washington, 180, 134, St. Tammany, 204, 80, Point Coupee, 147, 139, St. Martin, 463, 103, St. Mary, 308, 87, Lafayette, (no returns), 896, 434, St. Landry & Calcasieu, 250, 205, Avoyelles, 475, 382, Rapides, 267, 610, Natchitoches & Caldo, 667, 610, Claiborne, (no returns), 243, 130, Ouachita, 24, 76, Union, 243, 130, Caldwell, (no returns), 259, 231, Catahoula, 269, 113, Concordia, 127, 111, Madison, 96, 111, Harrison's maj., 11,290, 7,596, 3,700

Virginia.—The Legislature of this State met on Friday last. In the House, W. W. Southall, whig, was elected speaker by a majority of 11 votes over Mr. Gnoode, democrat. In the senate, Mr. Nash, dem., was chosen president—one whig absent. When the senate is full, there is a tie. In the House four whigs and two democrats were absent, and three seats are vacant, on account of contested returns and a resignation.—*Sum.*

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Balm of Columbia.

British Consul's Office, Philadelphia.

KNOW ALL PERSONS to whom these presents shall come, that I, GEORGE ROBERTSON, Esq., his Britannic Majesty's Consul for the City of Philadelphia, do hereby certify, that Robert Wharton, Esq., who attests the foregoing Certificates, is Mayor of the City of Philadelphia; and that Matthew S. FULLE, 101 Spruce street, is a Justice of the Peace for the City and County of Philadelphia, to both whose signatures, with the Seals of their respective offices, full faith and credit is due.

I further certify, that I am personally acquainted with Joseph L. Inglis, one of the signers of the certificate herewith affixed, which expresses the efficacy of the Balm of Columbia, and that he is a person of respectability, and worthy of full faith and credit; and that I have heard him express his unqualified approbation of the effects of the said Balm of Columbia, in restoring his hair.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, the United States of America, this 16th day of December, 1840.

SILBERT ROBERTSON.

Read the following.

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq., late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen.

The undersigned do hereby certify that we have used the Balm of Columbia, discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable not only as a preservative against the falling out of hair, but also as a restorative.

WM. THATCHER, senior, Methodist Minister in St. George church, No. 19 North Eighth st.

JOHN P. INGLIS, 331 Arch st.

JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D. 163 Race st.

JOHN S. FULLE, 101 Spruce st.

HUGH McCURDY, 243 South 7th st.

JOHN YARD, jr., 123 Arch st.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not always expect to receive restorative qualities. The undersigned do hereby certify that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

[From the Mayor.] COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, City of Philadelphia.

I, ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor of said City of Philadelphia, do hereby certify, that the following gentlemen, acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, whose names are signed to the above certificate, and who have used the said Balm of Columbia, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the City to be affixed, [L. S.] the sixth day of December, A. D. 1840.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA FOR THE HAIR.—Its positive qualities are as follows:—

1st. For infant's keeping the head free from scurf and causing a luxuriant growth of hair.

2d. For ladies after child-birth, restoring the skin to its usual strength and firmness, and preventing the falling out of the hair.

3d. For any person recovering from any debility, the same effect is produced.

4th. If used in infancy till a good growth is started, it will be preserved by attention to the latest period of life.

5th. It frees the head from dandruff, strengthens the roots, imparts health and vigor to the circulation, and prevents the hair from changing colour or getting gray.

6th. It causes the hair to curl beautifully when done up in its usual manner.

7th. Children who have by any means contracted vermin in the head, are immediately and perfectly cured of them by its use.

For sale at the drug store of Constatk & Co., 5 Fletcher street near Pearl, and in Carlisle, by Stevenson & Dinkler. [Dec. 16, 1840.—17]

STRAY Cow.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, residing in West Penn township, about three miles north-west of Carlisle, on the 14th ult., a

Small Red Cow, with white legs, and supposed to be about four years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of as usual.

JOHN C. CONNELLY, Dec. 9, 1840.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD-CHERRY.

THE CELEBRATED REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

NUMEROUS remedies have been offered and put into notice for diseases of the Lungs, none of which has undoubtedly been found very useful, but all have hitherto been known, it must be universally acknowledged there is none that has ever proved as successful as the "BALSAM OF WILD-CHERRY."

Such indeed are the astonishing restorative and healing properties of this "Balsam," that even in the worst forms of Consumption, when the patient has suffered with the most distressing cough, violent pains in the chest, difficulty of breathing, night sweats, and all the usual symptoms of this fatal and extensive disease, our Pharmopoeia had failed to afford any relief, and even when Bismuth, Homopathy, and numerous other remedies, had been used for many months to vain, this available remedy has effected every symptom, and been productive of the most astonishing relief. In the early stages of the disease, proceeding from the cold, it has been used with success, and has arrested every symptom, and restored the lungs to a state of perfect health.

In that form of Consumption, so prevalent amongst delicate young females, commonly called "doty," or "going into a decline," a complaint with which thousands are lingering, it has also been used with surprising success, and not only effected a cure, but checked the progress of this alarming disease, but at the same time strengthened and invigorated the whole system more effectually than any remedy we have ever possessed.

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LIVER COMPLAINT.—In diseases of the Liver, particularly when attended with cough, "biliousness" or "acidities," this Balsam has been used with very efficacious, and cured many cases of this kind after the most powerful remedies had failed.

ASTHMA.—In this complaint, it has been used with numerous instances with the most singular success. It opens the chest, rendering the breathing perfectly free, arrests the cough, and will seldom fail to effect a permanent relief.

BRONCHITIS.—As a remedy in all Bronchitic affections of the throat, attended with a hoarseness, cough or spasm in the chest, it is also a very effectual remedy, and will most affords immediate relief if used at the commencement of its attack.

COUGHS & COLDS.—In common coughs and colds, that prevail so extensively throughout the winter, it will be found much more effectual than any remedy in use, and when colds settle upon the lungs, causing an inflammation with pain in the breast, difficulty or shortness of breathing, &c., the use of this Balsam will support and sustain the system, and at the same time prevent the lungs from becoming too seriously diseased.

WHOPPING COUGH.—In this complaint, so common to young children, this Balsam will be found much superior to the "Paragon" Elixir. Syrup of Squills, and the various cough remedies in common use. It is equally as effective in any thing the least serious, and may be given to children with perfect safety, and with the certainty of its affording relief, and curing the complaint.

As a FAMILY MEDICINE for many other complaints, this Balsam will also be found particularly useful. It has been proved an invaluable remedy against Pleurisy, and it cures it, and prevents a relapse, and is also a powerful diaphoretic, and opens the system, and those who have suffered from the influenza, and who are afflicted with other diseases, that are often compounded in different quick nostrums, will find it a remedy of great value, possessing the power of strengthening and invigorating the whole system, more effectually than any other medicine we possess.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—As this medicine has already acquired a great celebrity, and is probably the most successful to imitate it, and deceive the public with a spurious mixture, to prevent which I would wish all purchasers to observe the following marks of the genuine article. It is put up in bottles of two sizes each, having the words WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD-CHERRY, PHILADELPHIA, &c., printed in gold on the wrapper, and with the signature of HENRY WISTAR, M. D. without which none is genuine.

Prepared for sale by WILLIAMS & CO., Chemists, No. 32 Commerce street, Philadelphia, and sold by the most respectable Druggists and other appointed agents in all the principal towns throughout the United States.

The Genuine Balsam sold in Carlisle, by SAMUEL ELLIOTT, appointed Agent. Price \$1.00 a bottle. December 16, 1840.—17

DR. PARIS' SOOTHING-SYRUP.

How many thousands of Little Children die annually from the effects of Protracted Dentition.

It requires no argument to convince us that all "Little Children" suffer sooner or later from the effects of Teething, which their kind protectors may easily perceive from the following symptoms. Restlessness, sudden fits of crying, fretfulness, and sleeps but little, thrusts its fingers into its mouth and bites, thereby seeking to obtain relief, frequently attended with cough, diarrhea, or even cholera, complaint, inflammation of the eyes, and sores behind the ears, convulsions, &c. Those who have the care of these little ones should never be without the "Dr. Paris' Celebrated American Soothing-Syrup," for Children Cutting Teeth, by which they prevent many alarming symptoms which often prove fatal.

Thousands of mothers and nurses can testify to the immediate effects of this invaluable Syrup, when applied to the gums. If a child waxes with pain in its gums, the Syrup may be given in the following cases by "opening the pores" and heating the gums, thus preventing convulsions, &c. to the happiness and enjoyment of these little creatures. Remember, all the genuine Medicine expresses this on the label—only place in Philadelphia where this Medicine can be obtained, is at the Medical Office, No. 19 North Eighth street, and certified Agents in the country.

For sale by Dr. J. J. Myers & Co., Carlisle, and Wm. Peal, Shippenburg, Pa.