TARIFF REPORT.

Mr. DARSIE, from the select committee in the Senate, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Annual message as relates to the Tariff, made the following Report:

The views entertained by the Governor on the subject of a protective tariff are important, because they are supposed to reflect the opinions of the people who have placed him at the head of our State government. In relation to the constitutionality of such a tariff the Governor says: "I can entertain no doubt of the constitutional power of the Federal Government to make such discriminations in the rates of duties on imports, as may afford reasonable encouragement to *domestic manufactures and productions, which may be injuriously affected by foreign competition.*" To this sentiment your committee yield the most hearty concurrence. Pennsylvania has never doubted the right of the General Government to protect the industry of the country, and has uniformly insisted that it is the duty of the Government to exercise that right in such a manner as to embrace all the great interests of the nation. The people were satisfied with the tariff of 1842, because it did afford that protection and encouragement, not only to the manufacturing interests, but to the agricultural and other productions of the country. This is a truth so well settled by universal experience, that it has never been denied. President Polk admits in his last annual message to the present Congress, when he declares it to be a subject of congratulation, that there has been no period in our past history, when all the elements of national prosperity have been so fully developed. "Abundance, says he, has crowned the toil of the husbandman, and *labor in all its branches, is receiving an ample reward.*" On the very day perhaps, that the President penned this public declaration of the salutary operations of the American tariff of 1842, that tariff was superceded by the new law of 1846. It is with feelings of regret and humiliation, that your committee have read and considered that part of the message of the Governor in which he declares anew his private opinions upon this great question, as follow: "The history of our legislation on this subject demonstrates most conclusively, that a tariff to be permanent, which is so essential to the manufacturing as well as the great interests of the country, must be reasonable and equitable; and that all attempts to establish a rate of ultra protection, or low horizontal duties, have only tended to keep the question in a state of constant agitation, than which nothing can be more prejudicial to the business interests of the community.—I am therefore, in favor of such just discriminating duties as may be sufficient to sustain all our great national interests against injurious competition from abroad: such as will give to the home manufacturer and producer reasonable profits upon his capital, and enable him to pay his workmen fair wages, without unnecessarily taxing the consumer." Again, "should the changes made in the rate of duties by the tariff act of 1846, affect injuriously any of the great interests of the country, we must unite our efforts to induce Congress, to whose care and discretion the subject is committed by the Constitution, and on whose wisdom and justice we may safely rely to make all just and reasonable amendments."

This language is vague, ambiguous and suspicious. Those who consider it attentively, will detect in it the same subtle poison that was infused in the letter of James K. Polk to John K. Kane, on the same subject, published in 1844. "The history of our legislation on this subject," says the Governor "demonstrates most conclusively, that a tariff *to be permanent, must be reasonable and equitable.*" Is the history of the repeal of the tariff of 1842, part of the history to which the Governor appeals? And does he mean to say, that the tariff was not permanent, because it was neither *reasonable nor equitable?* Your committee can put no other construction upon his language; it admits of no other, and the *just discriminating duties*, which the Governor says he is in favor of, are very much such duties as Mr. Polk favored in the letter above referred to, written to Mr. Kane.

It has not been the fashion of Pennsylvania Governors to deal in language of doubtful meaning, when discussing a subject so vital to the interests of our Commonwealth. Hitherto, they have asserted our rights in plain and manly terms. "The policy of a protective tariff," says Governor Wolf in his message of December 7th, 1831, "and encouragement given to works of internal improvement of a national character, by the General Government, are favorite measures with the people of Pennsylvania, and the former is considered by them as identified with their best interests." Referring in the same message to complaints then made in some sections of the country, with regard to the "supposed oppressive character" of the tariff, he says, "we are admonished to restrain our sympathies in behalf of our complaining brethren, lest, *in binding ourselves to aid in relieving them from an imaginary* oppression, we put ourselves in a condition to be seriously *oppressed.*" Again, in his message of December 6th, 1832, when the dissolution of the Union was threatened, and a sister State was in arms against the General Government, for the purpose of nullifying the tariff law, Gov. Wolf, true to our ancient faith, and firm in its support, declared that the interests of Pennsylvania, as a manufacturing state, are so interwoven with the protective policy, that she at least cannot consent that it should be abandoned."

The friends of the protective policy had reason to believe that Gov. Shunk would stand upon the high platform which his predecessors occupied, and boldly proclaim the fact, that Pennsylvania is a Protective tariff state, and wears no yoke of servitude to any power, much less to such a power as would reduce her free laboring sons to a level with the Southern Slaves. In this they have been disappointed. The protective tariff of 1842 has been stricken down by those who professed to be its authors and defenders, although no murmur was heard against its operations in any section of the country, and the Governor of this great state, that has been benefitted by its protective features, more than any other in the Union, views its destruction with apparent approbations. He is content with the suggestion to the Legislature, that "should the changes made in the rate of duties by the tariff act of 1846, affect injuriously, any of the great interests of the country, we must unite our efforts to induce Congress, to whose care and discretion the subject is committed by the constitution, and on whose wisdom and justice we may safely rely, to make all just and reasonable amendments."

Your committee feel authorized to declare, that the Governor does not represent in these sentiments the opinion of the people of Pennsylvania. They are not disposed to risk their prosperity in an experiment. They know what their interests are, and how well they were protected by the act of 1842, and they now demand the repeal of the odious act of 1846. They appeal to the friends of the protective system in all parts of the nation, to be determined and united.—They cannot, with safety to themselves, consent to a mere amendment, in the present vicious act, with the view of reconciling particular interests, and thus create dissensions among themselves.—They must regard all such proposals to amend as mere political tricks to divide and conquer them.

The industry of the country has not began to feel the effects of the new Tariff of 1846. The great demand for Iron in Europe—the rise of Cotton in England, and other accidents, may enable us to enjoy our present prosperity for some time to come, but when these circumstances cease to exist, American labor will cease to receive an 'ample reward.' We shall relapse to the prostrate condition which the tariff of 1842 found, and from which it relieved us.

The failure of the potato crop in Ireland, almost the sole dependence of a large portion of the population of that country, and the scarcity of grain in Europe generally, have occasioned a temporary demand for bread-stuffs in the United States for exportation; and the American farmer, by this accident, has the benefits of a foreign as well as a home market for his produce. But it is only in seasons of great scarcity, in other countries, that we can expect to derive great advantages from the modification of the British corn laws. The *home market* is the great dependence of our farming population, and *a protective tariff is the life of that market.* This is a plain proposition, and was well understood in the memorable political contest of 1844—so satisfied were the friends of Mr. Polk, that he could not receive the vote of Pennsylvania except as the tariff candidate, that he was pledged by them to the support of the tariff of 1842.

"*Polk, Dallas, Shunk and the Tariff of* 1842," was their battle-cry in our State, and (admitting that there were no frauds practised at the polls) the people of this State decided in favor of the Democratic candidates. But their vote was for Polk, Dallas, Shunk, *and the Tariff* of 1842.—The Tariff was as much a part of the ticket voted, as if it had been printed on it, and but for that, the then candidates, whose names were thus connected with it, would now be in the obscurity of private life.

It was by this trickery that the interests of Pennsylvania were committed to the custody of men whose subsequent conduct proves them unworthy of public confidence. The first man who attacked the tariff for which she voted, was the President whom she elected!! The casting vote of Mr. Dallas destroyed it! And the message of Gov. Shunk tacitly approves the deed! In the opinion of your Committee, it behooves the representatives of the people of a great Commonwealth, whose property has been placed in imminent peril, by this unparalleled act of deception and perfidy, to denounce it in the plainest terms, that the nation may understand that Pennsylvania has never consented by any vote she has ever given, to surrender or compromise her principles, in the great question of protection to American industry. Your committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That the "interests of Pennsylvania, as a manufacturing State, are so interwoven with the protective policy, that she cannot consent that it should be abandoned."

Resolved, That the opinions of the people of Pennsylvania on the subject of the protective system, are not represented in the late annual message of the Governor.

Resolved, That the President and Vice President of the United States, having sanctioned the use of their names during the last Presidential canvass in Pennsylvania, as the friends of the Tariff of 1842, and having by that means secured the Electoral vote of the State, were bound by every principle of honor to sustain and preserve that Tariff; and that, by recommending and effecting its destruction, they have dishonored themselves, and have forfeited all claims to the confidence of the people of this Commonwealth.

Mr. Johnson moved that the report together with the resolutions, be laid on the table, and that one thousand copies be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Bigler said he had no objections to the motion of the Senator from Erie. That he (Mr. B.) intended shortly to bring in a minority report, which he hoped would be as extensively circulated as the report of the majority, "so that the poison may be followed by a proper antidote."

Mr. Johnson replied, that when the report of the Senator from Clearfield came up for consideration, he should offer no objection to the printing of it.—He was perfectly willing that the Senator's free trade nostrum should be as extensively circulated in this Commonwealth as other quack medicines now are.

The motion to print was agreed to.

PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN HATS AND CAPS,

At the old established cheap Hat and Cap Store, No. 196 Market street, second door below Sixth, Philada.

WE extend a general invitation to the citizens of Huntingdon and its vicinity, as well as to all others, to our store. We have on hand a large and complete assortment of Hats and Caps of every style and variety, which we are selling full one-fourth lower than the usual prices, namely:

Extra Superior Beaver Hats,	from	$2.50 to	$350
" " Brush	"	" 2.00 to	3.00
" " Silk	"	" 1.25 to	2.00
" " Moleskin	"	" 2·50 only.	

Good Hats as low as $1.25 and upwards. Also, a complete stock of Caps, cloth, fur trimmed, glazed, silk oil cloth, velvet and fancy Caps; fine Otter, Shetland Fur Seal, Musk Rat, Hair Seal Caps, &c. &c., at lower prices than they can possibly be had elsewhere. From our extensive sales, we can sell, for a smaller profit than others can. Call and be satisfied, it is to your interest.

Merchants, Storekeepers, Hatters and others, who buy to sell again, supplied on reasonable terms.—Be sure and call at No. 196 Market Street, second door below sixth Street.

GARDEN & BROWN.

September 1, 1846.

HARRIS, TURNER & IRVIN,

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS,

No. 201 Market Street, one door above Fifth, North Side, Philadelphia.

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, Patent Medicines, Obstetrical Instruments, Druggists' Glassware, Window Glass, Paints, Oils, Dyes, Perfumery, &c.

Druggists, country Merchants and Physicians, supplied with the above articles on the most favorable terms. Strict and prompt attention paid to orders. Every article warranted.

JOHN HARRIS, M. D.,
sept23. JAS. A. TURNER, late of Va.
WM. IRVIN, M. D.

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.

Steam Refined Sugar Candies—12½ cents per pound, Wholesale.

J. J. RICHARDSON, No 42 Market street, PHILADELPHIA, takes pleasure in informing the public, that he still continues to sell his very Superior Steam Refined Candy at the low price of $12.50 per 100 pounds, and the quality is equal to any manufactured in the United States.

He also offers all kinds of goods in the *Confectionary* and *Fruit* line at corresponding low prices, as quick sales and small profits are the order of the day.

Call or send your orders, and you cannot fail to be satisfied. Don't forget the number, 4 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

J. J. RICHARDSON.

September 1, 1846.

Brooms, Buckets and Cedar Ware.

MANLY ROWE,

No. 63 North Third st. 2d door above Arch, PHILADELPHIA.

I am enabled this fall to offer an unusually large assortment of the above articles. Also—Willow and French Baskets and Coaches, Wash Boards, Matts, Clothes-pins, Nest Boxes, Wood Bowls & Trays, Boston Blinds, Sickles, Oil Paste Blacking, Shoe Brushes, Clamps, Hand Scribs, Wall Brushes, Dusters, &c. and Wooden ware of every description.

Country Merchants will take notice that as I am now manufacturing extensively, and receiving directly from the Eastern Factories, I can furnish the Fall Trade with superior goods at prices greatly reduced from what I have hitherto been selling.

Sep. 16, '46.

CLOTHING!

BUCK & MOORE,

254 Market Street, Philadelphia,

HAVE constantly on hand every description of Clothing, all of which are cut, trimmed and made in a manner not to be surpassed, and are warranted cheaper than the same quality of Goods in any other establishment in the United States.—Also, every description of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS at reduced prices. Those visiting the city will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

sept30-1y. BUCK & MOORE.

Steam Umbrella Manufactory.

No. 104 Market Street, Philadelphia.

WM. H. RICHARDSON, in addition to various other improvements, has applied Steam Power to the manufacture of UMBRELLAS, and is enabled to sell them at very low prices.

Merchants are invited to call and see his Works and examine the assortment. [nov18-4m

George Taylor,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Attends to practice in the Orphans' Court, stating administrators' accounts, Scrivening, &c. Office in the diamond, three doors east of the "Exchange Hotel."

feb28-'44

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.

I. & H. Grafius,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Huntingdon county, and the public generally, that they continue to carry on the *Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Business*, in all its branches, in Alexandria, where they manufacture and constantly keep on hand every description of ware in their line, such as

NEW, SPLENDID WOOD STOVES,
22, 24, 26, 28, and 30 inches long.

Radiator Stoves, 2 sizes Coal Stoves for Parlors, new and splendid Parlor Stoves for Wood, 3 sizes Egg Stoves; also, Iron Railing, for fronts of houses; Cast Grates, for cellar windows; Self-Sharpening Ploughs, right and left-handed; new 'Bull' Plough with cast and iron shear, and the 'Livingston' Plough; Double Shovel Ploughs, for corn and seeding in fall grain; Copper Pumps, for Wells any depth, with Tin inside and out; Forge Hammers, from 5 to 16cwt.

New Cooking Stoves, of all kinds;
also, 4 sizes of Coal Stoves,
also Stove-pipe and Stoves
finished.

All kinds of castings done for Forges, Sawmills and Threshing-machines, Waggon Boxes, Mill Gubgeons, and Hollow Ware, all of which is done in a workmanlike manner. Also,

Copper, Dye, Wash, Fuller, Preserving, and Tea Kettles, for sale,
wholesale and retail.

Persons favoring this establishment with their custom may depend on having their orders executed with fidelity and despatch.

Old metal, copper, brass and pewter taken in exchange. Also, wheat, rye, corn and oats taken at market price.

"QUEEN OF THE WEST"

Cooking Stove,

For sale by I. & H. GRAFIUS, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa., cheap for cash or country produce, at market price.

THE 'Queen of the West is an improvement on Hathaway's celebrated Hot Air Stove. There has never yet appeared any plan of a Cooking Stove that possesses the advantages that this one has. A much less quantity of fuel is required for any amt of cooking or baking by this stove than by any other.

Persons are requested to call and see before they purchase elsewhere.

To Purchasers--Guarantee.

The undersigned, agent of the patentee of the Stove, 'The Queen of the West,' understanding that the owners, or those concerned for them, of other and different patent Cooking Stoves, have threatened to bring suit against all who purchase and use any of 'Guild's Patent Cooking Stove—The Queen of the West'—this is to inform all and every person who shall purchase and use said Stove that he will indemnify them from all costs or damage from any and all suits, brought by other patentees, or their agents, for any infringement of their patents. He gives this notice so that persons need not be under any fears because they have, while consulting their own interests and convenience, secured the superior advantages of this 'Queen,' not only of the West, but of the East.

ISRAEL GRAFIUS.

Dissolution of Partnership

THE subscribers, doing business under the firm of I. Grafius and Son, in Alexandria, Huntingdon county, dissolved partnership by mutual consent on the 3d day of April last. All persons having accounts with said firm will settle the same with I. Grafius, up to the above date.

I. GRAFIUS & SON.

Alexandria, May 20, 1846-1y

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

THE subscribers offer for sale that valuable Real Estate, Two tracts of land situate on the Banks of the Little Juniata river, one mile below Birmingham; One tract situate in Warriorsmark township Huntingdon county, the other tract situate in Tyrone township, Blair county, the River being the line between the two tracts, and also the line between Huntingdon and Blair counties, well known as the property of Andrew Robeson, of Warriorsmark township, now deceased.

The mansion tract in Warriorsmark township, contains 200 acres of excellent limestone land, about 100 acres cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, with three dwelling houses, a stone Barn and a good apple orchard thereon.

The other tract in Blair county contains 400 acres of excellent timber land, with a house and stable thereon erected; there is an Ore bank on this tract, from which about 600 tons of Iron Ore of an excellent quality has been raised. A large part of this tract is good limestone land for farming. On these two tracts are four situations for Forges or Furnaces, perhaps the best sites in the State.—There is a number of springs on the two tracts of never failing water that keep the river free from ice for more than a mile.

This last tract of land is all woodland and well covered with timber.

One third of the purchase money to be paid on hand, the residue in two annual payments, thereafter.

Any person wishing to purchase one or both tracts will please call on David Robeson in Pleasant Valley, or Jacob Van Tries in Warriorsmark.

DAVID ROBESON,
JACOB VAN TRIES,
sept30-tf. *Executors.*

Hollidaysburg Register, insert the above, till forbid, and charge Executors.

LEATHER, MOROCCO AND FINDING STORE.

No. 29, North 2nd street, Harrisburg.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and neighboring counties, that he still continues to carry on the above business in all its branches, all of the best quality, and as low as can be bought anywhere, for Cash.

His stock consists partly of Sole Leather, Upper Leather, Calf Skins, waterproof Kip, Harness Bridle, &c. &c. Men's Morocco, Women's Straights, Kid, Bindings, Linings, &c. &c.

Shoe-thread, wholesale or retail, sparables, glass-paper, boot-cord, bristles, boot web, cork soles, lacers, awl blades, knives, hammers, awl hafts, brushes, colts, slick bones, files, rasps, instep leather, breaks and keys, jiggers, shoulder irons, shoe keys, seam-sets, strip awls, welt keys, French wheels, heel slickers, shank wheels, colts, shoulder sticks, long sticks, measure straps, nippers, pincers, punches, peg floats, gonges, pattent peg hafts, size sticks, tacks, &c. &c., and everything else in his line of business. Call and see before buying elsewhere.

WM. L. PEIPER.

Feb. 11, 1846.

T. H. Cremer,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

M'ALLISTER'S

ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

Insensible Perspiration.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the insensible perspiration.—It is the great Evacuation for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all parts of the surface, which indicates that the perspiration flows uninterruptedly when in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means of nearly all the impurities within us. The language of scripture, "in the blood is the life."—If it ever becomes impure it may be trased directly to the stoppage of the "insensible perspiration." Thus we see all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant or infected, is to open the pores and it relieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies.—All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the insensible perspiration. The Thompsonian, for instance, steams; the Hydropathist shrouds in wet blankets; the Homoeopathist deals out infintissimals; the Ailopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering Quack gorges us with pills.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession, I have had ministers of the Gospel, Judges of the Bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition, and multitudes of the poor, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying, "M'Allister your Ointment is good."

CONSUMPTION.—It can hardly be credited that a salve can have any effect upon the lungs, seated as they are within the system. But if placed upon the chest, it penetrates directly to the lungs, separates the poisonous particles that are consuming them, and expels them from the system. I need not say that it is curing persons of Consumption continually, although we are told that it is foolishness. I care not what is said, so long as I can cure several thousand persons annually.

HEADACHE.—The salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 year's standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Ear ache are helped with like success.

COLD FEET.—Consumption, Liver Complaint, pains in the Side or Chest, falling off the hair, one or the other, always accompanies cold feet. It is a sure sign of disease in the system to have cold feet.

The Salve will cure every case in Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Liver Complaint, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Broken or Sore Breast, Piles, Chest Diseases, such as Asthma, Oppression, Pains, also Sore Lips, Chapped Hands, Tumors, Cutaneous Eruptions, Nervous Diseases, and of the Spine there is no medicine known probably so good.

BURNS.—It is the best thing in the world for Burns, (Read the directions around the box.)

Pimples on the face, Masculine Skin, Gross Surface.—When there is grossness or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

WORMS.—If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially 'mercurial lozenges,' called 'medicated lozenges,' 'vermifuges,' 'pills,' &c. The truth is, no one can tell, invariably, when worms are present. Now let me say to parents, that this salve will always tell if a child has worms. It will drive every vestige of them away. (Read the directions around the box.) There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

OLD SORES.—That some sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This salve will always provide for such emergency.

RHEUMATISM.—Almost every case cured with this ointment.

FEVERS.—In all cases of fever, the difficulty lies in the pores being locked up so that the heat and perspiration cannot pass off. If the least moisture could be started, the crisis has passed and the danger is over. The all-healing ointment will in all cases of fevers almost instantly unlock the skin and brings forth the perspiration.

We have cured cases of Scald Head that defied every thing known, as well as the ability of fifteen or twenty doctors.—One man told us he had spent $500 on his children without any benefit, when a few boxes of the ointment cured them.

CORNS.—Occasional use of the ointment will always keep corns from growing. People need never be troubled with them if they will use it.

As a family medicine, no man can measure its value.

JAMES M'ALLISTER & Co.,

Sole proprietor of the above Medicine. Price 25 cts. per box.

CAUTION.—As the All-Healing Ointment has been greatly counterfeited, we have given this caution to the public that 'no ointment will be genuine unless the name of James M'Allister or James M'Allister & Co. are written with a pen upon every label.'

AGENT—JAMES SAXTON, Jr., Huntingdon.

july29-46.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

Diseases of the Lungs, &c.

MORE EVIDENCE OF ITS SURPASSING HEALTH RESTORATIVE VIRTUES!

SPRINGFIELD, Ky., May 14, 1845.

Messrs. Sanford & Park—Gents:—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

In the year of 1840, I was taken with an inflammation of the bowels, which I labored under for six weeks, when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841, I was attacked with a severe cold, which seated on my lungs; and for the space of three years I was confined to my bed. I tried all kinds of medicines, and every variety of medical aid, without benefit; and thus I wearied along until the winter of 1844, when I heard of "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."

My friends persuaded me to give it a trial, though I had given up all hopes of recovery, and had prepared myself for the change of another world. Through their solicitations I was induced to make use of the genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. The effect was truly astonishing. After five years' offliction, pain and suffering, and after having spent four or five hundred dollars to no purpose, and the best and most respectable physicians had proved unavailing, I was soon restored to entire health by the blessing of God and the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

I am now enjoying good health, and such is my altered appearance that I am no longer known when I meet my old acquaintances.

I have gained rapidly in weight, and my flesh is firm and solid. I can now eat as much as any person, and my food seems to agree with me. I have eaten more during the last six months than I had eaten in five years before.

Considering my cure almost a miracle, I deem it necessary for the good of the afflicted, and a duty I owe to the proprietors and my fellow men (who should know where relief may be had) to make the statement public.

May the blessings of God rest upon the proprietors of so valuable a medicine as Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Yours respectfully,
WM. H. BAKER.

All orders for Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry should be addressed to Sanford & Park, corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Price $1 per bottle.

AGENTS—Read & Son, Huntingdon; Gemmill & Porter, Alexandria; Spencer & Flood, Williamsburg; Mrs. Mary Orr, Hollidaysburg. [m3

CONSUMPTION CURABLE.

Thompson's Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naphtha:

INFLAMMATION of the mucous membranes is the result of some impression made upon them by cold or other causes; hence Chronic, Catarrh, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, resulting in Consumption, Gastritis, diseased Liver and Kidneys, Palpitation of the Heart, &c. From incontestible evidence, it is proved that Thompson's Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naphtha is a specific in these complaints—allaying irritation, promoting healthy secretions, and removing the existing cause of disease. Thousands have used it, and can bear testimony to its efficacy.

FARTHER PROOF!!

Philadelphia, March 1st, 1846.—I hereby certify, that in consequence of repeated and neglected colds, my lungs became seriously affected, and for a long time I have suffered with violent pain in the breast, obstinate cough and difficult expectoration, the symptoms daily increasing in violence. I had recourse to various remedies, with no avail, until I used THOMPSON'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF TAR, which effected a permanent cure before I had taken three bottles. E. EVANS, Fayette street, below Arch.

Principal office, N. E. corner of Fifth and Spruce streets.

Sold by Simonton & Jones, Huntingdon; J M. Lindsey, Hollidaysburg. Price 50 cts per bottle, or $5 per dozen. [dec2-6m