

AGENCIES.

V. B. PALMER is duly authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper, in the cities of Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Boston, and receipt therefor.

E. W. CARL, Philadelphia; JACOB M. WESTPHAL, Lancaster; WILLIAM A. PHIPPS, Traveling Agent; GEORGE PLATT, No. 151, Nassau Street, New York.

See Business Directory in another column.

THE ALLENTOWN SUFFERERS.—It will be seen, by reference to our advertising columns, that the Chief Burgess has called a meeting of the citizens of our borough and its vicinity, to be held at the Town Hall, on Monday evening, June 20th, for the purpose of taking into consideration the application made by the citizens of Allentown, for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in that place.

We hope our citizens will not be behind those of our neighboring towns and cities, in giving of their abundance for the relief of those who have been stripped of every thing, except their trust in God, in three short hours.

Among the resolutions adopted by the meeting held in Allentown, on Saturday June 3d, 1848, is the following very judicious one, which will insure an equal and impartial distribution of all moneys collected, to the most destitute:

Resolved, That the distribution of the moneys which may be collected for the relief of the sufferers, be referred to a committee of Finance, consisting of fifteen—one of whom shall reside or own property in the burnt district, and who are hereby directed to appropriate the same in such manner as to give the largest portion of the funds to those who are left most destitute.

All remittances to be made to the Treasurer, M. D. Eberhard, Allentown, Lehigh county, Pa.

FAIR WARNING TO BOYS.—The Chief Burgess has given notice, of the law relative to the setting off of fire-crackers, &c., within the limits of our borough, will be enforced in every instance of detection. This, we think, is right; and we hope the officers in charge of the public safety, will enforce the law. If boys, large or small, wish to show their patriotism by the firing off of fire-crackers, pistols, &c., let them do it in the woods or open fields, where there will be no danger of burning down half of our town; as in the case of Allentown, which is said to have been occasioned by the setting off of fire-crackers in or near a stable.

JUBILEE PICTORIAL BROTHER JONATHAN.—A grand Jubilee number. The great semi-annual Pictorial Brother Jonathan for the 4th of July, has been sent us by Wilson & Co., New York. It is a most gorgeous Pictorial sheet. Among fifty or sixty other finely executed engravings will be found a Mexican Battle Piece covering a surface of nearly seven square feet; and so life-like and full of spirit as the picture, that the figures seem to move on the paper. This Double Mammoth Sheet also contains among its principal attractions, an engraved facsimile of the Original Rough Draft of the Declaration of Independence—a great curiosity in its way. Also eleven Oriental Designs by Gavarni, the great French artist, illustrating recent scenes in Paris. The Jubilee Brother Jonathan also contains a large number of beautiful Fancy Pictures, well calculated to suit the public taste. A letter directed to Wilson & Co., Publishers New York, enclosing a one dollar bill, will bring, by return of mail, ten copies of this most beautiful Pictorial sheet.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.—The bids for the \$16,000,000 loan advertised for by the Secretary of the Treasury, were opened on Saturday. Fourteen millions were taken by Messrs. Corcoran and Riggs of Washington, for themselves, Barings, Brothers & Co., of London, and others, at a premium of 302 cents per hundred dollars. The remaining two millions were distributed to bidders for small sums at premiums varying from 303 to 405 cents per hundred dollars. The premium realized on the whole loan amounts to about a half million.

GOODY'S LADY'S BOOK for July is received. It is the first number of the thirty-seventh volume, and is splendid one it is too. It contains 26 engravings, among which are The Fatal Error, a beautiful mezzotint; Exterior Gallery under the Ducal Palace, Venice, a splendid line engraving; Model Cottages, patterns for head dresses &c., music, crochet work, &c.

EXECUTION OF LANGFELD.—Henry Lelar, Esq., High Sheriff of the county of Philadelphia, has received from His Excellency, Governor Shunk, the death warrant of Charles Langfeld, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Rademacher. The execution of this unhappy criminal is fixed for Friday, the 30th of October, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

GOVERNOR SHUNK.—We regret to learn, that Gov. Shunk is again seriously ill. His disease has assumed a new shape, and he now appears to be almost in the last stage of consumption. His friends have little hope of his recovery.

SAD ACCIDENT.—We learn from a friend, that the youngest child of Mr. Charles Howel, of Lancaster, accidentally fell off of the balcony, on Thursday last, and was almost instantly killed.

VOLUNTARIES.—The report of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, says the Mexican Star, while in session in that city, occupied one hundred and thirty-three solid columns of the Star. At this rate the entire proceedings will be more voluminous than those of the Fremont Court Martial.

The Hadley Falls Company, in excavating the hair race way, cut into a subterranean stream enough to "carry a mill," flowing from the Connecticut, thirty or forty feet below the level of the railroad.

MICHIGAN.—Gov. Ransom has appointed Col. Thomas Fitzgerald, of St. Joseph, a U. S. Senator from Michigan, to fill the place of Hon. Lewis Cass, until the meeting of the next Legislature.

WILLIAM J. GRAVER has been appointed by Gov. Wesley of Ky., to succeed Mr. Crittenden in the U. S. Senate.

PEACE OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.—The Union publishes the following letter from the Peace Commissioners:

CITY OF QUERETARO, May 26, 1848—9, P. M.

Sir: We have the satisfaction to inform you that we reached this city this afternoon at about 5 o'clock, and that the treaty as amended by the Senate of the United States, passed the Mexican Senate about the hour of our arrival, by a vote of 35 to 5. It having previously passed the House of Deputies, nothing now remains but to exchange the ratifications of the treaty.

At about four leagues from this city we were met by a Mexican escort, under the command of Colonel Herrera, and were escorted to a house prepared by the government for our reception. The Minister of Foreign Relations, and the Governor of the city called upon us, and accompanied us to dinner, which they had previously ordered. So far as the government is concerned, every facility and honor have been offered us, and Sr. Rosa, the Minister of Foreign Relations, desires, us to state that he feels great satisfaction in meeting the ministers of peace from the United States.

We will write to you again shortly, and more at length, as the courier is on the point of departure. The city appears to be in a great state of exultation, fire-works going off, and bands of music parading in every direction.

We have the honor to be, Your obedient servants, A. H. SEVIER, NATHAN CLIFFORD, Hon James Buchanan, Secretary of State.

CAUSES IN IRISH AFFAIRS.—The New York Herald publishes the following highly important despatch, which was received in Liverpool a short time previous to the sailing of the steamship America:

Liverpool, June 3—11 o'clock, A. M. The Irish mail has just arrived, bringing us very important news from the crisis of Dublin, stating that the Irish Confederation had published an address signed by Mr. Smith O'Brien, declaring that "the period is rapidly approaching when armed resistance to the oppressors of our country will become a sacred obligation;" and advising the people to "prepare at once for the protection of their individual liberties. The address adds—"Learn to contemplate, calmly and firmly, the chances of a final struggle, and prepare for that struggle."

From all that we can gather from our letters received by the mail this morning, there is evident trouble at hand. It would be dishonest to conceal the fact that Ireland abounds with vast numbers who are, in the words of Lord John Russell, "weary with suffering, and would view with complacency a change of rule."

DEATH OF MRS. MITCHELL.—Letters have been received in this country from the Rev. James Wilson, Presbyterian Minister at Leicestershire, county of Derry, Ireland, dated May 24th, that the wife of John Mitchell, the Irish patriot, died but a few days after her unfortunate husband was transported. The shock was so severe upon her, that it brought on premature confinement, which resulted in her death. The occurrence has caused a very great degree of sympathy, and it was thought, might end in a popular outbreak.

DR. PRIESTLY'S PREDICTION OF CONVULSIONS IN EUROPE.—On the first of November, 1791, Dr. Priestly dedicated "To the People of England" an "Appeal on the subject of the Riots in Birmingham," in which is found the following remarkable passage, and I offer it to The New York Tribune for publication.

"The enormous expenses of all modern European Governments have opened the eyes of men to the nature and uses of Government in general; and, in consequence of this, the whole of the Gothic Feudal System, embracing matters both of a civil and ecclesiastical nature, is beginning to shake to its foundations. This will necessarily produce a convulsion that will be felt in every State in Europe. All nations must ultimately be benefited by it, though they may suffer by the temporary shock. But, be assured that those countries will suffer the least in which great revolutions will be prevented by temperate and seasonable reforms."

Sunday, Pa. FROM FORT CHILDS.—The steamboat Mississippi arrived at St. Louis, on the 21st of June, from Fort Childs, two miles above Fort Kearney. The Oregon battalion was there on the 1st inst.

Col. Powell had concluded a treaty with the Pawnee Indians, who have ceded to the United States Grand Island for the establishment of a Fort. The Pawnees were in a distressed condition for the want of provisions. They were afraid to hunt, being at war with all the surrounding tribes. Col. Powell provided them with means of subsistence and protection.

SENTENCE POSTPONED.—A letter to the New Orleans Picayune, dated City of Mexico, May 25th, says: "The execution of Lieuts. Harr, Dutton, and Tilden, and the Canadian, John Laverty, was fixed for to-day, and the gallows was actually erected in the citadel. Early in the morning, however, Gen. Butler officially notified the authorities that the consummation of the sentence was indefinitely postponed, and the gallows was taken down, much to the disappointment of the numerous and motley crowd who had assembled to see four fellow beings meet with a painful and ignominious death."

THE INDIANS.—The Choctaws and Cherokee may yet form an Independent State of our Union. According to Rev. Mr. Treat's report of his late visit among them—at a monthly missionary meeting in Boston, on Sunday evening—they bid fair to become quite as worthy of the fellowship as some who now enjoy it. The former are now expending \$30,000 annually from their national funds on boarding schools, and their churches number 800 members. Nor are the latter much behind in the progress of civilization. They have a well administered government, orderly churches, two High Schools, and other means of social and moral improvement.

NATIONAL DIVISION OF SONS OF TEMPERANCE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The fifth annual session was held at the Egyptian Saloon of the Odd Fellows' Hall, Baltimore, on Tuesday. Representatives present from twenty-six States and the British Province of New Brunswick. The returns show the Order to be in a flourishing condition. The election of officers for the ensuing two years was held, and resulted as follows: Most Worthy Patriarch—Samuel F. Cary, of Ohio. M. W. Associate—Wm. R. Stacy, of Mass. M. W. Scribe—Frederick A. Fickard, Penna. M. W. Treasurer—J. B. Wood, Penna. M. W. Chaplain—Rev. Finch P. Scraggs, Ala. M. W. Conductor—Bernard Bryan, Missouri. M. W. Sentinel—W. S. Willford, Georgia.

DEAD SEA EXPEDITION.

The expedition under Lieut. W. F. Lynch, of the United States navy, authorized by Government to explore the Dead Sea, had reached its destination on the 23d of April, and was at anchor on the sea, with boats launched, the weather mild, and all the party safe and well.

CHATEAUBRIAND, in his admirable narrative of his travels in Greece, Palestine, &c., gives us an interesting though provokingly brief account of this great curiosity. His visit to it was about forty years ago, when a strong guard was necessary to protect him from the Arabs who infested its borders. He says: "Should the Turks ever again give permission, and should it be found practicable to convey a vessel from Jaffa [or Joppa] to the Dead Sea, some curious discoveries would certainly be made in this lake."

Lieut. Lynch, we believe, is the first to visit under the authority of a foreign Government; and, being provided with all things necessary for a thorough investigation, we really expect that he will realize Mr. Chateaubriand's promise of curious discoveries to the utmost degree of possibility, and inscribe his name at the head of the long list of philosophers and tourists, ancient and modern, who have written upon the subject.

We subjoin a few extracts from the narrative of Mr. Chateaubriand, by way of whetting the public curiosity for the report which is expected from Lieut. Lynch on his return to the United States. In his approach to the lake he says: "We marched two hours with pistols in our hands, as in an enemy's country. We followed the features formed between the sand-hills, in a marked by the rays of the sun. A crust of salt covered the surface, and resembled a snowy plain, from which a few stunted shrubs reared their heads. We arrived at it once at the lake; I say at it, because I thought we were yet a considerable distance from it. No murmur, no cooling breeze announced the approach to its margin. The strand, strewn with stones, was hot; the waters of the lake were motionless, and absolutely dead along the shores."

"The first thing I did on alighting was to walk into the lake up to my knees, and to taste the water. I found it impossible to keep it in my mouth. It far exceeds that of the sea in saltiness, and produces upon the lips the effect of a strong solution of alum. Before my boots were completely dry they were covered with salt; our clothes, our hats, our hair, were in less than three hours impregnated with this mineral."

Legions of small fish leaped about the shore at night, which contradicts the opinion generally entertained that the Dead Sea produces no living creature. In 1778 the water was analyzed by Lavoisier and others, who proved that one hundred pounds of it contained forty pounds six ounces of salt; that is, six pounds four ounces of common marine salt, and thirty-eight pounds two ounces of marine salt with an earthy base. M. Berzelius ascertained the specific gravity to be 1.211, that of fresh water being 1.000. It is (says he) perfectly transparent. Reagents demonstrate in it the presence of marine and sulphuric acid; it does not change color, such as turned and violet. It holds in solution the following substances, and in the undetermined proportions: Mariat of Lime 3.920 Magnesia 10.246 Soda 10.309 Sulphate of lime 0.51

"This celebrated lake, (says M. Chateaubriand,) which occupies the site of Sodom and Gomorrah, is called in Scripture the Dead or Salt Sea; by the Latins and Greeks, Asphaltites; Almonian and Lethal Loths by the Arabs; and Ula Degenisi by the Turks. I cannot coincide in opinion with those who suppose the Dead Sea to be the crater of a volcano. I have seen Vesuvius, Sulfatara, Monte Nao, in the Lake of Fusino, the peak of the Azores; the Mameli opposite to Carthage, the extinguished volcanoes of Auvergne, and remarked in all of them the same characters; that is to say mountains exceeded in the form of a funnel, lava, and ashes, which exhibit in the interior of the crater a volcano of fire. The Dead Sea, on the contrary, is a lake of great length, curved like a bow, placed between two ranges of mountains, which have no mutual coherence in form, no homogeneity of soil. They do not meet at the extremities of the lake, but continue, the one to bound the valley of Jordan and the other to stretch away to the south till lost in the sands of Yemen. Bitumen, warm springs, and phosphoric stones are found, it is true, in the mountains of Arabia; but I met with none of these in the opposite chain. But, then, the presence of hot springs, sulphur, and asphaltites is not sufficient to attest the anterior existence of a volcano. With respect to the engulfed cities, I adhere to the account given in Scripture without summoning physics to my aid. Besides, if we adopt the idea of Professor Michellis and the learned Bichling, in his memoir on the Dead Sea, physics may be admitted in the catastrophe of the guilty cities without offence to religion. Sodom was built upon a mine of bitumen, as we know from the testimony of Moses and Josephus, who spoke concerning wells of bitumen in the valley of Siddim. Lightning kindled the combustible mass and the cities sunk in the subterranean conflagration. M. Hallé Bruhat ingeniously suggests that Sodom and Gomorrah themselves might have been built of bituminous stones, and thus have been set in flames by the fire of Heaven."

"Several travellers, and among others Truilo and Arvieux, asserts that they remarked fragments of walls and palaces in the Dead Sea. This statement seems to be confirmed by Murrell and Father Nau. The ancients speak more positively on this subject. Josephus employs a poetic expression, says that he perceived on the banks of the lake the shades of the overwhelmed cities. Strabo gives a circumference of sixty stadia to the ruins of Sodom, which are mentioned also by Tacitus. I know not whether they still exist, but as the sea rises and falls at certain seasons, it is possible that it may alternately cover and expose the skeletons of the reprobate cities."

SEVERAL ACCIDENTS.—Mr. Samuel Callahan was kicked on Thursday morning last, by a horse in Messrs. Small's stable in this borough, so severely that his jaw-bone was broken, his teeth nearly all knocked out—his nose mangled, and a large effusion of blood occasioned by the blow. He lay some time insensible, no person else being in the stable at the time. Although the severity of his injuries caused an apprehension of a fatal result, we are glad to learn that Mr. Callahan is likely to recover—acceptable evidence to us that a Delawarean cannot be kicked to death by a Pennsylvania horse.—York Republican.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—As Dr. Victor Friedeman, of York Haven, was riding out on Thursday last in a carriage with his only child—a son of six or seven years of age—the horse became unruly, and ran off, breaking the carriage into fragments, and so severely injuring the child, externally and internally, as to cause his death on Monday morning last.—York Republican.

THE TAVEN KEPPERS OF SYRACUSE have adopted an ingenious mode of getting on one side of an ordinance, lately passed by the common council, prohibiting the ringing of dinner bells in the street. One man stands on the street, walking shaking a bell without a clapper, and another stands with a door ringing one, loud enough to attract the attention of all stragglers, and the pantomime of the fellow outside directs them to the place of eating.

COAL IN OREGON.—A fine coal bed has been discovered on the Canolitz in Oregon territory, which will aid the project of a line of steamers to Oregon, soon to be put in operation.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

From the New Orleans Delta QUERETARO, May 30, 1848.

Gen. Herrera has been elected President of Mexico, receiving the votes of eleven deputations, while Gov. Angel Trias, received the votes of five deputations. The Monitor of June 1st contains the announcement as follows: "The Chamber of Deputies has declared Sr. Gen. D. Jose Joaquin de Herrera Constitutional President of the Republic."

CITY OF MEXICO, May 30, 1848. Eds. Delta.—To-day the division of Gen. Patterson left for the coast. Day after to-morrow, the division of Gen. Marshall will leave.

Our Commissioners were at Queretaro on the 28th. My correspondent writes me that there is no news there, and nothing more. I look for the return of our Commissioners in the course of two or three days.

Gen. Butler will start from here about Monday next, in company with Mr. Sevier. At last accounts, Mr. Sevier was sick at Queretaro.

The Yucatan expedition which was fitting out here, has been knocked in the head by Gen. Butler. It was an awful misfortune to the "go ahead" of the army.

JURY PACKING.—The following address has been issued by the Confederation: "PEOPLE OF IRELAND—Mark these facts, and learn the value of that liberty which you enjoy under the British Constitution."

"There is a certain book called the Juror's Book, which contains the names of all the citizens of Dublin qualified to serve as common jurors. Out of all the names in this book, the Sheriff is supposed to select, 'indifferently,' a sufficient number to act as jurors at each Commission."

"At present the book contains, altogether, 4,661 names; of which 3,426 are Catholics, and 1,235 are Protestants, including Presbyterians. Observe, there are nearly three Catholics for one Protestant."

"Out of these 4,661 names, the Sheriff has chosen 150 to act as jurors at the present Commission. Among these there are only 23 Catholics."

"On the Juror's Book the Catholics are to the Protestants nearly as three to one."

"On the panel, selected 'indifferently' from that book, the Catholics are to the Protestants as one to five. There are not three Presbyterians returned on the panel."

"Shame on the mercenary who would strike down a brave and open enemy by such treacherous devices."

"Catholics of Ireland, let not these facts create in your minds any hostility against your Protestant fellow-countrymen. Be not afraid to entrust your liberties in their hands. In two recent instances they have proved that patriotism is taking the place of bigotry in their breasts, and that they can no longer be relied on as the garrison of ENGLAND."

Calvate this improved spirit, and let all your lives be reserved for the bestial tyranny which is lived by our divisions, and whose woe presses equally upon all.—United Irishmen.

THE NEW STATES.—The following table will show the time when the "new States" or those not included in the "old thirteen," were admitted to the Union.

Vermont—Originally was a part of New York, and was admitted into the Union, March 4, 1791. Kentucky—formerly a part of Virginia, admitted into the Union, June 1, 1792. Tennessee—formed a territory ceded to the United States by the State of North Carolina; admitted into the Union, Dec. 10, 1796. Ohio—formed out of part of the territory North West of the river Ohio, admitted into the Union, November 29, 1802. Louisiana—formed out of part of the territory ceded to the United States by France, received into the Union, April 8, 1812. Indiana—formed a part of the North West territory, ceded to the United States by Virginia, admitted into the Union, June 1, 1816. Mississippi—formed out of part of the territory ceded to the United States by the State of South Carolina; admitted into the Union, Dec. 10, 1817. Illinois—formed a part of the North Western territory; admitted into the Union, Dec. 3, 1818. Alabama—formed out of part of the territory ceded to the United States by South Carolina and Georgia; admitted into the Union, Dec. 13, 1819. Maine—formed out of part of Massachusetts; admitted into the Union, March 15, 1820. Missouri—formed out of part of the territory ceded by France by the treaty of April, 1803; admitted into the Union August 18, 1821. Arkansas—formed part of the same territory; admitted, June 15, 1836. Michigan—formed part of the territory ceded to the United States; admitted into the Union, January 26, 1837. Florida—formed out of the territory ceded by Spain to the United States by the treaty of Feb. 23, 1810; admitted into the Union, March 4, 1845. Texas—an independent republic; admitted into the United States by a joint resolution of Congress, approved March 23, 1845. Iowa—admitted into the Union, Dec. 29, 1846. Wisconsin—an act was passed on the 2d of March, 1847, to admit the territory into the Union, upon condition that the people adopt the Constitution passed, Dec. 16, 1846. The Constitution was rejected. Since admitted.

TERRITORIES.—Nobleska—Bill reported to fix boundaries January 6, 1845, but no action on the subject.

OREGON—Bill to establish a territorial government, passed House of Representatives, January 26, 1847; no final action on the subject in the Senate.

MINNESOTA—Bill to establish a territorial government, passed the House, February, 1847; referred to the Judiciary Committee in the Senate. No further action on the subject.

IMMENSITY OF THE EARTH.—About two thirds of the earth's surface is covered with a sheet of water, constituting the sea, the average depth of which is estimated at about two miles. This requires to our usual standards of comparison to impress us at once with an idea of the great amount of water investing the globe; and accordingly, imaginative writers continually refer to the ocean as an image of immensity. But, referred to the mass of the earth, which is its own proper standard of comparison, it presents quite a different aspect. The distance from the center to the surface of the earth is nearly four thousand miles. The depth of the ocean does not, therefore, exceed one thousandth part of this extent, and astronomers have justly stated, that were we to place a representation of the ocean on an ordinary artificial globe, it would scarcely extend in thickness the film of varnish already placed there by the manufacturer.

The tavern keepers of Syracuse have adopted an ingenious mode of getting on one side of an ordinance, lately passed by the common council, prohibiting the ringing of dinner bells in the street. One man stands on the street, walking shaking a bell without a clapper, and another stands with a door ringing one, loud enough to attract the attention of all stragglers, and the pantomime of the fellow outside directs them to the place of eating.

COAL IN OREGON.—A fine coal bed has been discovered on the Canolitz in Oregon territory, which will aid the project of a line of steamers to Oregon, soon to be put in operation.

WESTERN WINE.—The cultivation of the grape, with a view to the manufacture of wine, is engaging the attention of the people of Missouri. The wine produced in the color and flavor of champagne, but possesses more body.

The steamer Hermann sailed from New York on Wednesday last, for Bremen, with 62 passengers and 200,000 in specie.

The Markets.

Columbia Retail Market. Flour, by the quarter at the rate of \$6.25 a 5.50 per barrel; Best, 6 a 5c per lb.; Meal, 5 a 4c per lb.; Hams, 7 a 8c per lb.; Dried Beef, 12 a 14; Butter, 12 a 14c per lb.; Eggs, 12c per dozen; Potatoes, 50 a 62c per bushel.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1848. Flour is inactive, with sales at \$5.37 a 5.50 for common Penns.; extra, \$5 a 6. Corn Meal, \$2.37. Rye Flour, \$3.50 a 3.56. Wheat, prime white, \$1.27 a 1.30; red, \$1.23 a 1.25. Rye, 70c per bushel. Corn, Southern yellow, 51c, weight.

Lumber.—The supplies are on the increase. Cargo sales of yellow pine boards at \$13 a 17 per M.; Susquehanna, \$11, a 15.

BALTIMORE, June 22, 1848. Howard street flour, \$5.62 a 5.75; City Mills, \$5.75, Wheat, red, \$1.05 a 1.07; choice, \$1.15. Corn, white, 39 a 40c; yellow, 47. Oats, 41. Rye 65.

Bilious Fever generally begins with yawning, stretching, pain in the bowels, languor, giddiness, a swelling about the regions of the stomach, hiccough vomiting, and other unpleasant symptoms.

Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry. It is certainly the most wonderful cure on record! Read it!

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WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY IN THE OLD DOSE.

Wistar's Balm of Wild Cherry in the Old Dose. It is a most valuable medicine for the cure of all the diseases of the throat, chest, and lungs, and is particularly adapted for the relief of the most distressing cases of whooping cough, croup, and asthma.

We have been for some days, suffering under severe inflammation of the lungs, produced by cold, and irritated by speaking in public, so that throughout Saturday night, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, the symptoms of the disease seemed to increase, and the suffering was intense, without the least appetite for food. The cough was dry and harsh, causing the most excruciating pains in the head and back. We had fairly given up all hope of relief, when we thought of this Balm, and we sent round to our friend Henshaw, for a bottle. We took the first dose according to directions, and almost instantly felt a glow of healthy warmth through the system. This was two or three minutes after we had taken the first dose, and we soon after detected a perceptible relief in the frequency of the spasms and violent pains that had before attended them. At three in the morning we took another dose, and the phlegm, though tough, yellow andropy, was ejected from the lungs with comparative ease. 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