THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, December 4, 1841.

RAIL ROAD ORDERS.—It appears that the arrangement with the Franklin Bank has not had the effect anticipated by many of raising the value of these orders. They are now from ten to fifteen per cent discount, and many merchants in Baltimore have determined not to receive them at all. As the city of Baltimore and the Rail Road Company have derived great benefit from the exorbitant issue and circulation of them they certainly should make some effort and some sacrifice to prevent the inconvenience and loss to the people from their great depreciation. If arrangements were made to redeem a large portion of them with specie or bankable paper, the remaining portion would be desirable at the present time as a circulating medium, and would not be at so great a discount. But what is to become of those orders when the Banks resume specie payment? It is very easy to see that if they are at a discount of some ten or fifteen per cent now, they will not be taken at all except by brokers and speculators after the resumption takes place; for the natural and immediate effect of resumption will be to drive entirely from circulation all irredeemable paper.

As there will much transpire this winter both in our National and State Legislature, which will be interesting to our readers, we shall endeavor to make arrangements by which will be made known every thing that is going on either at Annapolis or Washington.

BEAT THIS.—We saw a turnip a few days ago, produced on the farm of John R. Keene, Esq. which weighed as taken from the ground 18 1-2 pounds, & when stripped of tops and roots, as seen by us, it weighed 16 1-2 pounds.

THE NEXT SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—We have seen the names of the following gentlemen mentioned in the Van Buren papers of this State in connection with this office. R. B. Carmichael, Esq. of Queen Anns, Wm. Knight, Esq. of Cecil; Dr. Graves & Mr. Legrand of Baltimore city; Dr. Risteau of Baltimore county; Jervis Spencer, Esq. of Washington county, and Daniel Biser, Esq.

Congress begins its session on Monday next.—Members are already arriving from different sections of the union. Many questions of vast importance will have to be discussed and decided by the approaching Congress. We anticipate much warmth and excitement from the Abolition questions. It will be remembered that the arrangement made at the extra session, in reference to the reception of Abolition petitions, was merely temporary, the whole question concerning the 21st rule being left to be finally disposed of by the approaching Congress. For ourselves, although we cannot express our abhorrence for the doctrines and principles of this class of our citizens, we firmly believe in the right of Petition, as a sacred privilege guaranteed to the people by the Constitution. We also believe that the rejcetion of these petitions has been the means of adding strength to the Abolition ranks, by placing them in the right and their opponents in the wrong upon this question. The people are also looking forward with much anxiety to the sentiments of the President upon the subject of a Fiscal Agent. We think that his letter, written some short time since to a portion of his constituents in Virginia, is conclusive that there will be no plon proposed which will be at all satisfactory to the advocates of a National Bank. What his plan will be it is difficult to imagine, as the Sub-Treasury, the pet Bank system, and a National Bank, seem alike (judging from his first message) to have been condemned by the people, and to have failed in accomplishing the objects contemplated by them. The Tariff also will be a fruitful subject of discussion and excitement. There are a great many intelligent men in our country who firmly believe that our money matters can never be restored to a healthful condition, except by a high protective tariff, which will operate so as to prevent the balance of trade with England from being so much against us. That such a measure would have this operation, there can be no doubt, but whether in other respects it would not operate unjustly and deleteriously, we are not sufficiently versed in political economy to decide. There is no doubt but that the whole subject will be overhauled at the approaching session. There are other important matters (among which is the subject of our relations with Great Britain) which will devolve on Congress at its next session, and we think we hazard nothing in saying that there has never yet been a Congress assembled where more important & difficult questions claimed their attention.

BROTHERS AND SISTERS.—Brothers and sisters should never envy each other. It might be supposed that envy had no place in hearts so closely united; but even among children of one family it often springs up and produces the most bitter effects.—The idea that one receives more of a parent's favor than the rest, or is more noticed by the world, has sometimes kindled an envy that has destroyed all the attachments and sweets of domestic life. How dreadful were the effects of this evil passion in the family of Jacob! How did it root out every kind of feeling from the breasts of Joseph's brethren, and prepare them for the blackest deeds! O guard against this sin, which like the serpent of Eden, will, if you yield to its temptations, destroy your innocence and peace.

Brothers and sisters should tenderly sympathize with each other in affliction. If we are bound to show pity to a stranger's sorrow, how much more to those of our nearest kindred. How soothing to a sufferer are the mintsterings of a sister, or the tender accents of a brother's voice. Extend this consolation whenever you are called in the providence of God to do it; especially if you have a brother visited with sickness, let no kind attention be withheld that [illegible]

PUBLIC FAITH.—The Evening Post, so far as we perceive, is the only journal that openly justifies the repudiation by Mississippi of the bonds issued to the Union Bank—and it does so because as it alleges, the act passed for issuing these bonds was unconstitutional. But this is a matter of opinion. No judicial decision has ever declared that act unconstitutional. It was passed in all the ordinary forms of law. It was executed by the authorized functionaries of the State, and the bonds created under it went forth to the world with all the outward sanction that any evidence of public debt of any State, or of the United States, bears. How, then, were third parties to comprehend that the whole proceeding was illegal? If mere party opinions were to be the guide, neither in the State nor in the Union could laws have effect, for on scarcely any contested point does it fail to be said by one or the other party, in the heat of discussion, that such or such a course would be unconstitutional.

When a public instrument goes forth duly executed by those to whom the right of it would, in the particular case, belong to execute such instrument, it is to be assumed, until the cobtrary be shown, that it is a lawful proceeding—and especially in regard to innocent third parties, is such an instrument to be held binding.

The State of Mississippi, through a Bank created by its laws and controlled by its citizens, has received millions of dollars upon the bonds in question—and now, because this treasure has been wasted by those to whom it confided this management, the State claims the right, under a pretext of unconstitutionality, of refusing all reimbursement.

The Post endeavors to prejudice the discussion by lugging in the agency of Mr. Biddle and the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, which has nothing whatever to do with the real merits of the question—which, as it seems to us, resolves itself simply inte this: Can a State rightly avail itself of the form of law and credit to borrow money, and resort to a pretext that these forms were unreal & unconstitutional, in order to avoid the payment of the money thus obtained? If any honest man can answer this in the affirmative, there may be then some ground for examining further, and discussing the question.—*N. Y. American.*

The following card shows the people of Baltimore are not so easily imposed with humbugs as Dr. Collyer and some others might suppose.

A CARD.—Circumstances having brought me into connection with the Animal Magnetic exhibitions at the Assembly Rooms, I think it proper to state to the public, that after three nights' close attention and narrow watching of the experiments, I am thoroughly convinced that the whole exhibition is the most shallow and impudent imposture that it has ever been my misfortune to witness.—Mr. Collyer's trickery was detected and baffled repeatedly—and Frederick's acting was only tolerably good; he having at various times given evidence of the possession of the senses and of the power of voluntary notice during the *magnetic* sleep.

A detailed account of observations made by several gentlemen during the Mesmeric performances, will probably be given to the public in a few days. For the present, therefore, I will say nothing more than that Collyer, last night, capped the climax of impudence, by boldly asserting that the miracles of Christ and his Apostles were but perfect feats of Animal Magnetism, and only a higher degree of the same power with which the touch of kings and seventh sons cured scrofula, and his own (Mr. Collyer's) touch cured headache!

T. E. BOND, Jr.

Baltimore, Nov. 20, 1841.

JAMAICA.—By the arrival of the schooner Cora, at New Orleans, from Kingston, intelligence has been received from Jamaica to the 30th ult.

The Kingston papers mention that a party consisting of four Englishmen and an inhabitant of Bluefield, on the Musquito shore, had been arrested at a frontier town of Central America, and carried off into the interior. We have already had a confused account of this occurrence. It now appears that the party were making amicable arrangements with the authorities for exploring the Blue River, and examining its fitness for a route of commercial intercourse with Spanish America, when the news was brought that Col. McDonald, the British Governor at Balize, had proclaimed freedom to the slaves at San Juan de Nicaraguas. This occurrence, coupled with the imprisonment of the Commandant at Balize, Manuel Quigano, has produced great excitement, and was followed by the seizure of the English party at Bluefield.

ARREST OF MURDERERS.—The Charleston papers received here yesterday mention that a man named Jones, a hand on board the ship Troy, had been found dead in the street near the Exchange, his death having been caused by a stab from a knife; and that a man named Barnett had been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder. Finding the evidence before the Coroner's Jury bearing very hard against him, he confessed his participation in the crime, and implicated three other men named James Elridge, Eugene Agar, and Thomas Richardson, but his information came too late to be used there as it was ascertained that these men had left the city. On Sunday, the Mayor of this city received a letter from the Coroner of Charleston, stating that he had reason to believe that Eldridge was on board the brig Ashley, then on her way to New York, and that the others, Agar and Richardson, were on board the ship H. Allen, also bound hither. This letter the Mayor sent to Justice Mastell, and that gentlemen immediately set officers Sweet, Tappan, Lownsbury, Stokely, and others, on the look out for the arrival of those vessels. On Monday evening the Ashley came up, when she was boarded, and Eldridge who had shipped as one of the crew was arrested and conveyed to the tombs. Yesterday morning the H. Allen came up, and on boarding her, Agar and Richardson were found and also secured. The three are now in prison, awaiting the requisitron of the Governor of South Carolina.—N. Y. Cour & Enq.

A BIG SHIP.—The largest ship ever built was undoubtedly the Baron Renfrew. She was constructed in Canada, & was of solid timber throughout. She measured upwards of *five thousand tons*, being nearly double the measurement of an English seventy-four. She left the St. Lawrence for London, and arrived at the Downs in safety, after a tolerably fair passage. But her draught of water being very great, the pilots were unwilling to take her into the river through the western channel, and in attempting to carry her round the Goodwind Sounds, and unable to beat up against the strong north wind, she got ashore on the Flemish Banks, near Gravelines, where she was soon broken up by the heavy sea. Nearly all her cargo was saved—rafts of great size were made of her lumber, and towed into France or into the river Thames. Some of these rafts contained from 15 to 20,000 cubic feet of lumber. On the top of one of them, which was towed to London, was the foremast of this mammoth ship. It was a single tree of 20 feet in length, and of surprising diameter. It was regarded with admiration, as a noble specimen of the white pine of North America.—*Boston Journal.*

TEXAS.—The Houstonian, of the 2nd inst. thinks that Santa Anna will recognise the Independence of Texas. It says: "If the report of Santa Annas success in Mexico should prove to be correct, we venture to predict that, with General Houston at the head of our Government, one year will not have elapsed before the independence of Texas shall have been unconditionally recognized by Mexico. We do not make this prediction from any confidence we have in the pledges of that perfidious man, made while a prisoner, but from the belief that he is satisfied with his former campaign to Texas, and will not be anxious to become an actor in a second drama, his exit from which would, in all human probability, be even more tragical."

The Colorado Gazette announces that the navigation of the Colorado is about to be opened from the head of the raft, thirteen miles above Matagorda, to Columbus. Mr. Winburn's keelboat is finished, & will carry 250 bales of cotton. Mr. W. was engaged in clearing away a few snags, hanging trees, &c. which would obstruct the navigation, and in this work he is aided by every one he applies to. It was thought his enterprize would put a stop to all talk about moving the seat of Government from Austin. The heavy frosts which came in October, it was apprehended, would affect the common crop, as in some sections, owing to early drought, the growth was retarded.

THE GREAT WESTERN.—We see it stated, every now and then, that this noble ship has lost so much money for her owners that they have determined to abandon their enterprize and withdraw her from the Atlantic. But it is not so. She will be here again early in the spring, and be followed during the summer by her tremendous iron associate of thirty-two hundred tons and six masts, propelled by a screw in the stern, of fifteen feet diameter.—The Boston folks need not tickle themselves with the notion that New York cannot support a steam line across the Atlantic. The fact is, that the freight and postage received by the Great Western, very nearly equal the enormous sums paid by the British Government to Mr. Cunard, so that in point of profit, thers is little to choose between the two enterprizes.—N. Y Jour. Com.

WESTERN ELOQUENCE.—The following appears in a Western paper:

Gentlemen of the Jury:—Can you for an instant suppose that my client here, a man what has allers sustained a high depredation in society, a man you all on you suspect and esteem for his many good quantities; yes, gentlemen a man what *never* drinks more nor a quart of likker a day; can you, I say, for an instant, suppose that this ere man would be guilty of hookin' a box of pereushum caps? Rattlesnakes and coon skins forbid! Picter to yourselves, gentlemen, a feller fast asleep in his log cabin, with his innocent wife and orphan children by his side—all nater hushed in deep repose and nought to be heard but the muttering of the silent thunder and the hollering of the bull frogs, then imagine to yourselves a feller sneaking up to the door like a despicable hyenna, softly entering the dwelling of the peaceful and happy family, and in the most mendacious and dastardly manner, hooking a whole box of percushum! Gentlemen, I will not, I cannot, dwell upon the monstrosity of such a scene! My feelings turn from such a picter of moral turpentine, like a big wood-chuck would turn from my dog Rose! I cannot for an instant harbor the idea that *any* man in these diggins, much less *this ere* man could be guilty of committing an act of such rantankerous and unextrampled discretion.

And now, gentlemen, after this ere brief view of the case, let me retreat of you to make up your minds candidly and unpartially, and give us such a verdict as we might reasonably suspect from such an enlightened and intolerant body of our feller citizens—remembering, that in the language of Nimrod, who fell in the battle of Bunker hill, it is better that ten innocent men should escape, rather than that one guilty should suffer. Judge, give us a chaw of tobacco.

ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES.—Never marry a man because he is handsome; he will think too much of his own beauty to take pride in yours.

Never marry a man because he has wealth, "for riches take to themselves wings and fly away."

Never marry a man for his parentage; for "a good cow will often have a bad calf."

Marry a man for his good sense, amiable temper, his sound morals, his habits of industry and economy, and you will then have a good husband, and your children will have a good father.

REMEDY FOR THE FILM IN THE EYE OF A BEAST.

A correspondent of the Yankee Farmer, suggests what he considers a new remedy for a film, produced by a similar nature, i. e spitting tobacco juice into the eye of the animal. He remarks, that he has seen it tried only twice, but each time with entire success, and with very sensible caution concludes, by saying "the remedy requires to be more fully established." We can assure cautious friend, that the remedy has been fully established down South for years. The memories of our oldest tobacco chewers reach not the antiquity of its discovery. We have often seen tobacco juice spit in a horse's eye when weeping or looking weak, and entire relief afforded.—S. C. Temperance Advocate.

Hanging.—According to Pastoret, this mode of inflicting death was known in the first ages of the French monarchy. It was occasionally inflicted on robbers. Under the third race of sovereigns it was the only mode of punishment in use. To this day it is almost exclusively adopted in Italy. By the Saxons, an adultress was compelled to hang herself. It is the only mode of punishment with death known in this country.

The Maid of Rouen.—A few years ago there lived a maiden lady at Rouen, who went every day whether fair or foul, to sit on a little bench by the garden gate, where her lover, a young officer, took leave of her 20 years before, and was never heard of afterwards. This remarkable instance of constancy furnished the subject of an entertainment that has had great success, under the title of "Nina:" the poet supposes her melancholy mad, but the lady in question was in her perfect senses, and, after making her daily visit, *sprightly.*—After a short ejaculation, she always concluded with these words, "He will certainly come back; he promised me he would."

Tight Lacing.—It is said that the French fashionables have discarded tight lacing, and that, the Grecian models, which are only the fair and beautiful proportions of Nature, are henceforth to be the standards of fashions for ladies' waists, instead of the wasp, hour-glass, &c.

Sound the loud timbrel o'er hill, valley, and sea,
The tape-strings are broken, and the women are free.

Too Bad.—An exchange paper states that a boy having got his father's snuff-box, indulged so immoderately in the titillating dust that he sneezed himself to pieces.

His remains having been gathered up, a coroner's inquest was held over them, when the enlightened jury returned a verdict of *snuffed out.*

What's in a Name.—The Richmond Star says that *Andrew Jackson* keeps a liquour store in New York; *Henry Clay* was convicted of stealing a horse in Baltimore, *Martin Van Buren* picked a pocket in Philadelphia, and *John Tyler* does auctioneering in the same city.

Large Guns.—Two of the guns for the U. S. Steam Frigate Missouri, at New York, have a ten inch bore, weight 8,605 each, and are called 107 pounders. They work like a swivel on the upper deck.

Among the emigrants who have located among us the present season we are pleased to notice the name of General Fetix Houston of Texas. He intends to resume the practice of law here, in partnership with the Hon. S. S. Prentiss, of Miss. We trust he may find the prosecution of his profession in our city more lucrative than the fighting Indians in Texas, though, perhaps, not so fruitful of glory.—*N. O. Bee.*

The Pope and Teetotalism.—We learn from a source on which we place the most unlimited confidence, that his Holiness Gregory XVI, in a recent lengthened interview with a distinguished Irish priest, expressed himself delighted beyond measure to find that the Catholic clergymen of this kingdom were, as an order, taking the teetotal pledge. "Nothihg more" observed his Holiness, "is required to make them *the best* and most efficiently zealous men *in the world.*" The Pope is himself a teetotaller, in the literal acception of the term; he never tastes wines.

The principal Dry Goods Merchants of Baltimore haue resolved that after the 1st inst., they will not take the stock orders of the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Company at more than 90 cents in the dollar.

MARRIED,

On the 25th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Bell, JOHN SMALL to Miss Margaret Jane Summers, all of Talbot county.

In this county, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev.———, Mr. Thomas J. Smoot, to Miss Frances, daughter of Geo. A. Z. Smith, both of this county.

OBITUARY.

"Whom the God's love, die young!"

Departed this life on Friday the 26th of November, at the residence of his grandfather Josiah Bayly, Esq., *Joseph Ennalls*, aged 4 years and one month, second son of Joseph E. and Anne E. A. Muse

Dear little boy! thy father's pride and boast—thy fond mother's delight! Loved, dearly loved by all that knew the great excellencies of thy heart. Alas! that heart, that but one short week since pulsating to the noblest emotions, is now still—silent as the new turned-sod!

Your fall has been indeed a heavy blow to the affections and bright anticipations of your doating parents, and community has lost one of its most promising scions.

Intelligent—generous—frank and most affectionate. See his little playmates, big tear drops standing in their eyes, timorously hovering around his lifeless corse to take one last fond look, and as one of them impresses a parting kiss on his cold and pallid brow, his bosom swells with affectionate remembrance, and exclaims with heartfelt sorrow, "Oh Joe, how I loved you!"

Such strong manifestations of grief would not have been excited in a bosom so young, but from the vivid recollection of those noble attributes that ever irradiated from his brow. God bless thee! Thou art now happy, inconceivably more happy than thou ever could'st have been on this earth! Father! mother! cease to repine—he is an angel in Heaven! "All the precepts of Christianity agree to teach and command us to moderate our passions, to temper our affections towards all things below; to be thankful for the possession, and patient under the loss whenever He that gave shall see fit to take away."

His spirit free'd from earthly chains,
On Seraph pinions wings its flight,
Where Cherubs chant their happy songs
In realms of never fading light.

Sweetest emblem of innocence!
Just mantling into youthful bloom,
Bursting forth in beauty—to waste
Thy fragrance in the dreary tomb.

"An Angel mark'd thee gentle flower,
So fair upon thy fragile stem,
And plucked thee as a jewell rare
To grace His brilliant diadem."

Farewell! my darling boy farewell!
Now happy in bright ether's sphere,
Accept this offering of my love,
Seal'd with true affection's tear.

* * *

NOTICE.

THERE is now in the possession of the subscriber in Town Point, a young red Steer about 4 years old. He is marked with a slit in the right and an underbit in the left ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

REUBEN PHILLIPS.

Dec. 4, 1841. 3w

WE are requested to announce WILLIAM B. DAIL, as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty.

Dec. 4, 1841. tf

CAMBRIDGE FEMALE Academy.

AT the expiration of the present year, the price of tuition in this institution will be reduced to $4.00 pr. quarter; and if the pupil be entered for a year, the price will be $15 pr. annum.

The subscriber solicits such an amount of patronage as will relieve him from the *necessity* of seeking employment incompatible with academic duty.

G. BAYLEY.

Dec. 4, 1841. 3w.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, one issued by one of the Judges of the District Court No. 3, at the suit of Jacob & Esau Insley, use of Wm. L. Drura, one at the suit of Jas. A. Waddell, use of Marcellus Aaron, both against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Ignatious B. Newton—I will offer for sale on the 25th day of December next, the following property to wit: all of the said Newton's right to the following propeety:—all the land charged to the said Newton on the Land Books of the North West Fork District, to wit: Saint Georges Regulation, pt.; Addition to Hog Quarter, pt., Goslins Joins.; Frampton's Beginning, pt., Bradford, pt.; Morines Addition, pt.; Addition to Novascotia, pt.; Lovis Profit, pt.; Disappointment; Bettys Delight, pt.; making in the whole 373 Acres more or less; taken as the property of the said Newton, and will be sold at Crotchers' Ferry on the aforementioned day, to pay and satisfy said Fieri Faciases and costs due and to become due, also for fees and county charges up to the present year of 1841, inclusive.

Attendance given by,

WM. H. AKERS, Deputy Sh'ff.

Dec. 4, 1841. tds

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD-CHERRY

THE CELEBRATED REMEDY FOR

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE GREAT REMEDY

FOR CONSUMPTION AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,

CROUP IN CHILDREN

WHOOPING COUGH, PAINS OR WEAKNESS OF THE BREAST, CHRONIC COUGHS, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.

A purely vegetable and highly approved compound preparation of the PRUNUS VIRGINIANA, or "WILD CHERRY BARK"—approved by the College of Pharmacy, recommended by the Medical Faculty, and universally acknowledged the most valuable "Family Medicine" ever discovered.

NO QUACKERY!! NO DECEPTION.

THE Physician may boast of his skill in many diseases—the Quack may puff his wonderful cures, but of all the remedies ever discovered for diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, it is universally admitted nothing has ever proved as successful as that unrivalled medicine, DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever recorded in the history of medicine.

Such indeed are the astonishing healing and restorative properties of this BALSAM, that even in the advanced stages of CONSUMPTION, and in Liver Complaints, diseases which have baffled the skill of the most distinguished physicians, when patients have suffered with the most distressing Cough, great difficulty in breathing, Night Sweats, Bleeding of the Lungs, &c. after the most esteemed remedies of our Pharmacopias have failed, this invaluable remedy has not only given surprising relief but actually effected cures, after all hopes of a recovery had been entirely despaired of.

Besides its surprising efficacy in these formidable complaints, it has proved a very superior remedy for diseases of children, such as CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, &c., and those disorders that prevail so extensively throughout the winter season, such as

COUGHS & COLDS

PLEURISY, INFLUENZA, and PAINS IN THE BREAST, proceeding from NEGLECTED COLDS, it stands unrivalled.

READ WHAT IT HAS DONE.

A WONDERFUL RECOVERY!—Mrs. S. E. Austin, the subject of these remarks, was attacked with this disease in the fall of 1838, originating from a violent cold which settled upon her lungs. Various remedies were resorted to—the most skilful physicians were consulted—yet step by step that fearful disease CONSUMPTION, began to prey upon her. She became subject to violent fits of coughing, expectorated large quantities of matter, and was evidently sinking very fast. In this distressing situation, after all the various remedies had been tried in vain, and when naught but the grave seemed to afford her any prospect of relief, this invaluable BALSAM restored her to health; and now, in the place of that emaciated form withering to decay, she is seen mingling in society, in better health and spirits than she has enjoyed for years. ☞See description of this interesting case in Dr. Wistar's Treatise on Consumption.

DISINTERESTED TESTIMONY.—Having witnessed the surprising efficacy of Dr. Wistar's preparation of Wild Cherry, in the case of Mrs. Austin, I cheerfully recommend it as a valuable remedy, and acknowledge this statement true and correct.

J. H. WALTERS, M. D.

New York, April 12, 1841.

A SURPRISING CURE.—Mrs. Martha Wilson, a poor but highly respectable member of the Methodist Church, was also afflicted with Consumption in the worst forms, and considered past recovery by all her friends. A bottle of this Balsam was presented to her which relieved her immediately. This circumstance being made known to the members of the church, they purchased several bottles for her, which relieved her entirely. The same Society have purchased over FORTY bottles, for persons in indigent circumstances and positively assert it has not been used in a single instance where it has not given surprising relief.

☞We, the undersigned, members of the Dern Benevolent Society of the Methodist church, having examined the above statement of Mrs Wilson's case, hereby certify it is in all respects true, and earnestly recommend Dr Wistar's remedy to all who are afflicted.

GEORGE MILLER, MARY GARONER,
THOMAS COOMES, ELIZABETH JACOBS.

LIVER COMPLAINT.—Mrs. Eliza Thompson was afflicted with this complaint for nearly five years during which time she was under the most skilful physicians—had tried Mercury, Botanic, and Homopathic remedies, and every thing that offered her hopes of relief. She had dull, wandering pains in her side, sometimes in the shoulder and small of the back, a hacking cough, frequent pains in the breast, and had been unable to sleep on the right side for three years. By the use of this Balsam, she was cured in a few weeks, and remains well to this day.

ELIZA THOMPSON

Roxborough, Sept. 10, 1841

DEAR SIR:—Please send me two bottles more of your Balsam of Wild Cherry, like that you sent me before. I have taken nearly all of the first two, and confidently believe this medicine will cure me. I have used a great many remedies within the last year, but have never found any thing that has relieved so much. It has stopped my cough entirely, checked my night sweats, and I sleep better at night and feel better every way than I have for many months.

Yours, respectfully. JAMES KELL

Holmesburg, Sept. 12, 1841

Friend Wistar:—I must again trouble thee to send me two bottles more of thy invaluable Balsam. I have now taken three bottles is all, and can assure you that it has done me more good than all the medicine I have ever taken before. Send by the stage as soon as possible, and oblige thy friend.

JACOB HOLLOWAY

Bristol, September 8, 1841

Dear Doctor,

Hearing so many people talk about the wonderful cures your Balsam of Wild Cherry has made in consumption, I sent to one of your Agents the other day for a bottle, and have found it to relieve me so much that I want three bottles more sent soon, as I believe it will cure me too. I have used a great many balsams of different kinds, have tried Jayne's Expectorant and other medicines besides, but nothing has done me such good as yours has. Send by the stage boat Bolivar. Yours truly,

WILLIAM THOM

Cambridge, Md. Nov. 18

I have made use of the Balsam of Wild Che confirmed cases of cough, pain in the side, and spitting of blood, attended with other difficulties, and find it to be the most efficacious remedy I have ever yet tried and feel no hesitancy in recommending it to the public Signed, GEORGE JACK

PAINS IN THE BREAST, DEBILITY, WEAKNESS AND COUGH.

The Rev. Dr. Dunlap has addressed us a le which he says two of his daughters had suffered severely with an obstinate cough, frequent pains breast, &c., and appeared to be going into a ra cline. By the use of a few bottles of this me they have entirely recovered and now enjoy ex health.

ASTHMA CURED.—Mr Jacob Snyder h thorized us to say he was afflicted with this an complaint for several years, and had tried every in vain. He was subject to constant whee troublesome Cough, Spitting of Phlegm, Pain Chest, and sometimes in the region of the hea nothing else ever gave him relief.

CHRONIC COUGH.—Mr. Isaac Rogers so afflicted with an obstinate Cough, orig from a disease of the Lungs and Chest, and found any thing to give him relief but this

Such in fact is the nature and simplicity medicine, and so extraordinary have been the cures it has performed, that it has already ed the highest reputation, and although scar Years have elapsed since it was first made pu can proudly say, its fame has spread in ever tion, and it is rapidly acquiring a celebrity un by any medicine ever offered to public notice

DRUGGISTS & DEALE

In every section of the country, will find th cine an important and valuable addition to the and should

ALWAYS KEEP IT ON HAND,

As it is not in our power to place it within of all those afflicted, and there are doubtless suffering who would resort to it for relief if th obtain it conveniently.

☞Be particular when you purchase, to DR WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CH as there is an article called the 'SYRUP OF CHERRY,' advertised, which is entirely medicine.

Prepared, wholesale, and retail, by WILL Co., Chemists, No. 33, South Fourth street, phia. Price $1 00 a bottle.

Sold in Cambridge by THOMAS M. FLINT

Dec. 4, 1841.——6m

PROSPECTUS.

M. SPENCER, formerly connected brother, the Rev. Dr. Spencer in hi school at the Parsonage of St. Michaels Pa bot County, proposes opening, in the town bridge, on Monday the 3rd day of Janua FEMALE SEMINARY, in which shall be various branches of learning usually taught of the kind; to wit:—Reading, Writing Grammar, (Murray with the notes,) Arithmetic, Elements of History, Chronolo raphy use of the Globe, Descriptive Rhetoric, Diductic and Epistolary Compos Drawing, the principles of Moral and Nat sophy, and, if desired, the elements of the guage, so far as to enable the pupil to read

Mr. Spencer is a graduate of one of the Colleges.

The terms will be $25 00 per annum, pa terly.

There will be semi-annual examination [illegible]

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