OLD DOCTOR
Jacob Townsend,
THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER
OF THE GENUINE
TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the AUTHOR and DISCOVERER of the GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA." Being poor, he was compelled to limit his manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the most circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth and knows its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of your disease, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful HEALING POWER. This

Grand and Unequalled Preparation

is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared on scientific principles by a scientific man. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the age, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the OLD DR. S. SARSAPARILLA. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless; and others, which, if retained in preparing it for use, produce fermentation and acrid, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so volatile, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a scientific process, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these volatile principles, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very essential medical properties of the root, which give to it all its virtues. The

GENUINE
Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla

is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of fermenting acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and LIVER COMPLAINT, and in RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, and FILES, COSTIVENESS, all CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, and all affections arising from

Impurity of the Blood.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from Indigestion, Disordered Action of the Stomach, from derangement, determination of blood to the head, palpitation at the heart, cold feet and cold hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not had its equal in coughs and colds; and promotes easy expectoration, and gentle perspiration, relaxing strictures of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

Female Complaints.

It works wonders in cases of *fluor albus* or whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed, or Painful Menses, Irregularity of the menstrual periods, and the late; and is effectual in curing all forms of the Kidney Diseases.

By correcting obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and cures all forms of

Nervous Diseases and Debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other diseases, as Spinal Irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus Dance, Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, &c.

It is not possible for this medicine to fail to do good; it has nothing in it which can ever harm; it can never sour or spoil, and therefore can never lose its curative properties. It cleanses the blood, rectifies the liver to healthy action, invigorates the stomach, and gives good digestion, removes the bile of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalizes the circulation of the blood, produces a healthy warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. In not this, then, a

The Medicine you Pre-eminently Need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article This young man's liquid is not to be

Compared with the Old Dr.'s,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION and

Never Spoils,

while the other DOES; it sours, ferments, and blows the bottles containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding, and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system? What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid? What cause dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know, that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces?—flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhea, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What gives rise to all those humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Head Sore, Blotches, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever-Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven but an acid substance, which poisons and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. We say it causes Rheumatism, but a sour acid fluid, which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the tender and delicate tissues upon which it acts? Be ye therefore warned, ye victims of impurity of the blood of deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now, is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely worse to use this

Souring, Fermenting, Acid "Compound"
OF S. P. TOWNSEND!

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's GENUINE ORIGINAL SARSAPARILLA, is an *IMITATION* of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's article! and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a monstrous load of complaints and execrations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are heaven wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmacentist—knows no more of medicine or diseases than any other ignorant, unscientific, unprofessional man, what guarantee can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are susceptible of changes which might render them the AGENTS OF DISEASE, instead of health?

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity—that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy,

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal!

and thus to have the unpurchasable satisfaction of having raised thousands and millions from the bed of sickness and despondency to hope, health, and a long life of vigor and usefulness to themselves, their families and friends.

Principal office 102 Nassau street, N. Y.

☞ *PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE OR SIX BOTTLES for FIVE DOLLARS.* ☜

For sale in Washington by the following Druggists:
SAMUEL BUTT,
Corner Pennsylvania av. and opposite the Irving Hotel
Z. D. & W. H. GILMAN,
Pennsylvania avenue near Brown's Hotel.
J. F. CALLAN,
Corner E and 7th St. opposite General Post Office.
M. DELANY,
Corner Pennsylvania avenue and 4½ st., and
RIDGELY & Co.,
Pennsylvania avenue near West Market.

ap 17—dly

New routes in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ohio.

Extract from the act of Cong. of 3d March, 1845, section 18
"And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General, in all future letings of contracts for the transportation of the mail, to let the same in every case to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty and security of such transportation, nor shall any new contractor hereafter be required to purchase out, or take at at valuation, the stock or vehicles of any previous contractor for the same route."

☞ Bidders will be careful to read the foregoing instructions appended to this advertisement. They are requested to state, in their proposals, the mode by which they intend to convey the mail. Where the size and weight of the mails, or the speed called for in the schedules, shall require it, the contracts will be made for coaches, steamboat, or railroad conveyance, as the case may be; and, consequently, such routes will be let to bids proposing such mode of conveyance. In all other cases, the routes will be assigned to bids proposing the cheapest modes of transportation.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States, from the 1st day of July, 1849, to the 30th of June, 1852, inclusive, in NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND, and OHIO, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 9 a m, of the 4th April, 1849, (to be decided by the 9th of April, 1849,) for the routes and in the manner and time herein specified, viz:

NEW JERSEY.

1369. From New Germantown at 10 a m Wednesday
By Potterville and Unionville
To German Valley, by 2 p m, 12 miles
And back between 5 p m and 9 p m same day.
1370. From Key Port at 6 a m, six times a week, or as often as the boats run between New York and Key Port
By Holmdel and Colt's Neck
To Squankum, by 12 m, 20 miles
And back between 1 p m and 6 p m same day.
1371. From Tuckhoe at 6 p m Saturday
By Lower Bridge, on Cedar Creek, Seaville, and and Townsend Inlet
To Cape May C H, by 11 p m 20 miles
And back between 6 a m and 12 m same day.
Proposals to leave in the morning, and return in the afternoon of the same day, on a day to be named, will be considered.
1372. From Philadelphia (Pa.) at 6 a m Saturday
By Camden (N. J.) and the following places:
Ellesburg, Fellowship, and Green Tree
To Mount Laurel, Burlington county, (N. J.) by 12 m, 20 miles
And back between 1 p m and 7 p m same day.
1373. Cranberry at 9 a m Saturday
To South Brunswick, by 11 a m, 5 miles
And back between 1 p m and 3 p m same day.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1707. From Sharon Centre at 6 a m Wednesday
By McKay's Grist Mill, through the valley of the Honeyoye Creek
To Wellsville, (New York,) by 12 m, 18 miles
And back between 1 p m and 7 p m same day.
708. From Perkiomen Bridge at 6 a m Monday and Friday
By Schwenck's Store, Frederick, Colebrookdale, and Emaus
To Allentown, by 7 p m, 43 miles
And back between 6 a m and 7 p m next day.
Proposals to commence this at Norristown; also to run tri-weekly will be considered.
1709. From Pottsville at 6 a m Monday
By Llewellyn, Tremont, Rearmount, Wiconisco, and Elizabethville
To Millersburg, by 6 p m, 55 miles, next day
And back between 6 a m Wednesday, and 12 m next day.
1710. From Stroudsburg at 6 a m Wednesday
By Brackleyville, Priesburg, Indian Hill, Coveville, South Sterling, and East Sterling
To Sterling, by 6 p m, 30 miles
And back between 6 a m and 6 p m next day.
1711. From Pennsylvania at 6 a m Saturday
By Coopersville, Green Tree Inn, Batt's and Passmore's
To Buck, by 12 m, 20 miles
And back between 1 p m and 7 a m same day.
1712. From Oil Creek at 6 a m Friday
By Rome, Eldred, and Spring Creek
To Columbus, by 6 p m, 30 miles
And back between 6 a m and 6 p m next day.
1713. From Tyrrletown at 9 p m Saturday
By Middletown
To Hereford, by 12 m 10 miles
And back between 1 p m and 4 p m same day.
1714. From Worcester at 8 a m Saturday.
To Centre Square (meaning probably Union Square,) by 10 a m, 8 miles
And back between 12 m and 2 p m same day.
1715. From Jonestown at 8 a m Wednesday
To Rheversburg, by 12 m, 15 miles
And back between 1 p m and 4 p m same day.
1716. From Clarion at 6 a m Monday
Along the northeast side of Clarion River
To Ridgeway, by 12 m, 30 miles, next day.
And back between 1 p m and 6 p m Wednesday
1717. From Allen at 9 a m Saturday.
To Boiling Spring, by 12 m, 10 miles
And back between 1 p m and 4 p m same day.
1718. From Hollidaysburg at 6 a m Monday
By Alleghany, Ashland Furnaces, and Weakland's
To Newman's Mills, by 12 m, 30 miles, next day
And back between 1 p m Tuesday and 6 p m Wednesday.
1719. From West Philadelphia at 8 m Tuesday and Saturday
By Kellyville, Leob's Store, Springfield, Rose Tree, and Bishop's Works
To Rowelsville, by 2 p m, 20 miles
And back between 7 a m and 1 p m Monday and Friday.
Proposals for once a week service will be considered.

1720. From Sumneytown at 6 a m Monday
By Spinerstown
To Emaus, by 12 m, 18 miles
And back between 1 p m and 7 p m same day
Proposals to run on another day (to be named) that will make better connections will be considered.
1721. From Emlentown at 6 a m Wednesday
To the mouth of Tomesta Creek, by 6 p m, 30 miles
And back between 6 a m and 6 p m next day.
1722. From Sinsville at 1 p m Tuesday
By Wallacreville
To Dempseytown, by 3 p m, 6 miles
And back between 4 p m and 7 p m same day.
1723. From Cushinsville by 6 a m Wednesday
To Spring Mills, (N. Y.,) by 9 a m, 8 miles
And back between 10 a m and 1 p m same day.
1724. From Allentown at 9 p m Saturday
By Sneekville
To Kern's Mill, by 12 m, 10 miles
And back between 1 p m and 4 p m same day.
1725. From Norristown at 4 p m Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday
By Jeffersonville, Shannonville, and Lumberville
To Phœnixville, by 7 p m, 10 miles
And back between 4 a m and 7 a m same day.
Proposals to run six times a week will be considered.
1726. From Gap at 8 a m Saturday
By Hat and Intercourse
To New Holland, by 12 m, 11 miles
And back between 1 p m and 5 p m same day.
Proposals for tri-weekly service will be considered.
1727. From West Penn at 1 p m Wednesday
To Lehighton, by 4 p m, 10 miles
And back, between 9 a m and 12 m same day.
Proposals to run on a day and at hours that will make better connections will be considered.
728. From Smith's Ferry at 7 a m Saturday
By Ohioville
To Darlington, by 12 m, 15 miles
And back between 1 p m and 6 p m same day.
1729. From Dunningsville at 9 a m Wednesday
By Vanceville
To Hillsborough, by 12 m, 10 miles
And back between 1 p m and 4 p m same day.
1730. From Pittsburg at 6 a m Wednesday
By Breakneck, Whitestown, and Prospect
To Brownington, by 6 p m, 40 miles
And back between 6 a m and 7 p m next day.
Proposals for tri-weekly or six-times-a-week convey ance, with change of schedule, will be considered.
1731. From Williamsport at 9 a m Monday
By Loyalsock Valley
To Cherry, by 11 p m, 45 miles
And back between 6 a m and 8 p m next day.
Proposals stating the intermediate points are invited.
1732. From Greensborough at 9 a m Wednesday
By J. E. Taylor's Store
To Whitely, by 12 m, 10 miles
And back between 1 p m and 4 p m same day.
1733. From Providence at 6 a m Wednesday
By John Cobb, Hollidersville, Hamilton, and Pacopeck
To Tafton, by 6 p m, 30 miles
And back between 6 a m and 6 p m next day.
1734. From Wattsburg at 6 a m Monday, Wednesday, and Friday
By Columbus, Spring Creek, Pittsfield, Youngerville, and Irvine
To Warren, by 6 p m, 40 miles
And back between 6 a m and 6 p m next day.

MARYLAND.

1956. From Baltimore at 6 a m Saturday
By Cub Hill and Fork Meeting-house
To Belair, (Md.) by 6 p m, 30 miles
And back between 6 a m and 6 p m Friday.
1957. From Princess Anne at 6 a m Wednesday
By Kingston
To Jefferson Corner, by 12 m, 16 miles
And back between 1 p m and 7 p m same day.
1958. From Ellicott's Mills at 9 a m Saturday
By Clarksville and Sandy Spring
To Rockville, by 5 p m, 25 miles
And back between 9 a m and 6 p m Friday.
Proposals for tri-weekly conveyance to Clarksville, or through on the whole route, will be considered.

OHIO.

2277. From Chickasaw at 6 a m Saturday
To Cranberry Prairie, by 12 m, 12 miles
And back between 1 p m and 5 p m same day.
Proposals to commence at New Bremen will be considered.
2278. From Millan at 9 a m Tuesday and Friday
By Bloomingville
To Sandusky City 12, 12 miles
And back between 1 p m and 4 p m same day.
Proposals to end route on the railroad (to be named) also more frequent conveyance, will be considered.
2279. From Sabina at 6 a m Wednesday
By Quinn's Mills and Centreville
To Highland, by 12 m, 15 miles
And back between 1 p m and 5 p m same day.
2280. From Georgetown at 8 a m Tuesday
By New Hope, Benton, and Greenville
To Fayetteville, by 6 p m, 24 miles
And back between 8 a m and 6 p m next day.
Proposals to commence this route at New Hope will be considered.
2281. From Wilming on at 4 a m Wednesday
By Morrisville, Martinsville, Lynchburg, Dodsonville, Princeton, Buford, and New Hope
To Georgetown, by 8 p m, 40 miles
And back between 5 a m and 8 p m same day.
Proposals to end route at New Hope will be considered.
2282. From Defiance at 6 a m Wednesday
By Brunersburg and Hickesville
To Panama, by 6 a m and 6 p m next day.
2283. From Tiffin at 6 a m Monday
By Van Buren and Independence
To Defiance, by 12 m, 76 miles, Wednesday
And back between 1 p m Wednesday and 6 p m Friday.
2284. From Garretsville at 6 a m Wednesday
By Freedom, Shalersville, Streetsboro', Hudson, Richfield, and Hinkley
To Brunswick, by 6 p m, 37 miles
And back between 6 a m and 6 p m next day.
2285. From Lower Sandusky at 8 a m Saturday
To Port Clinton, by 12 m, 15 miles
And back between 1 p m and 5 p m same day.
2286. From Hagerstown at 8 a m Wednesday
To Eaton, by 12 m, 13 miles
And back between 1 p m and 5 p m same day
2287. From Jackson C. H. at 6 a m Friday
By Jackson Furnace
To Portsmouth, by 6 p m, 32 miles
And back between 6 a m and 5 p m next day.
2288. From Waterville at 6 a m Tuesday
By Turkey Foot
To Bryan, by 12 m next day, 30 miles
And back between 1 p m Wednesday and 6 p m Thursday.
2289. From Waterford at 9 a m Wednesday
By Watertown
To Barlow, by 12 m, 10 miles
And back between 1 p m and 4 p m same day.
2290. From Jacksonville at 8 a m, Tuesday
By Houston's X Roads and Cranberry Prairie
To Monroeville, by 6 p m, 24 miles
And back between 8 a m and 6 p m next day.
Query: Whether Houston's X Roads belongs to this route?
2291. From Hamilton at 6 a m Wednesday
By Morning Sun
To Richmond, (Ind.) by 6 p m, 40 miles
And back between 6 a m and 8 p m next day!
Proposals naming the intermediate points to be supplied, also more frequent service and greater speed, will be considered.
2292. From Ithaca at 5 a m Wednesday
To New Castine, by 7 p m, 5 miles
And back between 2 a m and 4 a m same day.
Proposals to extend No. 2251 to New Castine are invited
2293. From Xenia at 1 p m Saturday
By Byron
To Fairfield, by 5 p m, 12 miles
And back between 6 p m and 10 p m same day.
2294. From St. Joseph at 5 a m Wednesday
By William Centre and Brunersburg
To Defiance, by 6 p m, 30 miles
And back between 6 a m and 6 p m next day.
Proposals to end route at Brunersburg will be considered.

NOTES.

Each proposal should be accompanied by a guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, in the following manner, viz:

"The undersigned ——guarantee that ——, is his bid for carrying the mail from —— to —— be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter an obligation prior to the *first day of July next*, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed."

This should be accompanied by the certificate of a postmaster, or other equivalent testimony, that the guarantors are men of property, and able to make good their guaranty.

The proposals should be sent to the department, endorsed "Proposals for route No. ——, in ——, and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

For the prohibition of bids resulting from combination, and the terms and conditions on which the contract is to be made, see the annual advertisement in another column.

C. JOHNSON, Postmaster General.

December 18, 1848. Mar 12—1aw12w.

TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.

AGENCY FOR OBTAINING PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS AT WASHINGTON.

W. P. ELLIOT, formerly of the Patent Office, informs his former clients and others, that his office may still be found at the same corner where it has been located for the last thirty years, directly opposite the Patent Office. He is prepared to execute with his accustomed accuracy and promptness any business in the line of his profession—such as furnishing information respecting the originality and patentability of inventions, preparing papers and drawings for applications for patents, caveats, &c.

To those unacquainted with him, he refers to the following testimonial of the Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth, late Commissioner of Patents:

Patent Office, Feb. 15, 1849.

Mr. William P. Elliot, who has been formerly employed in the Patent Office as a Draughtsman, &c. having established a Patent Agency in the city of Washington, I take great pleasure in recommending him as a gentleman worthy of confidence, and as being particularly qualified to take charge of any business requiring a knowledge of mechanical science, the progress of the arts, and patent improvements. Mr. Elliot is also well acquainted with the practice of this office. HENRY L. ELLSWORTH,
Commissioner of Patents.

W. P. Elliot is also the author of the plan of the new Patent Office building.

☞ Letters on business to be post-paid.

NEW VALUABLE LAW BOOK.

THE BLACK CODE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, being a complete digested Code of all the Laws at large, general and municipal, relating to the colored population, whether free or slave, in force in the District of Columbia and within the limits of the Corporations of Washington and Georgetown on the 1st of November, 1848; the whole arranged according to the subjects of the laws themselves, by Worthington G. Snethen, Counsellor-at-Law.

Just published, in pamphlet; price 50 cents. For sale by

jah 22—tf F. TAYLOR.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Daily National Ttlig.

VOL. II. WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1849. NO. 642.

THE STANDARD PREPARATION.

Dr. SCHWARTZE'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

The astonishing success with which disease has been combated by this powerful remedy for the last three years, in the *District of Columbia* and other places, has induced the proprietor to present its claims in a more conspicuous manner, under a sincere conviction that its invaluable and unerring remedical virtues will benefit thousands, under whose notice it may come. Therefor, he would urge it upon all who read this not to let it pass unnoticed, but give it that attention to which it is so deservedly entitled.

The following are some of the diseases which will testify to its never-failing efficacy, viz:

Scrofula, in any form;
Incipient stages of Consumption, when proceeding from a scrofulous habit;
Chronic Rheumatism; Bronchitis;
Dyspepsia, when proceeding from hepatic derangement.
Constitutional Syphilis; General Debility;
Habitual Costiveness; Cutaneous Affections, and all diseases arising from deranged secretions or impurities of the blood.

Persons taking this remedy should not grow impatient or become too sanguine in their hopes of a *rapid* restoration to health, as its efficacy depends measureably upon the strength of constitution and the length of time that disease has prevailed; therefore I would say to all who may feel disposed to test its virtues not to commence before they are fully determined to continue its use, whether it be one bottle, a dozen, or more, as no two cases are exactly similar, or can be relieved by any stated number in anticipation.

The accompanying certificates are from gentlemen of respectability residing in *Washington city*, and not from those abroad, to whom I would refer all those who are in the least doubtful. Hundreds of testimonials can be produced as to efficacy, but as they are seldom or ever read, or credence given to them, I have thought a few respectable certificates, coming from gentlemen well known would suffice.

CERTIFICATES.

Dear Sir: Having, through the agency of your extract of sarsaparilla, accomplished a most remarkable cure in the case of my sister, I deem it important to make all acquainted with her case who may be similarly afflicted, as it may be the means of saving many from a premature death. About four years ago my sister's health began to decline and continued to do so for the space of two years, when she was suddenly attacked with a bronchial affection, or what is commonly called bronchitis. Having been attacked with the best medical skill without benefit, and finally pronounced incurable, she determined to try your extract of sarsaprilla, and, after the use of the very limited number of three bottles, she was completely restored, and has enjoyed better health than she ever before experienced.—Hoping that this description of her case will come under the notice of many who may be similarly afflicted, I am most respectfully, yours,

CHARLES W. STEWART.

To Dr. N. J. Schwartze, Jr., June 7, 1848.

To Dr. A. J. Schwartze, Jr.

Dear Sir: I consider it a duty I owe to you and to the public, to state that my son, who had been afflicted for a great length of time with a severe *Bronchial affection* and *Ulcerated sore throat*—which threatened his life—after having been treated by the best medical skill without success, was effectually restored to health by your *Extract of Sarsaparilla*, some 15 or 18 months ago, and has enjoyed perfect health ever since. Such an invaluable remedy should be known throughout the extent of the country; and I sincerely hope, before long that it will be sought after by all the afflicted. Wishing you abundant success, I am most respectfully yours, &c.,

JOSEPH RADCLIFF.

Washington, *December* 22, 1847.

Washington, *December* 28, 1847.

To Dr. A. J. Schwartze, Jr.

Dear Sir: I hereby acknowledge a debt of gratitude due you, in saying that I attribute my present state of good health entirely to the use of your invaluable preparation of *Sarsaparilla*. Having been afflicted with an *Inflammatory Rheumatic Affection* of the knee-joint, which swelled to such a degree as to confine me to bed for many weeks, depriving me of the entire use of my limb, and having been attended by the most eminent physicians, without the least prospect of recovering, I made use of your Extract of Sarsaparilla to the amount of 5 bottles, after which I began to use my limb, and upon its further use had the satisfaction to find the disease radicated and my general health very much improved. Two years have now elapsed and my health still continues good. You great liberty to make use of this as you may think proper.

Very truely your obedient servant,

WM. W. STEWART.

Washington, *January* 6, 1848.

To Dr. A. J. Schwartze, Jr.

Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in stating that, about 18 months since, I used your *Compound Extrtrac of Sarsaparilla* as a remedy for *General Debility*, under which I had been laboring a long time, and that a few bottles restored me to sound health, which has continued to the present time.

Very respectfully,

PERRIN WASHINGTON.

To Dr. A. J. Schwartze, Jr.

Dear Sir: Under a sense of deep obligation to the virtue of your "*Sarsaparilla*" in the entire restoration of one of my children from a *General Debility* and prostration of the *nervous system*, I take pleasure in testifying to your invaluable medicine; but seven bottles were used two years since, when the child was restored to, and still continues in the enjoyment of, perfect health.

January 8, 1848. DAVID RIDGELY.

Dear Sir: Believing that a public statement of my affliction may be of service to others similarly afflicted, as well as a benefit to yourself, I take this means of informing you, that about three years ago I was attacked with a *Hemorrhage of the Lungs* which induced my friends to despair of my recovery. My health continued to decline for a year, when I was seized with *Neuralgia* and severe *Vertigo*. Having applied to physicians, both in this place and Baltimore, without the least benefit, and having also made use of the *Galvanic Battery* without any good effect, I concluded to try your *Extract of Sarsaparilla*, and am happy to say, that after using a *single bottle* the pains entirely left me and I have been better ever since.

Respectfully, ENOCH W. SMALLWOOD.

To A. J. Schwartze, Jr., *January* 22, 1848.

Washington, *January* 24, 1848.

It gives me pleasure to say that I am acquainted with the proprietor of the above medicine, and also with a number of gentlemen, who have tested its efficacy; and I have no doubt, from the unimpeachable character of the gentlemen who have volunteered their certificates, that they can be fully relied on.

ULYSSES WARD.

PHYSICIANS' CERTIFICATES.

Washington, *January* 3, 1846.

I am informed of the ingredients of which Dr. Schwartze's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla is composed, and believe it to be the best preparation of the kind with which I am acquainted, and admirably adapted to produce a salutary alterative effect.

PERIGRINE WARFIELD, M. D.

Washington, *January* 10, 1846.

It gives me pleasure to recommend the Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, prepared by Dr. Schwartze, as I have a knowledge of its constituent parts. I believe that it will achieve more for the afflicted, than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla now before the public. H. F. CONDICT, M. D.

Washington, *January* 12, 1846.

Having been made acquainted with the ingredients and mode of preparing Dr. Schwartze's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, I believe it to be a most happy remedial combination of that valuable root with the other remedies of which it is composed.

J. M. GIBSON, M. D.

Georgetown, *January* 21, 1848.

Having been made acquainted by Dr. Schwartze with the ingredients of his preparation of Sarsaparilla, I concur with the medical gentlemen above, in regarding it as an alterative of great efficacy, and in all cases, to which such an alterative is adapted, of great power. BENJ. S. BOHRER, M. D.

Washington, *January* 25, 1848.

Most of the gentlemen named above are known to me as citizens of high respectability; and the professional portion of them are of the best standing among the physicians of this community.

W. W. SEATON, Mayor.

☞ The above named medicine may be had in Washington, wholesale and retail, at the Store of the PROPRIETOR, Pennsylvania Avenue, three doors east of 3d street; at CHAS. STOTT & CO.'S, Pennsylvania Avenue, near 7th street; also, at J. I. KIDWELL'S, Georgetown, D. C. In Baltimore, wholesale and retail, at COULSON & CO.'S, No. 4 South Liberty street; at ISRAEL GRAHAM'S, corner of Baltimore and Eutaw streets; also at GEO. W. JONES', corner of Baltimore and High streets. In Alexandria, at WM. STABLER'S, J. R. PIERPOINT, and COOKE & PEEL'S, and at other Druggists. jan 1—dtf

My Child.

I cannot make him dead!
His fair, sunshiny head,
Is ever bounding round my steady chair;
Yet when my eyes now dim
With tears, I turn to him,
The vision vanishes—he is not there!

I walk my parlor floor;
And through the open door,
I hear a footfall on the chamber stair;
I'm stepping toward the hall,
To give the boy a call;
And then bethink me that—he is not there!

I thread the crowded street!
A satchell'd lad I meet
With the same beaming eyes and colored hair;
And, as he's running by,
Follow him with my eye,
Scarcely believing that—he is not there!

I know his face is hid
Under the coffin lid;
Closed are his eyes—cold is his forehead fair;
My hand that marble felt:
O'er it in prayer I knelt;
Yet my heart whispers that—he is not there!

I cannot *make* him dead!
When passing by his bed!
So long watched over with parental care,
My spirit and my eye
Seek it inquiringly,
Before the thought comes that—he is not there!

When at the cool grey break
Of day from sleep I wake,
With my first breathing of the morning air,
My soul goes up with joy
To Him who gave my boy!
Then comes the sad thought that—he is not there!

When at the day's calm close,
Before we seek repose,
I'm with his mother, offering up our prayer;
Whate'er I may be *saying*,
I am, in spirit, praying
For our boy's spirit praying—he is not there!

Not there?—Where, then, is he?
The form I used to see
Was but the *raiment* that he used to wear.
The grave that now doth press
Upon that cast off dress
Is but his wardrobe locked—he is not there!

He lives!—in all the past
He lives!—nor to the last,
Of seeing him again will I despair;
In dreams, I see him now;
And on his angel brow
I see it written,—"Thou shalt see me *there*!"

Yes, we will all live to God!
FATHER, thy chastening rod
So help us, thine afflicted ones, to bear;
That in the spirit land,
Meeting at thy right hand,
Twill be our heaven to find that—he is *there*!

[Pierpont.

From Willmer & Smith's European Times, April 7.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Revenue Returns.

The revenue returns for the financial year and quarter ending on the 5th, show a continuous, though not very great, improvement. It is true there is a decrease on the quarter of £264,093, but this has been occasioned by the stoppage of the China money, which added £455,021 to the return for the corresponding quarter of last year.

The returns show an increase of £1,169,554 in the customs revenue for the year 1848-9, as compared with that of 1847-8; in the excise revenue an increase of £569,632. There is an increase of £39,000 in the crown lands. In all other branches of the ordinary revenue there is a decrease; the most considerable item being one of £719,581 upon stamps. The excess of increase over decrease on the total revenue of the year, (ordinary and extraordinary) is £867,289.

The result of these returns is, that in the customs revenue of the year just ended, as compared with that of the preceding year, there has been an increase of more than a million; in the excise revenue an increase of more than half a million; in the revenue from stamps a decrease of nearly two-thirds of a million; and in all other branches of revenue, inconsiderable variations—in a downward direction in all of them except the crown lands. The customs revenue is obviously recovering with most rapidity from its depression. This is altogether satisfactory, and shows that the country is slowly but, we trust, surely recovering from the depression of the disastrous years of 1846-7.

Commercial Matters.

The Bank of England returns during the last fortnight show the general business of the institution to be in a normal state. The bullion in the vaults is about £15,300,000; so that any drain which may arise from the United States, in order to correct the present inequality of the exchanges, may be amply met without any present alarm being excited that the efflux of bullion can possibly revive the circumstances of October, 1847. Considering the new imports of bullion from California, it can scarcely be a matter of supprise that some portion of it should find its way from hence to the United States. Money has somewhat increased in value; the lowest bank rate is 3 per cent., but with private banks the best bills can be done at about 2 1-2 per cent. The April dividends now due will probably keep it about the present value. There is still an uneasy feeling respecting the threatened hostilities in the North of Europe; but if the Danish quarrel could be adjusted, nothing material would stand in the way of a permanent prosperity in commercial affairs. The Board of Trade returns, ending 5th of March last, exhibit very satisfactory proofs of the commerce of the country having now returned to a prosperous condition. The exports of the two first months of 1849 show an improvement upon those of last year, which is satisfactory, as they were the two months preceding the French revolution. The import of coffee seems to have enormously increased, the excess being mainly foreign. In the two months of 1848 only 410,000 lbs. of foreign coffee were imported, whilst, during the same period in the present year the quantity of foreign imported was 3,200,080 lbs. The importation of breadstuffs continues upon a gigantic scale, and the same may be said of all kinds of provisions. The imports of cotton wool have increased from 3,148,000 lbs. in the two months of last year, to 4,173,000 lbs. in the same period of 1849. The quantities of almost all duty-paid articles used for home consumption have increased, except a slight falling off in tea. The weekly accounts of the Bank of France show a progressive improvement of the trade of Paris. The French Funds, since the total defeat of Charles Albert, have been well maintained. The last closing prices were—Three per Cents., 56 80; Five per Cents., 89 80.

Ministerial Navigation Bill.

The Government Navigation Bill has undergone a very material change since our last. In order that our readers may understand clearly the exact position of this important measure, we may here repeat that the principle of the Government plan for removing, with the least inconvenience, the present anomalies and restrictions on British shipping, was based upon a reserved right "to retaliate" upon those foreign nations, which, after the bill was in operation, refused to concede those advantages to our trade which we freely accorded to them — Mr. Gladstone, disapproving of this reserved right of retaliation, which he thought would involve our Government in perpetual disputes with foreign nations, had a pet scheme of his own to effect the object which the free traders sought to accomplish, and the right honorable gentleman has now propounded his views. He proposed to divide the law into two branches; the one to apply to our foreign trade, and the other to embrace our colonial and coasting trade; and to make our bargain with foreign countries "conditional" upon their granting equivalent advantages to our own. Mr. Bouverie had a third plan to secure reciprocity in a way which nearly all parties deemed impracticable—namely, by our restrictions being only removed *after* a declaration that the British trade was exempt from similar restrictions in any foreign country. The "most favored nation" clause rendered this impossible, and only 15 members supported Mr. Bouverie's amendment, whilst 132 voted for its rejection. We, therefore, dismiss his plan from further consideration; and it will be seen that, after all, the pinch of the question was, what and how much we should give up to the Americans to induce them to make corresponding concessions. It was frankly avowed that if they would "give up all," namely, their coasting trade even, in return for our colonial, and intercolonial, and coasting trade together, that in the end we should not be losers. But Mr. Gladstone and the free traders have found that they were too sanguine. The last arrival from the U. States shows that the Americans are quite averse to the project of giving up their coasting trade precisely as we have all along intimated in the European Times. They ask us to give up the long voyage, for which they will give us in return the right of sending European and Asiatic produce in British ships to the United States from our shores; but what they propose to give us in return for our colonial trade does not appear. It is easy to anticipate the consequence of the refusal of the cabinet of Washington to ratify the promise held out to us last year by Mr. Bancroft, "if you will do all we will do all," which we, at the hazard of giving umbrage to many of our readers, stated distinctly would not be sanctioned by Congress. The idea of opening the coasting trade of the United States and the British islands to each nation respectively, must, therefore, be abandoned for the present. Mr. Labouchere, under the plea that the difficulties to which we alluded in our last number—respecting carrying duty-paid tobacco, coastwise for instance—are found to be insuperable in practice, has withdrawn the whole of the clauses having reference to the coasting trade; and the Navigation Bill now stands in much the same position as it did last year as respects its actual provisions, but with a reduced majority in its favor in the House of Commons. Whether Mr. Gladstone has been influenced by the reported refusal of the Americans to yield up their coasting trade, which at once demolishes his "conditional" scheme, or whether he finds it otherwise impracticable, and likely to embarrass the Government if pressed upon the Commons, certain it is that he has withdrawn his proposition, and, as might have been expected, the Protectionist party have loudly ridiculed the signal failure of both the Government and the "conditional" plans so far as they have been relinquished. The bill has gone through the committee, and the third reading is fixed for an early day after the Easter recess. Another struggle will then take place. The Peelites, if there is such a party, or, at any rate, that body which Mr. Gladstone represents *on this question*, are now in unison with the Government; but the Protectionists will muster their whole strength upon the next division and if they increase or even maintain their large minority, the ultimate fate of the measure in the Upper