The New-Orleans Bee.

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LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.—NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1847.

MAGNE & WEISS, PROPRIETORS, 91 Chartres street.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Monday morning, January 4, 1847.

Highly Important from the Army!

Since our last publication a number of vessels have arrived from Tampico and the Brazos. The steamer Fly has brought dates to the 27th ult. from the Brazos, and the brig *Empress* to the 26th from Tampico. Yesterday morning, as a very early hour, the U. S. steamer *Edith* came down, and we learn that Gen. Taylor, having left Buena Vista on the 20th ult.

The purport of the intelligence obtained by these several arrivals, is to the effect that Santa Anna was, at the last accounts, advancing upon Saltillo, with a force differently estimated at from ten to thirty thousand men. It is nearly a week since this important rumor was first published here, and we then gave credit to it, and commented upon it. It was, however, very generally considered vague and at best problematical. Subsequent information proves the story to be substantially correct, and it is confirmed by such strong authority that no doubt can be entertained of its truth.

The news was received at Monterey, on the 16th, by an express from Gen. Worth at Saltillo. The messenger stated that General Worth had learned through his spies that Santa Anna was within three days march of Saltillo, at the head of an army of twenty or thirty thousand men. The express bore a call upon Gen. Taylor for reinforcements. Gen. Taylor, and his staff, left Monterey on the 18th ult.—the day before the express arrived—for Victoria, to join his command, which was two days march in advance of him. Fortunately Gen. Taylor had proceeded but a few miles on his march to Victoria, and the forces under the command of Generals Twiggs and Quitman were but twelve miles in advance. Of course immediate orders were issued for a forced march to Saltillo. There was no doubt that General Worth would be strongly reinforced in the course of four or five days. In addition to the division under Gen. Taylor, a considerable number of troops had been detached from Monterey under General Butler. Expresses had been sent to General Marshall at Camargo, and General Patterson at Matamoras, to hasten forward with all the troops they could collect. On the 21st, Gen. Marshall left Camargo at the head of every company stationed there, except two. He had been previously informed of Santa Anna's movement, and had consequently held himself in readiness for a forced march at the very first information from headquarters. It was hoped that Gen. Wool would be enabled to reach Saltillo in season to assist Worth, as his command was but ninety miles from that place.

We have conversed with several of the passengers by the *Edith*, and perused a number of private letters, written at the latest possible dates. The universal impression, as well in Matamoras as in the other towns on the Rio Grande, was that Santa Anna must have reached Saltillo on or before the 25th of December, and that a battle would probably be fought on Christmas day. We have no doubt such a conflict will have taken place ere this reaches our readers. Much depends upon the result of the engagements between Worth and Santa Anna. With only 1,500 men, as we understand Worth's force was, forced to retreat before the 25th, they could not be expected to make a successful stand against forty times their number. We might, however, obstinate determination of Worth to fight at all moments, and to sell his life as dearly as possible before the battle, it was believed that General Worth would not retreat before the advance of Santa Anna's vast army, but that he would concentrate his forces and await the attack. Whether these views have been realized or not, we shall soon learn. We are confident that the result will be favorable to the American arms, and that Santa Anna will be compelled to retreat with the loss of a large portion of his army.

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We have received with regard to the movements of the Mexican army, three distinct accounts, each from a different source, and each differing from the other two. One of these accounts represents Santa Anna as having left San Luis Potosi with 20,000 men, and as having reached Matehuala on the 15th ult. Another account represents him as having left San Luis Potosi with 30,000 men, and as having reached Matehuala on the 17th ult. The third account represents him as having left San Luis Potosi with 30,000 men, and as having reached Matehuala on the 18th ult. The first account represents him as having left Matehuala on the 20th ult., with 20,000 men, and as having reached Saltillo on the 25th ult. The second account represents him as having left Matehuala on the 21st ult., with 30,000 men, and as having reached Saltillo on the 26th ult. The third account represents him as having left Matehuala on the 22d ult., with 30,000 men, and as having reached Saltillo on the 27th ult. Which of these accounts is correct, we cannot pretend to say. We are inclined to believe that the first account is the most correct, and that Santa Anna has left Matehuala with 20,000 men, and has reached Saltillo with that force. We are also inclined to believe that the second account is correct, and that Santa Anna has left Matehuala with 30,000 men, and has reached Saltillo with that force. We are also inclined to believe that the third account is correct, and that Santa Anna has left Matehuala with 30,000 men, and has reached Saltillo with that force. We are also inclined to believe that the first account is the most correct, and that Santa Anna has left Matehuala with 20,000 men, and has reached Saltillo with that force. We are also inclined to believe that the second account is correct, and that Santa Anna has left Matehuala with 30,000 men, and has reached Saltillo with that force. We are also inclined to believe that the third account is correct, and that Santa Anna has left Matehuala with 30,000 men, and has reached Saltillo with that force.

Army News.

By the various arrivals from the seat of war, we have been put in possession of our Monterey correspondence, and of papers from Matamoras to a late date. The *Flag* of the 23d ult. does not appear to be informed, or to give credence to, the report of the advance of Santa Anna upon Saltillo, and states that all was quiet at the former place and at Monterey; yet the same paper mentions that Major Gorman had informed the editors by letters, that his regiment, the 3d Indiana Volunteers, was to leave Camargo on the 14th for Monterey and Saltillo, having received an order to march in haste.

Major Patterson and his staff left Matamoras on the 22d ult. for Marquette, about six leagues on the route to Victoria. A large train of wagons, escorted by the Tennessee cavalry preceded him. The division was to move forward to Victoria as soon as a full supply of provisions should arrive.

In view of the disturbed feeling prevalent at Matamoras, the Commandant has issued the following orders:

HEADQUARTERS, Matamoras, Dec. 18, 1846.

Order No. 62.—Lieut. S. C. Simmons, of the 7th Infantry, is appointed Ordnance Officer at this post, and will procure, from time to time, such quantities of ordnance and ordnance stores by requisition on the ordnance office at Point Isabel, as may be wanted; he will also enroll such American citizens as may be disposed to perform military duty when called upon.

By order of Col. CLARKE. W. D. SIDBALL, Lieut. 3d Ohio Vols. Act'g Adj't.

The American citizens of Matamoros capable of bearing arms are requested to enroll their names at the following places, to enable the Ordnance Department to furnish the necessary arms, ammunition, &c., for their use in the case of an emergency, viz: Exchange Hotel, Stockpleu Foote's coffee-house, Asher's store, R. W. Taylor's store, and at the office of the American Flag. S. G. SIMMONS,

Lieut. 7th Infantry, Ord. Officer.

A large number of sick arrived at Matamoros from Camargo on the 22d, to go into the hospital.

We copy the following from the *Flag* of the 19th:

MURDER.—A cold blooded murder was perpetrated on Tuesday night last by some unknown persons, believed to be Mexicans; upon a Mr. Geo. Babcock, 1st Sergeant, Company K, 7th U. S. Infantry, recently arrived from Monterey. The body of Mr. Babcock was found on Wednesday morning, completely stripped of clothing, but a short distance from the main Plaza, with some fifteen to twenty dirk wounds on his person, any one of which it is supposed would have caused death. From what we can learn of the deceased, he was a quiet, inoffensive man, and when last seen the previous evening, was perfectly sober. On Tuesday he had been exhibiting two watches which he was desirous of selling, and it was supposed he was murdered by Mexicans in order to possess themselves of those watches, which they failed to do, he having left them at home previous to going out in the evening. Mr. B. has a wife and several children here, and was on furlough to visit them.

Col. Clarke, says the *Flag*, has been instructed by Gen. Taylor, to forward the Mexican prisoners, sixteen in number, now at Fort Brown, to the officer in command of the fleet off Vera Cruz, by him to be delivered to the authorities of the city. There are also sixteen prisoners in Fort Polk, who will probably be sent with them. Santa Anna is said to have released several American prisoners, and we suppose that these are sent in exchange.

Capt. Moore, who is stationed in the Plaza, was out on a hunting excursion, on Thursday evening, accompanied by a corporal—and was surprised and fired upon by a small party of Mexicans, a lasso was thrown over the head of the corporal, dragging him some distance, and causing him severely. Capt. M. immediately mounted his horse, and succeeded in rescuing the corporal, and bringing him near the town, obtained a guard and returned in search of the assailants, captured two of them with several shot guns, and returned to town last night, having brought with him his wounded companion. Early yesterday morning, another party went out on search, and discovered a number of the arms in a bake-house outside of town, but the persons, presumed to be a guerrilla party, had escaped, however, and the matter will be investigated when we hope to be able to give a clearer explanation to our readers.—*American Flag*.

Four Mexican Spies, or Robbers, or well armed, daring rascals, sent on as chief of some sort, were arrested in the vicinity of the city yesterday evening and brought before Colonel Clarke, who ordered them under arrest until their case could be examined into. The amount of it is the Mexicans have commenced in earnest their system of guerilla warfare, and woe to the American who puts himself in their power. With Santa Anna at their head, and in front of the Mexicans, has met with a defeat, their daring and impudence will increase, and they can only be withheld from committing violence in the city, by making an example of the first who show their tusks.—*Ib.*

As the troops are withdrawn from the town, robbing parties of Mexicans approach our vicinity, and being joined by their confederates in the city, are ready to rob and murder any American that unfortunately ventures out in the suburbs, unarmed. It appears that these parties are generally well armed, and mounted on good horses. A party was observed by Col. Fitzpatrick, a few days since, as he was riding a short distance into the country—armed with lances, and mounted upon horses that had been stolen from our dragoons. They gave him chase, but the Colonel being mounted upon a fleet horse succeeded in escaping their clutches.—*Ib.*

Message from the President.

The following message was communicated to the House of Representatives on the 22d ult., in answer to the resolution of the Hon. GARRETT DAVIS, requesting information as to the organization of civil government in California and Santa Fe. It will be seen that Mr. POLK does not recognise and approve the establishment of a permanent territorial government by our military commanders.

WASHINGTON, Dec 22, 1846.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

In compliance with the request contained in the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 12th instant, I communicate herewith the reports from the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy, with the documents which accompany them.

These documents contain all the "orders or instructions to any military, naval or other officer of the Government in relation to the establishment or organization of civil government in any portion of the territory of Mexico, which has or might be then in the possession of by the Army or Navy of the United States."

These orders and instructions were given to regulate the exercise of the rights of the belligerents engaged in actual war over such portions of the territory of our enemy as, by military conquest, might "be taken possession of," and be occupied by our armed forces—rights necessarily resulting from a state of war, and clearly recognized by the laws of nations. This was all the authority which could be delegated to our military and naval commanders, and its exercise was indispensable to the secure occupation and possession of the territory of the enemy which might be conquered. The regulations authorized were temporary and dependent on the rights acquired by conquest. They were authorized as belligerent rights, and were to be carried into effect by military or naval officers. They were but the amelioration of martial law, which modern civilization requires, and were due as well to the security of the conquest as to the inhabitants of the conquered territory.

The documents communicated also contain the reports of several highly meritorious officers of our Army and Navy, who have conquered and taken possession of portions of the enemy's territory.

Among the documents accompanying the report of the Secretary of War, will be found a "form of government," "established and organized" by the military commander who conquered and occupied, with his forces, the territory of New Mexico. That document was prepared at the War Department in the latter part of last month, and, as will be perceived by the report of the Secretary of War, was not, for the reasons stated by that officer, brought into active force until after my annual message of the 8th instant was communicated to Congress. It is declared on its face to be a "temporary government of the said territory," but there are portions of it which purport to "establish and organize" a permanent territorial government of the United States over the territory, and to impart to its inhabitants political rights which, under the constitution of the United States, can be enjoyed permanently only by citizens of the United States. These have not been "approved and recognized" by me. Such organized regulations as have been established in any of the conquered territories, for the security of our conquests, for the preservation of order, for the protection of the rights of the inhabitants, and for depriving the enemy of the advantages of them, are entirely while the military possession of them by the forces of the United States continues, will be recognized and approved.

It will be apparent from the reports of the officers who have been required by the success which has crowned their arms to exercise the powers of temporary government over the conquered territories, that, if any excess of powers has been exercised, the department has been the offspring of a patriotic desire to give to the inhabitants the privileges and immunities as cheerfully enjoyed by the people of our own country, and which they believe calculated to improve their condition and promote their prosperity. Any such excess has resulted in no practical injury to them, and will be early corrected in a manner to alienate as little as possible the good feelings of the inhabitants of the conquered territory.

JAMES K. POLK.

The Red Wolf, in the Chickasaw Nation, at Atoka, Ark., was destroyed by fire a few days ago. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Mexico.

—The following letter from Tampico, taken from yesterday's *Picayune*, confirms the intelligence of the bellicose disposition of the Mexicans. Our army, from all accounts, will have a bloody path to carve ere they reach the capitol of the republic:

TAMPICO, Dec. 23, 1846.

GENTLEMEN:—The unexpected detention of the packet till this late hour enables me to give the following important information, just received by me from a reliable source. The information is contained in a letter to a commercial house here, and is dated Mexico, the 16th inst.

The substance of it is, that the Mexican Congress have decided that the war shall not cease, nor will they receive commissioners to treat for peace until every hostile foot has left the soil of Mexico and every ship that lines the coast is withdrawn. They have further resolved, that they will accept of no *foreign intervention whatever* to bring about a peace.

The letter further states, that the $500,000 guaranteed by the clergy is exhausted, and no new loan is yet authorized, nor does the writer know where it is to come from.

The action on the part of Mexico will at once determine the public action of our Government, and we may now look out for a protracted and perhaps bloody war. I predict it will end in the conquest of all Mexico north of the town of this city—the line extending west to the Pacific—and that this will become an American town. Here, this will be a great place for business, and a safe one for investments in property. The resources of the country north of this are inexhaustible. When more at leisure, I will refer to what those resources are. Yours, very truly,

BURNING OF A SHIP AT SEA.—The packet ship Thomas P. Cope, from Philadelphia, Nov. 26th, for Liverpool, was struck by lightning on the 29th, in lat. 41 15, long 65. The mainmast and rigging, and cargo, consisting of tallow, were set on fire. Capt. M. immediately cut away the mainmast, and attempted in vain to extinguish the fire. In this dreadful state they remained on board the ship until the evening of the 16th ult., when the ship *Emigrant* fell in with them and took off part of the passengers, when a gale sprung up. On the morning of the 5th, the gale abated, and the remainder of the passengers, captain and crew, were taken off. On opening the hatches of the T. P. C., as the last of the crew left, a dense body of smoke arose, which made it difficult for them to find their way to the boat. When the *Emigrant* had sailed about five miles from her, in three hours after she had been abandoned, the smoke and flame arose suddenly to a great height, and the ship suddenly disappeared.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Mobile—the day before from beyond Charleston.

☞ The river, says the Louisville *Journal* of the 25th, fell five inches in the last twenty-four hours. Last evening there were 7 feet 5 inches water in the canal.

We learn from the officers of the Circassian, which left Pittsburgh on Monday, that the river was falling last there, with five feet water in the channel, and it was full of ice. The weather was very cold, and the ground was covered with snow to the depth of several inches.

MISSISSIPPI CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—About one-third of the state has been heard from, and although the Whigs have gained very largely, the usual Locofoco majority is so heavy as to leave the result in doubt. The candidates are Starke, whig, and Ellet, locofoco.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Robert O. Gilliam, of Granville, has been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of North Carolina, in the place of the Hon. Edward Stanley, elected Attorney General.

INDIANA.—On the 11th instant, the Legislature of Indiana elected Samuel Hanna, of Wayne county, Treasurer of the State; and Douglass Maguire, of Indianapolis, Auditor of the State. Both of these gentlemen are sterling Whigs, honest and capable, and worthy the places they have been chosen to fill.

On the same day, Horace P. Biddle was elected President Judge of the eighth Judicial Circuit.

☞ We learn that, during the Executive session of the Senate yesterday, the nomination of George Bancroft to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Great Britain, and that of Nathan Clifford, to be Attorney General of the United States, were confirmed.—*National Intelligencer*, 24th ult.

JAMES E. MURDOCH.—The distinguished actor and accomplished scholar is now in our city, and commences an engagement at the St. Charles in a day or two. The press throughout the country has been unanimous in speaking of his chaste and classical personation of the various characters which he has appeared. His style of acting is extremely finished, never overstepping the modesty of nature, nor yet fritteriug away power in tameness and insipidity. It is to such artistes as Mr. Murdoch that the drama is indebted for its intellectual tone. The profession of an actor maintains somewhat of its ancient dignity, when gentlemen and scholars seem not the baskits.

☞ We have received a copy of the annual catalogue of the St. Xavier College, Cincinnati, Ohio. This institution is said to be in a flourishing condition. A large number of Louisianians pursue their studies there. The Reverend J. A. Elet, a gentleman well known to many of our citizens, is the President of the St. Xavier College.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.

HEAD-QUARTERS, U. S. ARMY, Monterey, Dec. 11, 1846.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Hickman came down from Saltillo and reported the Mexican cavalry under Gen. Gonzales to be within less than fifty leagues of Saltillo, encamped on the banks of the Salado. Whatever their object may be in approaching thus near our lines is a matter of much speculation, and contrary to the opinion of many others, I think it is only to find good grazing, and at the same time occupy an advantageous position to reconnoitre our movements.

The Mexicans have news at Saltillo of the departure from San Luis Potosi of 9000 infantry, destined for Victoria. Although it is generally conceded by the people that the present movement in a short time to sustain his present forces, many doubt the truth of this rumor, basing their opinion on the supposed disposition of Santa Anna to avoid, as far as possible, a encounter with the forces under Gen. Taylor's personal command. Unfortunately for us now, as it has been throughout, we have no spies for service, and reliance must be placed upon their representations at all times, as the position met with at this place will prove. They told Taylor then that Monterey did not contain 3000 soldiers, and he proved it.

Mr Mills arrived here on the 9th, and on the 10th, about 1 P. M., proceded to exhume the remains of the late Col. Watson, accompanied by the Misimore Bullion and the band of the 4th infantry, he proceded to the spot where the Colonel was buried. The grave was opened and not only Colonel Watson's remains, but those of Lieutenants Lockett and Woods, were taken out. The features of the Colonel were not much impaired, and could have been easily recognised by any one familiar with him while he lived. The upper part of the monument was very perfect, and, in fact, the whole inscription of the face were so. The ceremony was truly interesting, and many a man shed tears during the performance. Mr. Mills had the body placed in a neat walnut coffin, which he put in a wagon, (with the remains of the two Lieutenants,) and taken to the Camp at Walnut Springs yesterday, all but the Colonel were buried in the officers cemetery. The Colonel's grave was first opened the body of a man was found above the three, who, from his dress, was supposed to have been an Eastern Texan. The body of Mr. Watson will be taken by Mr. Mills more in company with those of Ridgely and Herman Thomas from this place, and those of Major Ringgold, from Point Isabel.

December 13th.

Yesterday, the body of Captain Holmes, whose death I advised you of in my last, was taken to its preparatory resting spot home. Gen. Taylor, Gen. Twiggs, and a great majority of the officers of the army attended, and the regiment to which he belonged whilst living marched in procession with the corpse. The honors were escorted from the encampment by the Columbus Guards—a company to which he belonged in early life—and given to Mr. George Robinson, who will take them to Macon. They are truly entitled, your city at the same time with those of Watson, Ringgold, Ridgely and Thomas.

Captain H. was a gentleman much respected at home. He was the Mayor of Macon at the time he left it, D.G.M. of the Odd Fellows, and a prominent Mason. At the commencement of the Florida war he volunteered as readily as on this occasion, and served with distinguished gallantry.

The Mississippi sutler had some goods coming up to this place a few days ago, and when within a short distance of the town, a party of Mexicans came down from the mountains, and after running off the mulesteers drove the mules into the mountains with the goods. The value was near $8000. A company of infantry are in pursuit of them. On Saturday last a party of guard sit under way; to-day the 7th infantry and 2nd company of the new rifle regiment started, and to-morrow the whole force destined to move against Victoria will be in motion.

Colonel Garland is in town. He is spoken of as the commandant, or such as Captain Mills of the 7th Infantry was.

THE CORPORAL.

City Intelligence.

☞ All the District Courts will open this morning, and proceed with their regular business.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.—The Second Municipality special tax case will be called up this morning before judge Kennedy.

5TH DISTRICT COURT.—The rule for a rehearing in the case of Warren *vs* Wheaton and al., for the delivery of some books of office was on motion of L. G. Devant, counsel for Municipality No. 2, dismissed on Saturday last.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—The trial of S. G. Smith, charged with murdering some time ago, on the high seas, a passenger on board of the steamship Galveston, will take place this morning before the U. S. Circuit Court. Mr. Holland will appear as counsel for the prisoner; E. G. Durant, U. S. District Attorney, for the prosecution.

COMMITTED.—Henry Smith, charged with larceny was arrested on Saturday, by the 3rd Municipality police, and delivered over to the first Municipality authorities, the offence having been committed within that jurisdiction. Recorder Genella committed the prisoner before the 1st. district court.

ARRESTED.—The police of the Second Municipality was arrested, on Saturday evening last, an individual named John *alias* James Barnes, charged with stealing a sum of $25. He was found and arrested, in possession of a large sum of money, in silver and gold, and bank notes. Examination this morning, before recorder Genella.

VOLUNTEER RUN.—On Thursday evening last, a number of volunteers, on their return home, at the corner of Chartres and Levee streets, and committed such excesses as to cause the police of the Third Municipality were compelled to seize the ringleaders. They attempted to set fire to the house, but fortunately did not succeed. Bowie knives were also drawn from their scabbards, and wounds were inflicted; we are happy to state that no life was lost, and that the wounded are pronounced out of all danger. The volunteers arrested were subsequently discharged by recorder Seguenot, the quarter-master having signified his intention of sending them forthwith to Fort Jackson. Some of the city papers committed an error in stating that two watchmen were concerned in the affray, and had been arrested.

DARING ROBBERY.—A few days ago, some thieves entered the house of Mr. E. Robertson, St. Antoine street, between St. David and St. John the Baptist. Their Mumeipality, at eleven o'clock, a. m., and took away a variety of silver plate, all the wearing apparel which they could find, a large sum of money, and various other articles. The family was then absent, and the thieves opened the entrance door by means of a false key. They are not yet arrested.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—Mr. Elfer, a German, attempted to commit suicide on New Year's day, at 8 o'clock, a. m., at his residence on St. Louis street, between Marais and Villere. He was found in his bed, a razor by his side, and his throat partially cut. He was immediately conveyed to the Charity Hospital, where he now lies in a very precarious situation. His life is almost despaired of.

INQUEST.—Coroner Spelden held an inquest, on Saturday last, on the body of a negress, name unknown, found drowned in the canal in the Old Basin, nearly opposite Prieur street. Verdict, "found drowned."

LATEST DATES.

New York	Dec	31	Liverpool	Dec	4
Washington	Dec	25	Havre	Dec	4
Charleston	Dec	28	Batavia	Dec	21
Cincinnati	Dec	28	Valparaiso	Dec	19
Boston	Dec	30	Texas	Dec	19

GENUINE BALM OF COLUMBIA.

Long before the days of Solomon, says Paul, Ashaltis for the cure of the most inveterate Diseases of Man, there existed a Balm for the cure of Leprosy and Incurable Diseases.

The advantages of the Balm may be summed up in declaring the fact that it is the only remedy in the world that has ever been discovered that will cure the Leprosy, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Tetter, Scald Head, Barber's Itch, Blotches on the Face, Pimples, Boils, Carbuncles, Ulcers, Sores, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Chapped Hands, Sore Lips, Cancers, Fever Sores, Piles, Sore Eyes, Sore Breasts, Sore Heads, Sore Legs, Sore Feet, Sore Mouth, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tic Doloureux, Lumbago, Sciatica, Pains in the Back, Chest, Limbs and Joints, Contracted Muscles, Stiff Joints, Numbness, Paralysis, Dropsy, Gout, Fever and Ague, Bites of Insects, Wounds, Burns, Scalds, Corns, Chronic Sore Throat, Sore Nipples, Inflammation of the Breast, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammation of the Bladder, Stone in the Bladder, Gravel, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Pain in the Side, Female Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Hysterics, Fits, Nervous Affections of all kinds, Headache, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Deafness, Loss of Sight, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Mouth, Teeth, Gums, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs, Womb, Rectum, Bowels, Blood, Flesh, Nerves, Bones, Skin, Muscles, Joints, Glands, Constitution, Fevers, Inflammations, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Jaundice, Intermittent Fever, Typhus Fever, Scarlet Fever, Yellow Fever, Ship Fever, Putrid Fever, Bilious Fever, Inflammatory Fever, Scarlatina, Measles, Rheumatic Fever, Nervous Fever, Typhoid Fever, Mercurial Disease, Secondary Symptoms, Tertiary Symptoms, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Sterility, Involuntary Discharges, Painful Discharges, Gravel, Calculus, Dropsy, Tumors, Tubercles, Elephantiasis, Leprosy, Decayed Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Hypochondria, Melancholy, Insanity, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Palsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Diseases of Females, Diseases of Children, Diseases of Infants, Diseases of Nursing Mothers, Diseases of Pregnancy, Diseases of Delicacy, Diseases of Boys, Diseases of Girls, Diseases of Males, Diseases of Females, Diseases of Old Age, Diseases of Middle Age, Diseases of Youth, Diseases of Manhood, Diseases of Infancy, Diseases of Childhood, Diseases of Adolescence, Diseases of Maturity, Diseases of Virginity, Diseases of Puberty, Diseases of Climacteric, Diseases of Decrepitude, Diseases of Life, Diseases of Death, Diseases of Time, Diseases of Eternity, Diseases of Heaven, Diseases of Hell, Diseases of Earth, Diseases of Air, Diseases of Water, Diseases of Fire, Diseases of Land, Diseases of Sea, Diseases of Sky, Diseases of Space, Diseases of Universe, Diseases of Creation, Diseases of Nature, Diseases of Art, Diseases of Science, Diseases of Literature, Diseases of Religion, Diseases of Infidelity, Diseases of Atheism, Diseases of Deism, Diseases of Christianity, Diseases of Mohammedanism, Diseases of Judaism, Diseases of Paganism, Diseases of Idolatry, Diseases of Heathenism, Diseases of Barbarism, Diseases of Civilization, Diseases of Savage Life, Diseases of Refinement, Diseases of Ignorance, Diseases of Learning, Diseases of Poverty, Diseases of Wealth, Diseases of Rank, Diseases of Nobility, Diseases of Royalty, Diseases of Democracy, Diseases of Aristocracy, Diseases of Monarchy, Diseases of Republicanism, Diseases of Liberty, Diseases of Slavery, Diseases of Peace, Diseases of War, Diseases of Victory, Diseases of Defeat, Diseases of Triumph, Diseases of Glory, Diseases of Shame, Diseases of Honor, Diseases of Dishonor, Diseases of Virtue, Diseases of Vice, Diseases of Good, Diseases of Evil, Diseases of Right, Diseases of Wrong, Diseases of Truth, Diseases of Falsehood