'Long has a general ... sought for,' (we quote from ... Guide to Health,' page 6.) and ... confident *I have found such as are universally applicable in all cases of disease*, and which may be used with safety and success in the hands of the people'—Again—'Possessing a body like other men. I was led to inquire into the nature of the component of what man is made. I found him composed of the four elements—earth, water, air, and fire. The earth and water I found were the solids, the air and fire the fluids—The two first I found to be the component parts; the two last kept him in motion. Heat I found, was life and cold, death. I shall now describe the fuel which continues the fire or life of man. This is contained in two things—food and medicines—which are in harmony with each other, growing in the same fields, to be used by the same people. Our life depends on heat; food is the fuel that continues that heat. The digestive powers being correct, causes the food to consume: this continues the warmth of the body by continual supporting the fire'—page 7. 'All disease is caused by clogging the system, and all disease is removed by the digestive powers: so that food may keep up the heat upon which life depends' 'I have found by experience, that the learned doctors are wrong in considering fever a disease or enemy: the fever is a friend, and cold the enemy.'—page 8.

Come then suffering fellow mortals, read, pause, and reflect. Here you have your whole system explained in a few words and in the *simplest* manner. The wand of the enchanter is here, and discloses to your view the whole complicated structure of 'the house we live in,' and yours be the fault if you do not apply your knowledge to advantage. Formerly it was thought by chemists, philosophers, and physicians, that some diseases were contagious, that others were hereditary, that the sins of the fathers were visited physically on their decendants even to the fourth generation, and that various accidents and disturbances in the animal economy were the prolific parents of disease: but here you will find their error—for is it not demonstrated otherwise above, with logic so plain that he who runs may read, and he who is blinded may see? It was also a vulgar notion, it appears, that fevers were hurtful & dangerous; bnt under the immortal Thompson they become firm friends, and it behooves every man who appreciates health and happiness to cherish them as he would his dearest interests, for in these days of hypocracy, quackery, and charlatanism, true friends are scarce, and should be properly encouraged.

Further on, with profound sagacity and unfathomable wisdom, he remarks. 'The practice of bleeding for the purpose of curing disease I consider most unnatural and injurious. Nature never furnished the body with more blood than is necessary for the maintenance of health: to take away part of the blood, therefore, is to take away just so much of their life, and is as contrary to nature as to cut away part of their flesh'—pp 17.

We are at a loss which most to admire, the literary merits (which are certainly astonishing,) the admirable logic, or the profound knowledge of the human system which predominates throughout this wonderful work; and though we once thought venesection was necessary in inflamentary and acute disorders such as pleurisy peripneumony, duteritis, acute rheumatism, mania, apoplexy, &c. where the inflamatory action was rapid and the injury done to the vital organs likely to be irreparable, yet we must confess that the new and brilliant lights thrown upon this subject by the illustrious man of herbs, has opened our eyes to a perfect stare and awakened us from our delusions.

In other times, (the ages of superstition and ignorance, of course) it was thought necessary for him who desired to pursue the practice of medicine, to be intelligent and well educated, to have studied the animal economy, to have learned the functions of the different nerves and vessels, veins and arteries, absorbents and exhalents, solids and fluids, which so strangely ramificate and are so beautifully disposed through that "bundle of pipes and strainers," man; but happily, at our enlightened day, and under the Thompsonian system, such vulgar prejudices are totally exploded. But the chief beauty of the system which we have been endeavoring to elucidate, and which we had almost unpardonably overlooked, consists in this: That when a man has tried every other calling and found himself totally unqualified, that when he becomes bankrupt in fortune ...ving a comfortable modicum of ...rance and assurance without la... study, erect himself into a disciple of the order, and feel himself perfectly competent to pursue the calling; for the great founder himself, when speaking of 'the study of anatomy or structure of the human body,' expressly says that 'it is no more necessary to mankind at large to qualify them to administer relief from pain and sickness, than to a cook in preparing food to satisfy hunger and nourishing the body.—p. 10 and 11.

Having given, as we trust, some idea to our readers of this unparalleled system or 'Guide to health,' we must speak a few words of the medicines employed.

The most important medicines in the system are few and of easy attainment. No. 1 is Emetic Herb or Lobelia Inflata. No. 2 is Cayenne. No 3 is Bayberry, White Pond Lily, or Hemlock. No. 4, is Balmony, Poplar Bark, and Barberry. No. 5 is a syrup for the Stomach. And No. 6 is Gum Myrrh, Camphor, and fourth proof Brandy.

No. 1 is a pleasant and delightful emetic, quick in its operation, and so discriminating in its powers that if perchance a child should swallow a button, or sixpence with its bread and butter, it will cause it to eject the button or sixpence without disturbing the food; hence it is invaluable in cases of poison. No. 2, is capital in keeping a proper heat in the body, and is recommended in moderate doses to all young persons who have occasion to go courting in sleighing time or frosty weather; also, to old batchelors and ancient widowers who have to sleep alone, as a substitute for a warming pan. No. 3 will cure sore throats, the stomach ache, and scour the bowels: when mixed with lamp black and rain water, it also affords an excellent substitute for Day & Martin's blacking. No. 4 is decidedly anti-billious, and restores a perfect digestion; whilst No. 6 in an excellent anti-rheumatic, and a sovereign remedy for staightning rams horns and crooked old women, and for promoting heat, the great moving principle of life.

These are the most important medicines used in this great system, and should the reader be posssed of one ounce of of Emetic Herb, 2 ounces of Cayenne, half a pound of Bayberry Root Bark in powder, one pound of Poplar Bark, one pound of Ginger, and one pint of Rheumatic Drops, he will have a sufficient stock for a year, and feel himself armed in a panoply of proof against the devil and the doctors, and all other ills that infest the human frame.

And now that our learned review is drawing to a close, let us again congratulate ourself and our readers upon living in an age that gave birth to '*Samuel Thompson, Botanist*,' whose genius, though trammelled by poverty and the want of Education, has given to the world the only perfect system of medicine ever invented, (not even excepting the celebrated 'Kajeeb Brjwmn,' whose efficacy is certainly astonishing) and raised him to the *highest* pinnacle of earthly glory.

In vain did Harvey demonstrate the circulation of the blood, in vain did Jenner discover a preventive against the the small pox in vain did Hunter, Abernethy, Bell and Rush write and practice, in vain did Von Humbug perfect Kajeeb Brjwmn, for their merits are eclipsed, and themselves but green horns and silly ones when weighed in the scale with the immortal Thompson. Advance, then, all ye who are suffering under accident or disease purchase the 'New Guide to Health.' study the clear and perspicuous system laid down by the gifted author, and though ye be deaf and blind, stringhalt and spavined, though ye be afflicted with all kinds of diseases imaginable and unimmaginable, yet shall ye so learn to cure yourselves with his simple medicines that ye shall be perfectly astonished at their wonderful powers.

Long, then, may the illustrious author live an honor and ornament to *his* profession, and should he die, as perchance he may by neglecting to take his own medicines in time, may Io Pæans be sung in all the churches in honor of his memory, and may his name, with Locelia, Bayberry Root, and Poplar Bark, be handed down to antonishing posterity, a by-word and a proverb for all succeeding times.

NUMBER SIX.

West Chester, Pa., June 1837.

A gentleman of the West lately visited Washington in hopes of obtaining a portion of the 'loaves and fishes,' to which he observed, he was entitled for his devotion to the 'good cause.' He applied to the President in propria persona, saying he would take any office—was not particular—from 500 to 3000 dollars a year—except that of a clerk—for he was unable to write.

CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, August 26, 1837.

☞The Orphans court of this county, will sit on Monday 4th September.

We regret to see that *William* E. Harrison, Esq. one of the gentlemen nominated by the Bucktown Convention, as a candidate for the next Legislature of this State, has declined being a candidate. The reasons assigned by Mr. Harrison are entirely of a private nature, but perfectly satisfactory to his friends. It is recommended that the delegates to the Convention, reassemble in Cambridge, on Monday the 4th of September, for the purpose of supplying the vacancy occasioned by the non-acceptance of the nomination by Mr. Harrison.

For the Chronicle.

To the Honorable Members of the Buck Town Convention:

Gentlemen, I have seen published in the Cambridge Chronicle, my name, as one of the Candidates nominated by your honorable body, to represent this County in the next General Assembly of Maryland. It is truly mortifying to me, that I am compelled to decline accepting, on account of the situation of my family, but will make every exertion to secure our Election next fall.

yours, very respectfully,

WM. E. HARRISON.

August 24th 1837

The result of the elections in the west, shews conclusively that the people of that section of the country, have opened their eyes to the abuses of the administration, and are resolved upon a change of measures and of men. We were sure that the great majority of the American people, when they fully understood the profligacy of those who rule this republic—their principles and the effect of those principles, upon the prosperity of the nation, would arouse from their supineness, detach themselves from the ranks of the "party," and go with all their majesty and might, for the restoration of the government to its pristine state of republican purity; for the supremacy of law and Constitution over the will and corruption of arbitrary and intrigueing politicians, and for that system of currency, which alone can bring confidence to the community, and restore the trade and commerce of our country, to its former prosperous condition.

KENTUCKY—First District.—This is the only district in the gallant State of Kentucky, from which conclusive returns have not been received. It was represented in the last Congress by LYNN BOYD (V. B.) and has always been, under all circumstances, blindly devoted to Jacksonism. After the victory in Col. Johnson's district, it might be thought asking too much if we hoped for success in this—and yet we do not think the chance a bad one. The Van Burenites, or rather the two factions which compose that party, have two candidates, the Whigs one. From but one county has intelligence been received—and that we find in a slip from the Louisville Journal as follows:

Boyd's District.—The polls in McCracken county, closed on Monday night in favor of the Whigs. The vote stood, Campbell, (W) 286; Boyd, 171; Murray, 106. The whigs were also very far ahead for the State Senate and House of Representatives.

The other twelve districts have either been heard from in full or sufficient accounts have been received, to justify the annunciation of the election of the following Whigs.

Second District—E. Rumsey.
Third " Jos. R. Underwood.
Fourth " S. Williams or R. Munroe (both Whigs—there being no opposition.
Fifth " James Harlan.
Sixth " John Calhoon.
Seventh " John Pope.
Eighth " Wm. J. Graves.
Ninth " John White.
Tenth " Richard Hawes.
Eleventh " Richard A. Menifee.
Twelfth " J. Chambers.
Thirteenth, W. W. Southgate.

Should Mr. Campbell succeed in the First District, Kentucky's delegation in the next Congress will present an undivided front against the administration.

We see that the Globe, in despair, has laid violent hands on John Pope, the member elect from the seventh district ting of Congress, it will find that it has caught "a tartar"—for there is not a more decided opponent of the administration in the whole delegation than John Pope.

From the thirteenth (Col. Johnson's) district, authentic returns have been received from all the counties;

	Congress. W.	V. B.	Pres't. 1837. W.	A.
Conties.	*Southgate.*	*Phelps,*		
Gallatin.	303 maj.		483	525
Boons,	286 "		580	488
SCOTT,*	25 "		544	993
Grant,	17 "		247	225
Harrison,		74 maj.	445	714
Owen,		168 "	174	649
Campbell,		11 "	484	1026
	586	253	2957	4620
	253			2957
W. maj.	333			1663
V. B. '36	1663			

1996 Whig gain!

*This is the county in which Tecumseh Johnson resides. Mr. Pattison (W.) is elected to the Legislature in this county. Col. Johnson has received as high as 606 maj. in Scott.

TENNESSEE. The returns come in slowly, but the vote of almost every county swells the Whig majority. The victory is a most signal one. We copy from the Nashville papers the accounts so far as received and add the vote in November, that our readers may see at once the progress of opinion in the home of the illustrions predecessor of the author of the letter to Sherrod Williams:

	Governor, 1837. Whig.	President, 1836. VB.		
Co's.	Cannon	Armstrong	W.	VB.
Bedford,	1864	1570	1500	1614
Carroll,	762	518	802	202
Davidson,	1580	1295	1334	985
Dickson,	551	293	203	426
Fentres new	227	287		
Hardeman'	321	321	459	531
Henry,	959	632	645	498
Hickman,	331	699	55	621
Humphrey's & Benton,	498	491	229	338
Jackson,	1379	301	710	263
Knox,	1489	532	965	86
Lawrence,	447	399	228	272
Lincoln,	1205	1598	752	1479
Maury,	1668	1735	1210	1997
Overton,	269	484	250	557
Robertson,	1174	435	862	609
Rutherford	1880	634	1178	1008
Sumner,	1077	1293	748	1159
Smith,	2350	317	1296	332
Warren,	397	1283	394	1172
*W*iliamson,	1952	444	1491	402
*W*ilson,	2172	559	1610	553
*W*hite,	1045	412	750	100
	25,558	16,422	19,219	16,533

CONGRESS.

Fourth District.—But one county heard from,—Knox, in which the vote stood *W*illiams 1229—Anderson, 691. Both the candidates *W*higs.

Fifth District.—In this district, it was conceded by the *W*higs that a Van Burenite would be elected, as the election for President had indicated that there was a large majority against the whigs. *We* give the vote for President that our readers may see the whig gain:

	W. Cox.	V.B. Turney	President. *W.*	VB.
*W*ayne,	509	1142	394	1172
*W*hite,	1013	366	750	100
Franklin,	743	988	448	1199
Overton,	346	595	250	557
Fentress	148	327		
	2840	3418	1842	3028
		2840		1842
Van Buren maj. now	587	in '36,		1186
				578
*W*hig gain since 1836,				608

Sixth District—This is Mr. Peyton's district, and when that gentleman declined being a candidate, the Van Buren presses declared it was in consequence of his district being against him. The following returns will shew how far they were correct:

	W Campbell.	V.B. Trousdale,	Pres't. '36. w.	V B.
Sumner,	717	1746	748	1160
Smith,	2396	505	1296	332
Jackson	1313	429	710	263
	4426	2680	2754	1755
	2680		1755	
	1746 W. maj. now		999	
	999 *W.* maj. in 1836			
	747 *W*hig gain!			

Seventh District.—JOHN BELL (*W*) re-elected without opposition. Aggregate number of votes polled, 5606. Of this number Mr. Bell received 4659 votes or a majority of 3712! This looks like putting him down with a vengeance.

Eighth District.—The following are the published returns, but they are not quite complete, but there is no doubt of Maury's re-election by a very heavy majority.

	W. Maury	V. B. Crocket	President, 1836. W.	V. B.
Williamson	1867	674	1491	402
Rutherford	1039	1488	1179	1000
	1864	2162	2670	1420
	2162		1402	
	1702 Whig maj.		1268	
	1268			
	434 gain			

Ninth District.—JAMES POLK (V B.) re-elected without opposition. Aggregate number of votes polled, 6842. Of this number, Mr. Polk received 4216 or a majority of 1617. In the two counties forming this Congressional election, the following was the vote on the Governor' election, which shows how easily M

Counties,	Cannon	Armstrong,
Maury,	1668	1735
Bedford,	1864	1576
	3522	3311
	3311	
Whig maj.	221	

Tenth District.—We have nothing from this district but the vote in Lawrence county—in which Shields (W.) had 602 votes and Kincannon (V. B.) 340. The Nashville papers regard the result as doubtful. The vote in November stood:

	W.	V. B.
Lawrence,	228	372
Giles.	908	796
Lincoln,	752	1479
	1888	2547
V. B. maj.		659

Eleventh District.—The Whigs here have achieved a great victory by turning our CAVE JOHNSON, one of Gen. Jackson's pets. The Globe groans over his defeat, and says it "wants confirmation." The best confirmation is a statement of the polls and here they are, and in order at the same time, to show how Van Burenism prospers in Tennesse, we add the vote on the Presidency:

	W Cheatham	V. B Johnson	Pres't. 1836. W.	V. B.
Montgomery,	1047	595	742	467
Robertson,	1173	553	862	609
Hickman,	218	938	149	621
Dickson,	379	552	203	426
Humphries & Benton		133 maj.	229	338
Stewart,	77 maj.		169	402
	2894	2771	2357	2862
	2771			2357
	123			506
				123
			Whig gain	629

Tewlfth District.—Old Davy's son is making mince meat of his opponent.—*We* have but few returns, but they put him so far "ahead" that he can't be caught.

	Crocket (W.)	Hudges (V. B.
Henry,	1320	158
Carroll,	1142	263
Madison, (2 pres.)	555	102
	3017	323

INDIANA—FIRST DISTRICT,—This District has long been represented by RATLIFF BOON, who is notorious for having boasted that he wore the collar and was proud of it! Until the last Presidential election, the district had always given a very large mrjority for Jackson, but then the people disdaining to be transferred to Mr. Van Buren, threw off the collar and came out manfully for Harrison, and gave the electors favourable to him a majority of 122. The battle on that occasion was nobly fought and bravely won. From its result we infer victory now, and if there be no mistake in the following statement the election of John Pitcher (Whig) to Congress is rendered very certain, as in the county of Harrison at the Pesidential election the Whigs had a majority of only 291.

From the Louisville Journal of Aug. 12.

"*We* learn from Indiana, that the notorious Boone is beaten for Congress in Harrison County upwards of 1,000 votes by his Whig competitor Mr. Pitcher."

The Cincinnatti *W*hig of Monday announces on the authority of a gentleman from Indianapoljs (the capitol of the State) the election of John Ewing (*W*) over Law, (V. B.) in the second District, the re-election of William Herrod, (W) over Gov. Ray, (V. B.) in the sixth District, and election of Albert S. White (W.) over N. Jackson (V. B.) in the seventh District. Thus confirming the triumph of the Whigs in six districts, and in the event of Ratliff Boone being defeated, freeing the State of Indiana from all taint of Van Burenism.

Gratifying as this intelligence is, we derive more pleasure from the evidence it affords that the people are awakening to the true state of the country, and that they have not been decieved by the Van Buren prints into the opinion that the Administration is not responsible for the measures which led to the present disasters. Two years ago, Indiana elected an entire Van Buren delegation by majorities which caused us to despair ofher policical regeneration. Now she has dismissed six, out of the seven, if not the seven, of those elected as unworthy, and placed men in their stead, by heavy majorities, who decidedly oppose the measures of the Administration. Let the people reflect on this fact. Such a revolution in public sentiment is not easily effected, and could not be without cause. Let the people, we say, *look to the cause*.

☞Advertisements omitted this week will appear in our next.

BALIFF'S NOTICE.

FOR the information of the Citizens of Cambridge I hereby give notice that I intend to collect the Levy List of the present year, strictly in accordance with the 22nd section of the act incorporating the town of Cambridge, 1773 Chapt. 66. Persons interested can examine the Law for themselves.

All those who fail to pay after this date (the accounts having been shown to each individual) may expect to have *them* collected in the most summary manner.

N. B. Persons having claims against the town, are requested to authenticate them and deposite them with *W*illiam Rea Esqr. Treasurer.

GEORGE W. WINGATE,
Bailiff.

August 26th 1837. 3w A.

...generally a good natured sort of a girl, with little mind and far less taste. She does not understand wit or fancy, for to these she has no pretentions—When she is meriest she generally jnmps highest; when she is grave she is a fool, because romps have little intellect. A country romp is charmed with a ditch, because it gives her a chance to jump across; and she loves apples best in the orchard, because she has the exquisite pleasure of climbing the trees and tearing her new frock. A town romp is a different creature. She is genally a great talker of scandal, when she is not employing her clenched hands upon some one's shoulder. Romping is a bad business. It is at variance with decency of taste, and all fineness of tact or imagination. The manners of a romp are the fondlings of a bear. I would have all such females picked out of society and sent up the Missouri to colonize a new Amazonian band. If they did not civilize the Indians somewhat, they could fight them, and that would answer the same purpose.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Aug. 22, 1837.

FLOUR	
Howard street,	$8 75a 9,
GRAIN.	
Wheat	$1,70a 1,73 a 1,75
White Corn,	$0,85
Yellow do.	$0,95
Rye	65 cts

Cambridge Academy,

THE Board of Trustee's of the "CAMBRIDGE ACADEMY," wish to employ, immediately, a TEACHER, in the Classical Department of the Institution. Ample testimonials of character and competency, will be required. The salary will be respectable, and the local advantages are seldom equalled: Cambridge, situated on the banks of the Choptank River, two miles in width, with clean shores, possessing fine springs of water;—the vicinity well cultivated and free from stagnant pools, enjoys unrivalled health;—the society is good;—and board or house rent may be procured, on reasonable terms.

JOSEPH E. MUSE, Pres't.
JAMES DIXON, Sec'ry.
Aug. 26, '37 3w

☞The National Intelligencer, Washington; Whig, Richmond; and Patriot, Baltimore, will give the above 6 insertions, each, and charge Cambridge (Md) Chronicle.

NOTICE-

THE patrons of the Dorchester Agricultural Exhibition, are *again earnestly solicited* to make immediate payment of the amount of their subscription—three dollars—to the Treasurer, Dr. Hooper, or to Thos. Hayward, Esq.

Though it be not questioned, or questionable, that the names to the list, make an ample guaranty, and pledge of honorable performance, by the respective subscribers,—yet, it is obvious, that the performance should be *prompt*—else, the purpose, for which they have pledged themselves, may be defeated,—or, a few individuals, "the Board of Curators," acting upon the pledge, may be unjustly embarrassed.

JOSEPH E. MUSE, Pres't,
N. L. Goldsborough, Sec'ry,
Aug. 26 3w

CHANCERY SALE.

PURSUANT to authority derived from the Honorable Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell to the best bidder, on Saturday the

23rd day of September next,

between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, in E. New Market,, Dorchester County, all the Real Estate of which Charles L. Davis, late of Caroline County, died, seized, lying and being in said county, and within a short distance of Federalsburg, in Dorchester county, being that well known Farm heretofore owned by James Houston, esqr. dec'd. the improvemeuts are beiieved to be good and the situation healthy and desirable. It is expected persons wishing to purchaae, will view the premises before the day of sale.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree, are—one-fourth cash on the day of sale, the balance on a credit of six and 12 months, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond with security to be approved by the trustee.

H. PAGE, Trustee.
Aug 26 tds

The Caroline Advocate will give the above 3 insertions, and charge this Office.

Maryland,

Dorchester County Orphans' Court, 21st day of Aug., 1837.

ON application of Sam'l Thomas ad ninistrator of Jas: Thomas, late of Dorchester county, deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for all creditors to exhibit their claims against the deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Cambridge Chronicle, a paper selected by him.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester county Orphans' Court, ||L. S.|| I have hereunto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 21st of Aug., in the year of our Lord, 1837.

WM. W. ECCLESTON,
Register of wills, Dorchester Co.

In compliance with the above order—this is to give notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Jas. Thomas, late Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 28th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of Aug., 1837.

SAMUEL THOMAS, adm'r of James Thomas,
Aug. 26 3w