THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, August, 16th 1845.

The Orphans' Court of Dorchester County will sit on Monday 25th August.

V. B. PALMER,

No. 59 Pinest. Phila., and 160 Nassau st. (Tribune Buildings,) N. Y., and S. E. corner of Balt. and Calvert st., Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving Advertisements and subscriptions to the "CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE," and collecting and receipting for the same.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR DELEGATES TO THE ASSEMBLY.

WILLIAM FRAZIER,
JAMES SMITH, S. C.,
JOHN F. ECCLESTON,
DR. JOHN F. BOONE.

FOR SHERIFF.

KENDALL M. JACOBS.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

SAMUEL MEEKINS,
BARZILLA SLACUM.

REFORM.—Justice to ourselves requires us to notice a gross misrepresentation contained in the Somerset Gazette of August 5th of our views upon the subject of reform. Every one knows that false impressions may be produced as well by the suppression of the truth as by the assertion of falsehood, and we think it may be safely asserted that the man who will publish an extract from an article that conveys a meaning entirely the reverse of that of the article itself, would not hesitate very long about fabricating any thing to suit his purpose, if he were not afraid of being detected.

We insert our article again with the extract and the remarks of the editor that the people may see to what expedients the Loco Focos in the Whig counties resort, to make it appear that conventional reform is advocated by both parties. Here follows our article contained in the paper of August 2nd.

REFORM.—It will be seen by reference to the proceedings in another column that a Reform meeting was held in this place on Monday last. We were not present and cannot therefore speak positively of the number or the character of the meeting, we understand however that there were but few in attendance, and those mostly if not entirely of the Loco Foco party. No one will deny that our State Constitution is imperfect; like every thing else formed by human agency it contains many defects, and we think the whole people without distinction of party, would be gratified to see any of those defects amended. But while we admit many defects, it cannot be contended but that the Constitution of Maryland was founded by men of wisdom and patriotism and contains many excellencies. The question then arises shall the Constitution be amended in the calm and peaceable manner as prescribed in one of its articles, or shall it be entirely destroyed, throwing our State Government into its primary elements to be tossed to and fro by the hot spirit of party, without any definite idea of what will be adopted in its place. Both branches of our Legislature are now elected by the people, and it will be just as easy for those desiring reform to elect Senators and Delegates who will carry out their views as to elect members to the Convention. It is true there is a little difficulty in amending the Constitution by the Legislature. But this fact is no argument against it, for every government should place the constitution beyond the reach of frequent and inconsiderate change. Although there is some difficulty in the way of the change, yet whenever there are evils plainly discernible, which effect the great body of the people, and not such as party intrigue and management may conjure up for political effect, such evils can doubtless be remedied, without resorting to a plan which goes beyond the constitution, destroys the good features as well as the bad ones and affords no security but that we shall be left in a much worse condition. It has often been said with much truth, that it is easier to destroy than to build up, easier to see defects than to amend them; and although we should be glad to see any defects in our constitution amended, yet we should like to see it done in an orderly, quiet, *constitutional* mode, without throwing ourselves in a complete state of anarchy.—Many things which we observe connected with the Reform movement lead us to the conclusion, that the Loco Foco party which has taken it entirely under its own auspices in the city of Baltimore and elsewhere are influenced by a different motive, than the correction of the delects of the constitution.

We take the following from the Gazette of August 6th:

Reform.

No one will deny that our State Constitution is imperfect; like every thing else formed by human agency it contains many defects, and we think the whole people without distinction of party, would be gratified to see any of those defects amended.—[*Cambridge Chronicle, (a Whig paper.)*

Whig Reformers.

☞The Clique here, assert that Reform is a Loco Foco measure. How then, does it happen that the Cambridge Chronicle, a "*Whig paper,*" is urging its adoption; and that MR. BARNES, the editor of another whig paper in Baltimore city, is also its earnest advocate, and one of the delegates appointed to the "*State Reform Convention,*" to be held in Baltimore on the fourth Wednesday of the present month? Will the Herald or his infamous correspondent, deign to enlighten us? We shall see.

Every one will see after reading the above, that the editor of the Gazette designed to convey the idea to his readers that the Cambridge Chronicle (a whig paper) was advocating conventional reform. He is also guilty of another misrepresentation—under the head of reform in Dorchester County he says:

"The reader will find in another column, the proceedings of a Reform Meeting, which was held in the town of Cambridge on Monday the 28th ult. The meeting was composed of the best men of both political parties, and exhibits a unanimity of sentiment on this great and important question, truly gratifying."

This meeting as we have before stated, was a very small affair, numbering at its different periods of progress from 20 or 25 to 8 or 10. There was but one person who calls himself a whig that participated in the meeting, Josiah Bayley, Jr. Esq. And we will assert further, that we have not yet heard of a single whig (with the above exception) in our county who advocates conventional reform. So much for the assertion that "the meeting was composed of the best men of both political parties." If it would not be requiring too much of the editor of the Gazette, we would ask him to publish the editorial from which he took the extract.

We publish below an article from the Annapolis Herald that our readers may see in what political aspect that paper views the present reform movement in the State.

THE SOMERSET GAZETTE.

This paper alleges that the reformers of that county will have nothing to do with any *party* organization in favor of reform—that the question is "above party," and that the cause cannot meet with success, unless it is disconnected from party politics. Verily, that is a new idea, and is as void of truth as it is novel and strange. We insist in reply to this, that no movement of the kind can succeed *without the aid of party*, and that there are no means under the sun by which a salutary and proper reform can be obtained, except through the instrumentality of the *Democratic* party.—When a Whig becomes a reformer, he ceases to be a Whig in part, and must ultimately join our ranks if he adheres to the cause of reform. Of this we have had abundant proof within the last ten years. Every Whig who took an active part in the reform meetings of '33, '34, '35 and '36, was at last compelled to abandon his party, or, as he acknowledged, *to cease to be a reformer.* It is utterly *impossible* to be a Whig and a reformer at the same time. If such things exist in Somerset county—if there are men there who call themselves Whigs and claim to be reformers too, they will have to whistle a very different tune before they see any hopes of accomplishing what they are aiming at. It is however not to be disguised, that some propositions have come from Somerset, which but few reasonable men in any quarter of the State would think of supporting, and we have raised our voices in favor of a convention, not with either the hope or the fear that such ultraism will succeed, but with the view of securing the people against any further progress of that "incidental taxation," which is so rapidly depopulating several counties of our State, and gradually impoverishing the whole of their people. It is not by the means proposed by the ultraists of Somerset, that the State taxes can be materially lessened, or any relief afforded to the people. But take from their shoulders those several loads of "incidental taxation" which have been placed upon them year after year by Whig legislation, and they will very soon be abundantly able to meet all the demands upon our State Treasury!

"Incidental or indirect taxation" is *secret and hidden*, and takes money out of the people's pockets without their knowing it, and for this reason it has always been a favorite resort of the aristocracy to pamper and enrich their particular favourites, and gradually to impoverish and enslave the toiling many. Every chartered monopoly that is created—from an internal improvement company down to the poorest hawking institution—is followed by heavy though unseen "*incidental taxation*" upon the people. The tariff is the *mammoth* instrument of "incidental taxation"—the "stamp act" is another powerful agent in taxing the masses "incidentally and indirectly"—because it is first paid principally by the merchants of Baltimore, and afterwards, secretly and cautiously taken out of the pockets of the people of the State at large, in the slightly increased prices of their merchandize. The great objection to "incidental taxation," is that it taxes the people in proportion to what they have to buy and consume, and not in proportion to the amount of property which they possess. Daniel Webster once said of it—that "of all the contrivances for cheating, plundering and swindling the producing classes of mankind, none was so effective and powerful as "incidental taxation," and for once in his life he spoke the truth, and did something to lighten the weight of political sins which rest upon his shoulders.

We would then expect a Reform Convention to take the necessary steps to relieve the people of this "incidental taxation," and thereby enable them to pay the necessary State taxes without feeling that it is such a burthen to them. Every year they have been paying five times the amount of their State taxes in the "incidental and secret taxation" we have spoken of, but because the Whig authors of such taxation have taken the money from their pockets so secretly and stealthily, they have uttered no complaints whatever about it. Therefore, if the good people of Somerset and Worcester and other Whig counties, want A SALUTARY AND EFFECTIVE REFORM, let them be wise enough to repudiate Whiggery at once, and make their counties the strongest in the Democratic line. There are no other means and there is no other plan by and through which they *can* rid themselves of their grievances. They will rely upon a "broken reed," if they trust to any other agents.—*Annapolis Herald.*

FRIENDS OF THE TARIFF—BE WARNED

The Union of Thursday the 30th ult. has this paragraph:

"The National Intelligencer seems at a sore loss to know whether 'it will be in the power of the Executive to command' (that is the courteous phrase the National Intelligencer uses) 'majorities to enable it to break up the protective system.' Of course it is impossible for any one to know, especially as there are fifty-seven Representatives yet to be elected. But it is highly probable that there will be majorities in both Houses sufficient to effect a decided reform of the revenue system."

To which the Intelligencer responds in words of warning, as follows:

FOREWARNED, FOREARMED!

Take notice, all ye whom it may in any wise concern, that the purpose of breaking down the Tariff at the coming session of Congress is thus distinctly acknowledged by the government paper, if a majority can be secured in each house for the purpose! Mechanics, Farmers, Merchants—all ye who have an interest in the continuance of the present national prosperity and progress—learn from this disclosure that, unless you come forward as one man to prevent it, the axe will be laid to the root of that national prosperity by those whom you have set to watch over it!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

A Declaration of War inevitable—Various Rumors in relation thereto—Closing of the Mexican Ports—American citizens about to be expelled, &c.—The New Orleans papers of the 5th inst. received by last night's mail, bring us various rumors in relation to a declaration of War by Mexico against the United States. The Mexican schr. Relampago had arrived from Vera Cruz with dates to the 23d ult. bringing as passengers Senor Arrangoiz, brother of the Mexican Consul at New Orleans, and Mr. Mackay, an American. The latter brought despatches for the Hon. Mr. Buchanan, from Mr. Diamond, U. S. Consul at Vera Cruz, which were sent to Washington immediately by mail. It is said the Relampago came over to carry home the Mexican Counsul at New Orleans, in proof of which the Bee of Tuesday says, an importing house applied to him to clear a vessel for a Mexican port on Thursday, and that he replied that after Wednesday he would be unable to attend to any such business. The Jeffersonian quotes a letter from Vera Cruz, dated on the 22d ult. received by a Mexican gentleman in New Orleans, which says:

I have to conclude this letter in a hurry, as the news is just in town that war has been declared against the Americans, and the vessels are going off immediately, to prevent being seized.

The Courier, after noticing the rumors afloat and the above extract, says:

"We have seen letters from Mexico, of July 22d, which says *war is inevitable.* The Senate of Mxico had assembled in order to discuss the question of peace or war, and the issue depended on their deliberations. Until the result was known the Mexican ports would continue open as usual to American trade."

The Bee says in a postscript:

We hear from a person who has it from an authentic source that the Mexican government has closed its ports to American commerce.

From such information as we can obtain says the Bulletin, we think it probable that if any belligerent step has been taken, it is that which the Bee states it is creditably informed has *been ordered*—an embargo upon American commerce.

THE STATE FINANCES—*Tax Collections.*—In every county in the State the revenue laws are now in progress of successful operation. With the means already accruing, under our existing financial system, there appears to be no doubt of the State's ability to resume payments on her debt at an early day after the next session of the Legislature. It is to be regretted that the last session terminated before a definite arrangement for that purpose was consummated.

GOV. PRATT has devoted himself with great energy to the accomplishment of the important work of restoring the State's financial character. He has justly regarded that as the main thing—the essential thing—an accomplishment too long delayed and now rendered indispensable if the Commonwealth would maintain her position as a civilized community. Doubtless he will persevere steadfastly in his efforts and summon the co operation of all branches of the State Government in the great work until success shall crown his labors.

The next Legislature will have it in charge to adapt all parts of our revenue system so as to render its working simple, harmonious and equable. We hope that the Whigs throughout the State, as they have had the main responsibility in this business for some time past, will be duly impressed with the importance of keeping it in their own hands still. Let them finish their work, and finish it well.

Nevertheless, in any event, it is next to impossible that another year should pass without a final adjustment of our financial affairs upon the basis of restored credit. The sums accumulating in the Treasury must be applied to the object for which they were raised—which is the payment of our obligations on account of the public debt.—Balt. Amer.

Steamer Great Britain.—M. GAILLARDET, the editor of the N. Y. Courrier des Etats Unis, who went out in the Caledonia on her last trip, writes concerning the steamer Great Britain—

"In entering the port of Liverpool, that which immediately arrested my attention was, not the forest of masts, nor the docks, unparalleled elsewhere in the world, but that *Leviathan* of seas, the monstrous steamer *Great Britain*, that great maritime problem so near its solution. Hardly had I landed before I paid my visit there. It is I suppose a thing as magnificent as thought can compass. My anticipations were far surpassed by the reality. I do not give you the figures of dimensions, for these have all been published heretofore—but what cannot be described is the impression produced upon the eyes and mind by this immense Noah's Ark—by this mass of iron floating on the water with its six masts rising cross like to the skies. The upper deck presents a promenade of more than 320 feet long by 50 broad. In looking over this immense place one is surprised that the English, whose chacacter is so eccentric, did not think of having a stable, or at least a railroad, for on this deck excursions on horseback or in cars would attract numerous amateurs. Beneath this deck is a second, offering an equally fine covered promenade, on the sides of which rise two double rows of staterooms richly decorated, but not so large, or conveniently arranged as on board those of some of the packets. A third deck beneath this presents the dining room, worthy in every thing of a palace. But what is still more remarkable is the moving power of this vast vessel—which is a screw and not wheels. The power is equal to that of 1000 horses—that of the Great Western is 450, of the Cunard boats 420—but the Great Britain is twice as large as the Western and three times as large as the Cunard's—measuring 3500 tons. This enormous mass seems to inspire as much terror as admiration to the English here, and many are the sinister predictions about her success. These seem to me the result of ill will or exaggeration. I have faith instinctively in the maritime success of this gigantic structure; about its commercial success, as a speculation, I am more doubtful. The papers continue to fix the departure of the Great Britain for the 26th July—but the general opinion is she cannot be ready by that time; there are many things yet to be finished—the delay cannot be longer than a fortnight; and I think you will see this wonder at New York about the 1st of September.—Meantime there is a charge of 1s. 6d. a head for all who visit the ship throughout—which brings in a very large sum Probably a like sum will be charged in New York."

VIOLENT STORM IN ST. MARY'S COUNTY.—We learn from the Leonardtown Beacon that a violent storm of wind and hail passed over St. Mary's county on the 30th ult. In Charlotte Hall district a great deal of fencing and three or four large barns, one filled with tobacco, were blown down. The corn and tobacco crops were also greatly injured by the hail, and large bodies of woods torn up by the roots and laid prostrate. In one or two places on the Patuxent river, persons were compelled to place themselves against the doors of their houses to prevent their being forced from their hinges and the window lights were completely shattered by the hail.

REFORM MEETING.

Agreeable to previous notice the adjourned Reform Meeting was held in the Court House on this day (the 11th of August.)

John W. Dail Esq. in accordance with a resolution passed at a former meeting, called the assemblage to order. The former Secretaries being absent, on motion Joseph H. Byus was appointed to act in their stead.

The report of the committee, appointed to ascertain the views of the candidates for the Legislature on the subject of reform being called for, B. D. Jackson Esq. at the request of the Chairman, Thomas White, who was present but too much indisposed to take an active part in the proceedings, submitted the following statement and resolutions.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to ascertain the views of the candidates for the Legislature on the subject of *Conventional* reform, beg leave to read the following letter which was written to and received by all the said candidates:

Cambridge, July 28th 1845.

TO JOHN F. ECCLESTON, Esq.

Sir—At a meeting the friends of *reform* in this County held in this place on this day, the annexed resolution was passed, and the undersigned appointed a committee to carry it into effect. You are therefore respectfully requested to communicate *immediately* by letter to the Chairman of this committee your answer to the interrogatory propounded in said resolution.

As it is a matter of serious importance to a people *burdened* with *taxation* and groaning under *oppressive* laws, we sincerely hope we shall be gratified with an *immediate* answer. Otherwise we shall take it for granted *you* are *opposed* to the principles involved and the objects we design carrying out—namely—the alleviation of the burdens of the people, and that every citizen shall have thrown around him for his protection "equal laws" and enjoy "equal rights."

Resolved, That in order that the views of the candidates for seats in the Legislature may, as far as this county is concerned, be ascertained, the chairman is hereby instructed to appoint a committee of seven persons to interrogate the candidates for the Legislature whether, if elected, they will vote for a law authorizing a *convention* to frame a new constitution, by which a wholesome system of reform may be effected, the taxes lightened, the State debt diminished and "equal laws and equal rights" guaranteed to the people.

We are Respectfully your obt. servt's.

[Signed by the Committee.]

To this letter the committee received a respectful answer from Mr. Eccleston, and to do Mr. Eccleston justice his letter is inserted below, by which it will be seen he is in favour of reform but believes it can be "brought about by virtue of a clause in our present constitution;" but that he is not so wedded to Legislative reform, if upon trial it should not prove feasible to prevent him from voting for *any* measure which will secure to the State and people the immense benefits expected from the action of the next Legislature.

August 1st 1845.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE:—

I had the honor of receiving your communication last evening, and as an immediate answer to a certain interrogatory is so urgently requested, and also lest my silence should be construed into a disposition, adverse (as you say it would be) "to an alleviation of the burdens of the people, and an unwillingness to throw around every citizen for his protection, equal laws and equal privileges," I take the earliest moment in my power to comply with your wishes as regards myself.

It is apparent to me from the contents of your note, that you do not conceive that there is any other way under heaven by which the evils complained of, can be remedied, than by a meeting of a convention; that it is to be the only means of "lightening our taxes, diminishing our State debt, and guaranteeing to us equal laws, and equal rights."

But though this may be the belief of a respectable portion of our community, for whose views I entertain a proper respect, still there is probably a larger body of the people, who are strongly of the opinion, that every benefit anticipated by the foregoing measure, may be brought about by virtue of a clause in our present Constitution, without incurring a large additional expense, consequent upon the calling of a convention.—To this latter opinion, I beg leave to say, that under my present impressions, I subscribe. At the same time, I am free to confess, that if I should be in the situation, you propose as a contingency, in your letter to me, I am not so wedded I to any preconceived opinion, which if upon trial, should not prove feasible, as to prevent me from voting for any measure, which would secure to our State and People, all the immense benefits expected from the action of our next Legislature. Hoping gentlemen that I have satisfactorily complied with the object of your communication, permit me to subscribe myself very Respectfully your ob't. serv't.

JOHN F. ECCLESTON.

To THOS. WHITE, Esq.,
JOSIAH BAYLY, Jr. Esq.,
S. D. LECOMPTE Esq.,
THOS. BREERWOOD, Esq.,
SILAS FLEMING, Esq.,
B. D. JACKSON, Esq.,
JAMES REA, Esq.
} Committee.

The other candidates, as far as the committee are able to learn, have paid no attention to the letter addressed to them, except *Dr. John F. Boone*, who pronounced on the stand the reform question a "*political humbug*, gotten up by a few political contrivers in Cambridge." Your committee are vain enough to think the letter addressed by them to the said Dr. Boone, might have had *some* agency in inducing him thus harshly to characterize this great important and to them patriotic measure, as this declaration was made on the same day and occasion of its delivery. They have therefore thus noticed *it* as *his answer* to them. They offer the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That John F. Eccleston Esq., for the polite and prompt answer given to the letter of the committee of the 28th of July, is entitled to and receives the respect of this meeting—and though differing with this meeting as to the means by which reform is to be accomplished, we commend his gentlemanly conduct and the frank expression of his opinions to the *special* notice of his brother candidates.

Resolved, That William Frazier, James Smith and John F. Boone, in thus refusing to answer an enquiry put to them in respectful language by a respectable body of their fellow citizens, have assumed a power not granted to any *candidate* for public favor in this land of liberty—sac religiously trodden under their feet the dearest rights known to Republicans—and as they have manifested a contempt for the opinions of this meeting, are not entitled to its *respect* nor can they receive its *support*.

Resolved, That we are making but slow march in the science of Government, if candidates for *law making trusts* can be sustained, who hold their opinions too precious for the "public eye" and too important to be submitted to public consideration.

Resolved, That Dr. John F. Boone in pronouncing the *Reform* question a "political humbug gotten up by a few political contrivers in Cambridge," has manifested a thorough ignorance of the character and importance of this great question, (*conceived* as it *was* by *patriotic minds before the day of his birth.*)—And given satisfactory evidence that political prejudicies weigh more with him than the interests of his State. All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. WHITE
JOSIAH BAYLY Jr.
S. D. LECOMPTE
THOS. BREERWOOD
SILAS FLEMING
B. D. JACKSON
JAMES REA.
} Committee

The statement was concurred in and the resolutions unanimously adopted by the meeting.

B. D. Jackson Esq. being called for addressed the meeting at length on the great principle of reform, its absolute importance to save the credit of the state and render even handed justice to the people. His arguments were high toned, forcible and eloquent, and were properly appreciated by the meeting.

Jas. A. Stewart Esq., rose and said as his friend Mr. Jackson had dealt with reform as a principle, he would, without designing to make a lengthy argument, specify some of the items to which he thought the hand of reform could be well applied. His statement was clear to the point that *immense* benefits might accrue to the people from such a reform as could grow out of the action of a convention. *The only remedy lay in a convention.*

Samuel D. Lecompte Esq., then entertained the meeting for an hour or more with a speech sound in sense and replete with eloquence. The whole subject of Reform was handled in a masterly manner.

The Chairman appointed Jas. A. Stewart, Lewis Ross, Thomas Breerwood, Thos. White, James Mobray, Henry Phillips, and Peter Lecompte, a Committee to nominate persons to attend the Reform Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 27th of this month. The committee after retiring for a few moments returned and reported the following delegates to said convention—Wm. Drura, Thomas Hacket, O. P. Hooper, Daniel Cannon, Joel Cornwell, Wm. Mears, John W. Dail, Saml. D. Lecompte, Josiah Bayly Jr. B. D. Jackson, James Moore, Wm. L. Hearn, Henry Cook, Charles Seward, Robert Hubbard, John B. Woolford, Dr. B. Harrison, Moses L. Keene, Moses Navey, Henry Shenton, Goodman Gootee, Robert Griffith, David Tyler and Samuel Creighton.

B. D. Jackson Esq., then offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, that the chairman appoint a committee of ten persons to advise and consult with the friends of reform throughout the county, and ascertain who will be the most acceptable to the Reform party as candidates for the Legislature, and adopt all honorable means to secure the triumph of so patriotic and praiseworthy a cause—and that said committee report on Monday the first day of September. The chairman appointed the following gentlemen as the Committee. B. D. Jackson, Thos. White, Jas. A. Stewart, S. D. Lecompte, Thos. Breerwood, Josiah Bayly, Joel Cornwell, Martin M. Bean, Algernon Thomas, and Francis B. C. Turpin.

On motion of Samuel D. Lecompte the proceedings were ordered to be published in the Cambridge Chronicle, Somerset Gazettee, and that the reform papers throughout the state be requested to publish the same.

On motion of Thomas Breerwood the meeting was adjourned till *Monday* the *first day* of *September.* At which time it is earnestly hoped and fondly expected every friend of reform in the county will be in attendance.

JOHN W. DAIL, Pre'st.
JOSEPH H. BYUS, Sec'ry.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SOMERSET HERALD.

SIR:—

I wish to correct through your columns a misapprehension that I am against a Convention for nominating a candidate for Congress. I unhesitatingly avow that I now occupy the ground which I have ever held, which is to submit to a Convention of my party, in the selection of a suitable candidate for the next Congress of the United States.

I am yours truly

August 5th 1845. EDWARD LONG.

THE "SUGAR COATED INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS," TRIUMPHANT.
AN OBSTINATE CASE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13th, 1845.

Dr. H. W. Andrews;

Sir,—The box of Dr. Smith's "Sugar Coated Indian Vegetable Pills," I purchased of you some two months past, I found in their application to my son (of about fifteen years of age) the most happy effects on the system. He had been for some years very delicate in health, and very much subject to Fever and Chills, so much so as to create alarm for his future health, and for two or three years we had to keep him from school most of the time. I am now frank to acknowledge the complete restoration of his health, and a fair prospect of its permanent enjoyment.

JOHN A. SANGSTON,
No. 169 Hanover St.

The above gentleman is a well known wholesale merchant in Baltimore.

Dealers furnished at the New York College of Health, 179 Greenwich Street, New York. And sold by BELL & DAIL, Cambridge Md,

☞CAUTION!—As a miserable imitation has been made, by the name of 'Sugar Coated Pills,' it is necessary to *be sure* that DR BENJ'N SMITH'S signature is on every box. Price 25 cents

☞DR. RYAN, Druggest, corner of the Bowery and Prince street was applied to for advice by a man who looked like a living skeleton. He stated that in early life he had been remarkably robust and hearty, but for the last 4 years he had been gradually wasting away until his coat would warp twice around him. He has suffered all but death having been under the care of 9 different physicians, and not one of them had done him any good nor could they tell what ailed him. His appetite was voracious, he suffered from palpitation and had a constant desire to pass some-