THE CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE—MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, August, 23rd 1845.

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

V. B. PALMER,

No. 59 Pine st. 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.

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA. We understand from the New York Sun, that a number of intelligent colored people in that city talk of sending out a committee to Liberia to examine the condition of the country, and if found advisable, to select a site for a colony.

Appointment.—DENWOOD H. BARROW has been appointed by the Governor of Florida Commissioner of the State of Florida, to take acknowledgments of deeds and other writings under seal in the State of Maryland.

MEXICO—THE STOCK MARKET.

The strong probability that Mexico will issue a Declaration of War against the United States creates no little solicitude, especially along the sea board, where capital and trade are concentrated.

The effect of the recent Mexican news on the New York stock market is thus described in the Tribune:

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET, Thursday, P. M.

The Mexican Chill was on the Market to-day, and the fancies suffered considerably. Nearly all the large operators are selling short, looking upon a war as inevitable, and upon a fall of 10 per cent. as consequent upon a declaration. Under these circumstances it is surprising that the market maintains itself as well as it does. There may be a small rally, but until our relations with Mexico are settled one way or the other, no permanent improvement in the Stock Market can be looked for. Stocks are very low and the Money Market easy, and every thing, under usual circumstances, would indicate a considerable rise. The Mexican incubus, however, squats on the table of the Upper Board, and the market cannot rise.

The N. Y. Courier of Friday, in its Money Article, says—

The indications of the latest accounts from Mexico, as well as the more extensive preparations making by the U. S. to strengthen its forces in Texas and enlarge its supply of munitions, certainly look very warlike.

A declaration of war by Mexico would seem a mere formality—for the state of her treasury and the general disorganization of the government, forbid any efficient hostilities. Our naval force in the Gulf of Mexico is sufficient to the complete blockade of the Mexican ports there. We are not sure that mischief may not be done among our whalers in the Pacific by Mexican cruisers from San Blas, Monterey and other ports in that sea.

But the mere fact of the existence of a war in the Gulf of Mexico, and the questions to which the blockade may give rise with powerful neutral nations—excites no small solicitude.

The New Orleans Tropic of the 8th instant, speaking of the Circular issued by the Mexican Minister of War and Marine, says—

All that can be gathered, then, from Signor Conde's despatches is, that war is VERY PROBABLE; there being no evidence that it has yet been declared. The Signor's proclamation is dated on the 16th, and he says, that the next day (17th) the declaration of war would be communicated to Congress. The Bee, whose dates are to the *evening of the 19th*, says that *up to that time* neither war nor non intercourse had been declared, *nor had the Extraordinary Council*, summoned undoubtedly with express reference to the war question, *yet assembled*. It is apparent, then, that Signor Conde, on the 16th, could not have been authorized to say that the Government had resolved upon a declaration of war, when, on the 19th, three days after, the question was undecided.

THE LONDON TIMES takes exception to the tone of the Edinburgh Review on the Oregon question. We referred the other day to the article in the Edinburgh which proposed arbitration as the best means of settling the questions in controversy, and intimated its willingness to compromise on the forty ninth parallel as the boundary line. The Times considers that the language of the Review is calculated to do great mischief, to misrepresent the facts of the case, to lower the tone of England in the controversy and diffuse abroad false notions of the real value of the British pretensions.—"We are bound, however, to acknowledge," says the Times, "that the Edinburgh Review stands alone in this country in the avowal of such an opinion on the Oregon question; and on this side of the Atlantic it is scarcely necessary for us to protest against its inaccuracies and fallacies. We shall proceed, however, to expose such of them as our limits permit us to notice, and we trust they will nowhere be mistaken for the views of the people of England."

The following paragraph is from the article in the Times:—*Balt. American.*

"The 49th parallel west of the Rocky Mountains has never been mentioned in any treaty, nor is it connected with any natural division of the country. It is the prolongation of our frontier east of the Rocky Mountains which the American Commissioners proposed to prolong to the Pacific, for the avowed purpose of appropriating to themselves all the lands watered by the Columbia—that is by far the largest, most fertile, and most accessible portion of the whole territory. That offer was totally rejected by the British Cabinet, and the possession of the north bank of the Columbia has been a *sine qua non* in all our negociations ever since."

THE CANVASS.

☞The canvass about to open in Maryland is fraught with most important consequences to the People of the State. The Laws, passed by the *last* Legislature for the re-establishment of the credit of the State, and for the ultimate relief of the people from taxation, will be of little avail unless the *next* Legislature shall be composed of members determined to continue them, and to make such alterations and additions in their details as experience shall prove to be necessary to their full and beneficial operation. Our CHIEF MAGISTRATE is devoting himself to all his duties, and especially to the subject of our embarrassed finances, with an intelligence, fidelity and zeal that while they must commend him to the grateful respect of his constituency cannot fail to promote permanently their best interests, provided the next House of Delegates will countenance and aid his patriotic efforts. Having been elevated to the station of Governor by the free suffrages of his fellow-citizens, and entered upon the discharge of its duties at the greatest sacrifice to his private interests, he is giving himself exclusively to the promotion of the welfare of the State in the reasonable expectation that those, for whom he is laboring, will yield him needful assistance. Let the people, then, examine for themselves the various measures proposed and now in operation for their relief, rather than rely on the prejudiced statements of disappointed demagogues; and, when the appointed period arrives, let them rise in their majesty and strength, and cautiously make choice of agents who will be ready in good faith to assist in the laudable design of rescuing us all from a *dilemma* as disgraceful to our Institutions as it is inimical to our prosperity.

In this connection, and looking to the limited circulation of our Print (rather our misfortune than our fault, we may perhaps be excused for saying,) we, with deference, invite the particular attention of our Brethren of the Whig Press (with a view to their republication, and consequent increased circulation,) to our Editorial articles. They may occasionally embody views worthy of some consideration; and at all events, being here at the Seat of Government, where we have access to the different Departments, they will, from time to time, present FACTS, gathered from official sources, of importance to an enlightened understanding of the questions at issue.—*Annapolis Republican.*

From the Union, Aug. 18, evening.

TRAGICAL AFFAIR IN WASHINGTON—*A Young Man Shot Dead in the Street.*—We are deeply pained to state, that just before dusk this afternoon, an affray took place on Pennsylvania avenue, at the corner of 14th street, between Wm. Rufus Elliott, and Zebedee Kendall, the eldest son of Mr. Amos Kendall, which resulted in the death of the latter from a shot fired by the former, with a revolving pistol. A Mr. Josiah Bailey was also wounded by a shot in the arm, fired by the same person. The street is rife with rumors relative to this truly unfortunate occurrence, but deeming it the duty of the press to abstain from comments until the truth is ascertained, we only feel at liberty to state that the families of both parties meet the warm and unfeigned sympathy of the community. They were both just entering upon manhood.

The survivor has given himself up, and is in custody. An examination will take place to-morrow.

We find the following paragraph in the New Orleans Tropic of the 9th instant:

DEPARTURE OF THE MEXICAN CONSUL.

The Mexican Counsul will leave this city to day, on the Relampago, for Vera Cruz. Through the courtesy of our friends of the Bee, which paper will contain this morning his address to the Mexicans in this country, we are enabled to state, that, although Senor Arangoez has closed his business here, and leaves in obedience to instructions from his government, the period of his departure was left wholly to his own discretion.—The instructions to him were predicated, not upon a declaration of war, but upon the present unsettled relations between the two countries. We understand that he leaves at this time in order to avoid the gales that usually occur in September. He takes his official papers with him.

The following is the Address referred to in the above.

MEXICAN CONSULATE,
New Orleans, August 8th, 1845.

By order of His Excellency the President of the Republic, I inform the Mexican citizens residing in the U. States that His Excellency has determined that this Consulate be closed, and that I return to Mexico, taking with me its archives, in consequence of the state of our relations with the United States. In compliance with this order, I will this day close my office, and will sail to morrow for Vera Cruz, on board the Mexican schr. Relampago.

F. DE ARRANGOIZ, Consul.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 9th instant says—

The Mexican vessel RELAMPAGO, refused yesterday to take the mail we had prepared to send to Mexico and the Sandwich Islands. We learn that the other papers in the city have been treated in the same way. We are at a loss to understand the proceeding. Can it be sulkiness—or is there really an embargo or declaration of war, made known by the Mexican Consul to the commander of the vessel, which prohibits him from the carriage of American mails? As straws show which way the wind blows, perhaps here may be found a true index to our international relations.

The Washington Union of Saturday evening says that there are no decisive indications of the course which Mexico intends to pursue, and then adds—

The proclamation of Senor Conde, minister of war, of the 16th, thunders war in our ears. He talks loudly of the supreme government intending to communicate to Congress, on the next day, the DECLARATION OF WAR; and declares that the government is covering the different points on the frontiers, and collecting the necessary means, &c., &c., to carry it on.

The Mexican consul has also left New Orleans. We have rumors, also, of several corps of Mexican troops advancing to the frontiers. One would think that these are pretty conclusive signs of the design of the government of Mexico to change her relations from peace to war. It would be clearly so, with almost any other people than with her.

CHURCHES IN WASHINGTON. There are 31 churches in the city of Washington—8 Methodist; 6 Presbyterian; 5 Episcopal; 5 Baptist; 3 Catholic; 2 Lutheran; 1 Friends, and 1 Unitarian.

The Academy of Fine Arts, recently destroyed by fire, in Philadelphia, it is now proposed to rebuild, through the instrumentality of a fair, to be held in that city.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

From the New Orleans Courier, Aug. 7, evening.

MEXICO.—The Jeffersonian of this morning contains several Mexican documents of some importance, among which is a circular from Garcia Conde, minister of war and marine, announcing that the Mexican Government had resolved upon a declaration of war against the United States, and that the said declaration of war "will be communicated to the Mexican Congress to morrow," July 17.) This is an official annunciation—war now exists between the two nations—at least a prudent government, after the publication of the circular of the Mexican secretary, would act as if it looked upon war as inevitable, and take measures in conformity to that decision.

There are three Mexican vessels now in the waters of this port—one of which, the Rafael, cleared yesterday for Vera Cruz, and will depart this evening. We respectfully and humbly submit the question to the U. S. Judge, the U. S. Attorney, and the Collector, if it is not their duty to seize those vessels as enemy's property; at least to detain them till it be ascertained whether the Mexican Congress have adopted and sanctioned the measure recommended by the Executive, of a declaration of war against this country.

It is singular that these Mexican documents were so long kept from the public eye. The Relampago was reported to be at the mouth of the river on Sunday last, and here is Thursday morning before this important intelligence, brought by her, finds a place in a newspaper of the city. The Jeffersonian says—"it was not until a late hour that we received the letter, an extract from which follows, containing the official communications. The letter is from a friend and correspondent at Vera Cruz, &c. &c.

The Jeffersonian says also—"We hava reason to believe that the despatches to the Department of State at Washington, brought by the Relampago, communicated the fact of war having been declared by the Mexican Government."

From the New Orleans Bee, Aug. 8.

In regard to the question of war, it should be distinctly understood, that although Mexico will in all human probability resolve upon hostilities with the United States, the very latest and most authentic advices state that no declaration of war or of non-intercourse had been made. The intelligence of the ratification of annexation by the Texan Convention had not reached Mexico, and it is highly probable that no definite action will be had, until it is formally made known to the Government. Mexico is doubtless preparing for war, but will not declare war until fully apprized of the action of the Convention.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, Aug. 8.

The circular of the Mexican Minister of War and Marine, addressed by him to his subordinates in the various departments of Government, which was published in the *Jeffersonian* of yesterday, is fiercely bellicose in its character. The publication of this document, however, is not a declaration of war. It can only be considered a note of preparation, a part of that bluster and bravado for which the Mexicans are famous.

From the New Orleans Picayune, Aug. 8

Mexico has not yet actually declared war, or at least had not at the latest dates received from the city, but the communications of Garcia Conde, published in the Republican of yesterday, would go to show that the fearful mandate might be expected with little delay.—The Water Witch, now anxiously expected, will tell the story.

The Mexican documents referred to above are as follow:

VERA CRUZ, July 21, 1845.

Dear Sir:—

* * * * I have only one moment's time to hand you the enclosed, to which I refer you.—We are momentarily expecting to receive the declaration of war against the United States, from Mexico.—Every one is making preparations to leave this place and move into the interior. The Water Witch will sail for your port on the 28th or 29th inst. Yours.

OFFICE OF WAR AND MARINE.

SECTION OF OPERATIONS.

CIRCULAR.—The United States have consumated the perfidy against Mexico by sanctioning the decree which declares the annexation of the department of Texas to that Republic. The injustice of that usurpation is apparent, and Mexico cannot tolerate such a grave injury without making an effort to prove to the United States the possibility or her ability to cause her rights to be respected. With this object the Supreme Government has resolved upon a declaration of war against that power, seeing that our forbearance, instead of being received as a proof of our friendly disposition, has been interpreted into an acknowledged impossibility on our part to carry on a successful war.

Such an error on the part of the United States will be advantageous to Mexico, because, suddenly abandoning its pacific attitude, it will to-morrow communicate to Congress the declaration of war, and excite the patriotism of its citizens to sustain the dignity of the nation and the integrity of its teritory, now treacherously attacked, in utter disregard of all guaranties recognised in this enlightened age.

You will readily appreciate the importance of this subject, and the necessity of preparing the troops under your command, to march towards any point which may require protection against these most unjust aggressions. I am directed by the provincial President to enjoin upon you, as general in chief of your division, and as a citizen of this Republic, to hold yourself in readiness to repel those who seek the ruin of Mexico. The government is occupied in covering the different points of the frontiers, and in collecting the necessary means, so that nothing may be wanting to those whose glory it will be to defend the sacred rights of their country.

I have the honor to communicate for your intelligence, and to direct your conduct.

God and Liberty.—Mexico, July 16, 1845.

GARCIA CONDE.

This circular to the authorities subordinate to this office.

Most Excellent Senor: As my notes of the 30th of March and the 7th of April of this year, concerning the deserters and recruits for the army, have not produced the effects which his Excellency the President *ad interim* desired, as the Governors have not been able to gather a number of men by any means adequate to the wants of the army, his Excellency has ordered your Excellency to provide the *material*, to enable the different departments to furnish the quota and complete the contingent of troops required by the decrees of 29th day of December, 1843, and the 2d July, 1844, for although the supreme government has not exacted with punctuality the compliment from these departments, she now sees herself under the necessity of doing so, for the war which she wages against the United States, the perfidy and treachery of which power has put her in possession of a part of this Republic.

His Excellency the President *ad interim* requires that your Excellency inform the Governor of the necessity which exists of detailing the number of men, so highly necessary to fill the ranks of the army, and to excite the zeal and patriotism of the authorities, that their preparations shall be so effectual, as to fulfil the desires of the Government, and prevent the dignity of the nation from being in any measure compromised.

I have the honor to communicate to your Excellency the following, to be used as occasion may require.

God and Liberty—July 16, 1845. *Garcia Conde.*—Most Excellent Senor, Minister of Foreign Relations and of Police. Transmit to the authorities depending upon your department.

Most Excellent Senor.—It being necessary that the troops of the line should cover the frontiers of the republic, and march towards Texas to conquer that department, now usurped by the United States. His Excellency the President, ad interim, has commanded me to transmit you this note, to excite the zeal and patriotism of the Governors, that they place under arms in their respective districts all the force that can be collected in defence of the laws, to be ready to serve as a safeguard of their respective departments, according to the decree of the 4th of June of this year and the regulation of the 7th inst.

Your Excellency will communicate to the Governors this supreme resolution, and will inform them of the obligations under which the citizens are to contribute to the defence of their country, and to sustain rights, violated by a nation which refuses to acknowledge them, and obliges Mexico to maintain them by force, which it most undoubtedly will, or fall in the struggle. She will not consent to give up one half of her territory, from the base fear of losing the other.—Hoping that your Excellency will furnish me with information as to the number of men which can be devoted to this important object, your Excellency will please to accept my most high consideration. — God and Liberty!

Mexico, July 16, 1845. GARCIA CONDE.

To the most Excellent Senor, Minister of Foreign Relations and Police.

The New Orleans Tropic of the 8th has the following:

RUMORS!—RUMORS!—RUMORS!—At this time the public excitement runs high here, and of course all sorts of rumors are afloat. One which creates most noise is to the effect that *a declaration of war by Mexico is actually in the city.* We have not been able to find any good foundation for this rumor.

It is said that the Mexican Consul, who is expected to leave here on Saturday in the Relampago, will on that morning make known the instructions he has received. Imagination has probably conjured up bristling bayonets and all that from such an *on dit.*

Arrival of the Hibernia.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL NEWS.

From Wilmer & Smith's European Times, Aug. 5.

The elements continue to be an object of serious apprehension, and fears for the safety of the harvest are daily on the increase. The weather continues broken, the temperature is low, there is little sunshine, and the absence of warmth is supplied by occasional falls of rain, which in some districts have done serious, but not irreparable injury to the growing crops. Up to the present moment, the amount of injury, taken in the aggregate has not been heavy, and with the return of fine weather; the produce of the fields would speedily ripen, and the result would equal, perhaps exceed, the yield of any recent year. The danger is as to the future. The harvest under any circumstances, must be late, and a late harvest is always perilous. In the meantime, the stock of grain in the country is daily dwindling away, and calculations are being made that there is not actually more than a fortnight's consumption in hand.

A bad harvest would be a national calamity, at the present time so fearful that we turn from its contemplation with feelings akin to horror, and nothing but the goodness of an all wise Providence can save us from the impending evil. The ruinous effects of a bad harvest, in the present position of the country, are incalculable. We write on the evening of the fourth of August. The weather yesterday was cold and squally. During the night the rain fell in heavy torrents. To day the sun has been chary of his presence, and the advance of each day renders matters more critical. Warmth and sunshine appear to have taken their departure. and in no instance has the proverbial fickleness of our climate been more apparent.

The weather has already began to influence the Corn markets. In London the rise has been considerable, and the quotations indicate not so much the business done as the fears which prevail. In the Liverpool market, on Friday and Saturnday, prices improved considerably, and the market closed firm at an advance on the previous quotations. The same influence has and will be experienced in the other great Corn markets of the Kingdom. There are professional croakers busy in giving the most gloomy picture of present appearances, and the "rogues in grain" are proverbial for having little sympathy with the rest of the world. Speculators are now beginning to count the odds against the weather,—how successfully a short time will show. The character of the weather, during the next fortnight, will decide the fortunes of thousands, and involve the fate of parties and of Cabinets.

As this is *the* subject of the week, we have bestowed the utmost care in presenting our Canadian and United States' readers with a comprehensive and correct return of the principal Corn markets in Great Britain. It will be seen from these ample details, that the upward price of Grain during the last month has been steady and uniform, and that the article is dearer now by 12s to 14s. per quarter than it was at the corresponding period in July. At Liverpool, on the last market day, Foreign Flour imporved from 2s. to 3s. per barrel, and Wheat upwards of 3d. per 70 lbs. As a large supply will be looked for from North America, where the recent accounts represent the new crops as being prolific, the subject is of the last importance to our commercial readers, and to it we direct their special attention. Even with fine weather, it is believed, so low are the stocks, that the recent advance will be maintained; and, if the worst apprehensions realized, Wheat, in less than a month from this time, may at 80s. or even 90s. per quarter. If dependence is to be placed in the accounts from the Baltic ports, the produce of Wheat in the districts where it is most extensively grown is likely to be very deficient. At Danzig a good deal of speculation has been going on, and prices equal to 42s. per quarter, free on board, have, it is said, been paid. For supplies received from the interior, down the Vistula, 34s. to 36s. have been realized. At Rostock and the lower Baltic ports 34s. per quarter, free on board, have been given, and even at these rates only a limited quantity could be had. At Stettin nearly the same rates have ruled. In short, the least additional excitement would send up the price of Wheat alarmingly all over Europe.

The state of the weather has been making itself felt in the Cotton market. The gloomy atmosphere of last week chilled all disposition for business, and prices on the middling kinds of American declined 1-8d per lb. The sales of the week were only 32,000. Yesterday, however, the market rallied a little, speculators were nibbling, and matters wore a more healthy appearance. The sales were 8,000 bags, and of this quantity, 3,000 American were taken on speculation. In the manufacturing districts there has been no change worthy of notice. Business remains in nearly the same condition as at the sailing of the last packet with, perhaps, less buoyancy of feeling, owing to circumstances at which we have already glanced.

In the Iron trade there has been more doing of late. The price of Pig Iron has been reduced in Glasgow, where it commands £3 7s. 6d. per ton, and in Liverpool £3 15s. Bars realize £7 12s. 6d. to £7 15s.—The price of Rails rules from £9 10s. to £10 per ton.

The intelligence which came to hand recently, that the current half year's interest, due on the stock of Pennsylvania, would not be paid—at least for the present—has had an injurious effect on the price of American securities generally. It will be seen that the prices of most kinds of the Securities of the United States have suffered in public estimation, and this shock to confidence can only be restored by a speedy return to promptness and regularity.

The utility of lightening rods is made manifest every now and then. During a thunder storm at Rossville, Ohio, a few days ago, the electric fluid struck the house of the Rev'd. Charles T. Wade, affecting, in a slight degree, all the persons in the house. The bolt fell within five yards of where the family were seated, and passed down the lightening rod, without doing injury to any part of the building.

FOR THE CHRONICLE.

The above notice of a late occurrence in Ohio, offers another instance, of what is already *well established*,—yet, disbelieved by those who pay no attention to Electrical phenomena—and, who cannot, therefore, be capable of forming a correct judgment, of the subject, in a *theoretic*—or *practical* sense:—such persons are morally bound to rely on *facts*—on *repeated instances*, so often re-iterated in the papers—and often, before their very eyes—Of the protection of life, and property, by "Lightening Rods"—and to procure them without delay;—The *theory* of their operation, being *not understood*, and therefore *discredited* by the master of a Family, would be a poor justification—in a "forum of Conscience"—for his omission to furnish the cheap projection, whereby the lives of his best friends might be preserved—but for a *neglect* and *incredulity* practised, against *facts*, numerous, and notorious, to all who choose to know them.

The late Ohio case leads me to state a very similar one, which occurred in this town, the past Summer:—

A cloud whose Electric atmosphere embraced the whole of my residence, exploded upon it; some of my Family—myself included, were rendered, momentarily unconscious—but not injured;—the room, in which I was standing, with two others, near the chimney, was, instantly filled with sulphurous smoke; immediately looking into the other rooms, on the same floor, I found them all, in the same situation; On the second floor, I found it, the same, in all the Chambers, at each end of the house;—believing the garret was on fire, I attempted to enter it, but, was driven back, by the dense smoke, and sulphurous odor; shortly, the whole cleared off, and no injury was done to persons, or property.

An unusual colume of the Electric fluid, had descended upon the whole house—and was conducted down to the earth, by the two lightening rods,—in safety to all within it.

In this case, one rod would not have saved the house, as the space of the roof, is too large to be covered by the influence of one rod—unless of an inconvenient heighth,—and the Electric atmosphere, manifestly embraced the whole roof.

It was an instance of *protection by "rods,"* indisputable;—one in which Thomas Edidymus would feel himself forced to yield his belief—and blush for his *idiocratic folly*, in so long withholding it.

J. E. M.

Cambridge, Aug. 20, 1845.

"SUGAR COATED PILLS."

If we were willing to limit the office of taste to its proper sphere, and to cease eating when appetite expressed content, indigestion would be a much rarer occurrence in civilized communities than it is observed to be. Hippocrates remarked that severe perspirations arising during sleep, without any other apparent cause, are a sure sign that too much nourishment is made use of. The day of reckoning will follow such a state of repletion, which clogs the bodily functions, and may lead to sudden death by some acute disease, when the individual is apparently in good health.

Dr. Smith's (Sugar Coated)

"IMPEOVED INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,"

are all-efficacious to REGULATE the state of the stomach, IMPROVE digestion, and purify the fluids. As they are PLEASANT and perfectly HARMLESS, they are resorted to extensively by the dyspeptic, and all persons of sedentary habits. No family should be without them.

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