General Advertiser

REPUBLICAN STAR AND

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BY
THO. PERRIN SMITH.

TERMS

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum payable half yearly in advance.—No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

Advertisements ar inserted three weeks for *One Dollar*, and continued weekly for *Twenty-Five Cents* per square.

CHANCERY SALE.

IN pursuance of a decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber, as Trustee, will offer for sale at public auction, on the 19th July next, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M. of that day, all the Real Estate of which Isaac Jenkinson, late of Talbot county, lately died seized; being part of a tract of land on which the said Isaac died, and on which William Jenkinson now lives.—There are about 200 acres of land to be sold, with extensive Timothy Meadow, highly improved.—Also, a proper proportion of valuable Timber Land sufficient for the Farm, with commodious Brick Buildings and other necessary improvements, such as a smoke and other out-houses.

This property is situated within a mile and a half of Easton. Any person can examine the premises by applying to William Jenkinson and Peter Tarr, who reside thereon.

Terms of Sale—The purchaser or purchasers will be required to give bond with good and sufficient security approved by the Trustee for the purchase money, bearing interest from the day of sale—a credit of twelve months from the day of sale.

All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby advised to exhibit them, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the said Court of Chancery; otherwise they will be excluded from all participation in the proceeds of said estate.

GEORGE W. NABB, Trustee.

june 22 4w

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed at the suit of Isaac Atkinson, against Edward Roberts, will be sold on SATURDAY, the 17th day of July next, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to wit:—One negro boy called Dick, to serve until he is twenty-one years old, seized and taken as the property of said Roberts, and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by

WM. H. FAULKNER, Constable.

june 22 4w

In Talbot County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity.

May Term, 1830.

IT is ordered and adjudged by the said Court, that the Sale of the Lands made by William Slaughter, Trustee for the Sale of the Real Estate of John Dudley, of Talbot county deceased, to George Dudley, in the case of Robert Wilson, Isaac Atkinson, Adm'r. of Robert Kemp, and William H. Groome, against George Dudley, Adm'r. of John Dudley, Mary Dudley the widow, and Emily Elizabeth Dudley and James Edward Dudley, the children and heirs at law of the said John Dudley, as reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the third Monday of November next: *Provided* a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in two of the newspapers published in Easton in Talbot county aforesaid, on or before the tenth day of August, in the present year 1830. The report of the Trustee states the quantity of Land sold to be by estimation two hundred and nineteen acres more or less, and that the same was sold to George Dudley at and for four dollars per acre.

P. B. HOPPER.

True Copy.
Test,—J. Loockerman, Clk.
june 15 3w

STATE OF MARYLAND,

CAROLINE COUNTY, Ss.

PURSUANT to the act of assembly, entitled 'an act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors,' passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto; I do hereby refer the within application of *Jonathan Nicols*, for the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, together with the schedule, petition and other papers, to the Judges of Caroline county Court—and I do hereby appoint and fix the second Tuesday of next October for the final hearing of said application of the said Insolvent Debtor, and for his appearance before the County Court of Caroline county, at the Court-House in the town of Denton on said day, to answer such allegations as may be made against him, and such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors or any of them. And that he give notice by causing this order and discharge to be advertised in the Easton Star once a week for the space of three successive weeks, at least three months before the second Tuesday of next October. Given under my hand this 16th day of March in the year eighteen hundred and thirty.

JOHN BOON.

True Copy.
Tes,—Jo. Richardson, Clk.
june 15 3w

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Judges of Caroline county Court, at the last March Term, to value and divide the Lands and Real Estate of John Stanton, late of said county deceased, amongst his heirs and legal representatives, do hereby give notice, that we have appointed to meet on the premises (now occupied by Daniel Bartlett) on THURSDAY the 22d day of July next, for the purpose of executing said Commission.

WILLIAM POTTER,
ROBT. T. KEENE,
JOHN STEVENS,
JAMES BARTON,
WILLIAM H. RHODES, } Commissioners.

may 18 w

In Caroline County Court,

March Term, 1830.

Elizabeth Ross, *Agt.* Joseph R. Ross, Lewis P. Ross, Robert W. Ross, Chas. H. Ross, Ann S. Ross, Eliza C. Ross, children & heirs at law of Anthony Ross, deceased.

A former order of this Court not having been complied with,—It is therefore again ordered by the Court, that the Sale of Real Estate, as made and reported by Thomas S. Carter, Trustee, in the cause of Eliza'th. Ross, against Joseph R. Ross and others, children and heirs at law of Anthony Ross, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown by the 2d day of next Term: *Provided* a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some newspaper published in Easton; and also pasted up at the Court-House door at least three weeks before said day.—The Trustee reports the amount of sales to be $195.

ARA SPENCE,
WILLIAM TINGLE.

True Copy.
Test,—Jo. Richardson, Clk.
june 15 3w

City Commissioners' Office,

Baltimore, 7th May, 1830.

THE City Commissioners are desirous to purchase from two to four thousand tons of *RIVER PEBBLE PAVING STONE*, not less than three nor more than six inches in diameter, and not less than five inches in length, for which they will pay the cash on delivery.

By order, J. H. DORSEY, Clerk.

may 11 8w

☞The Elkton Press and Easton Star, will publish the above once a week for two months, and charge the same to the City Commissioners.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens:

Through the continued solicitations of my friends in the different districts of this county, and in accordance with my own wishes, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the SHERIFFALTY, at our ensuing October election.—Should I be so fortunate as to obtain so much of your confidence as to give a majority of your votes, I should ever feel grateful for the same; and do pledge myself to discharge the duties incumbent on said office to the best of my ability, with fidelity, impartiality and justice.

The public's obedient servant,

JOSHUA M FAULKNER.

St. Michaels, June 22—w

SHERIFFALTY.

WM. E. SHANNAHAN solicits the suffrages of the Voters of Talbot county at the ensuing election for the Sheriffalty.

june 15 w

From Flint's Review.

THE BAR, THE PULPIT, AND THE PRESS.

Thoughts on the style and eloquence of the Pulpit, the Bar, and the Press, in the three great divisions of the United States.

There are traits of national difference of character between the inhabitants of the Northern, Middle, and Southern States, which would generally be overlooked by foreigners, and which such a traveller as Capt. Hall would not see at all, and, in the confidence of his discriminating powers, would deny. They are traits, for the most part, too slight for the observation of any, but either keen observers, or such as are intimately acquainted with great numbers of the samples in each of the divisions. But the natural historian finds his pleasure greater to discriminate specific differences between specimens of the different species, or individuals of the same species, just in proportion as the shades of difference are slight and delicate, and not noted by the common eye.

The French are a singularly unique people, and as far as we are able to remark, from the specimens we have seen, very little marked with individuality, as concerns those national differences. Yet, an observing native readily distinguishes a Norman from a Gascon, and both from a Provencal.

We might expect national differences of character in the United States, from the differences of climate, subsistence, pursuit, origin and education. No employments can be well imagined more unlike, than those of the inhabitants of Maine and Louisiana; and we have, diffused through our population, a sufficient sprinkling of diverse and foreign origin, to account for obvious and striking differences of dialect. But the great uniformity of our national institutions, commencing de novo, and on a blank sheet, tends at the same time more strongly to break down these differences, than those of any other people. Every where in the U. States we have introduced the same way of getting onwards. We elect our officers, our ministers, and our school masters in the same way Our popular modes of transacting those affairs that bring people together, and make them acquainted with each other, are every where nearly the same. Yet we have already established three distinct styles and standards of eloquence, to contemplate at this time no other points of national difference, in the three great divisions of our country.

We remark, then, that there are, in these respects, three styles in the U. States—the Northern, the mixed, and the Southern. New England is the region of the first; New York and Pennsylvania of the second, and the Southern States of the third. Ohio among the Western States, and Indiana, so far as any thing can be predicated of institutions so fresh as hers, are samples of the second class; and all the other Western States of the third.

The most obvious originating cause of the New England style may be sought in the uniformity of the origin of the people; their more frank, free, and equal communications, especially the young of the different sexes; the greater uniformity of their modes of worship; the circumstance that the different churches bring almost every member of the community into contact on the sabbath; but more than all, the influence of common schools. Never did nation invent any other engine of equal efficacy to establish individuality of national character. No other institution, we may add, can ever be established of the same power, on which to rear a truly republican character.

From the numerous academies, and high schools, from the influence of the two chief literary institutions. Harvard and Yale, and the other respectable colleges, and from the strong, and perhaps we may add, injurious fondness for giving the sons a professional education, it happens that a much greater number of the young, in proportion to the whole population, are there educated in a considerable degree, than in any other part of the Union. It follows that criticism, general criticism, and self-criticism, are in the same proportion more generally practised. The farmer's family, as one of the members reads, during a winter's evening, becomes a natural court of criticism.—Every worshipper in every congregation becomes a critic upon the sermon; of course criticism follows the child, the man, and woman, every where, and into every walk of life. Hence the susceptibility of the New Englander's ridicule. Hence their greater bashfulness, *mauvaise honte*, self criticism and native *gaucherie*, that follows them every where, and tinges their cheek with the burning blush of shame, where a Kentuckian and a Virginian would feel entirely cool and self possessed. This national trait has its advantages and disadvantages. It generates a stronger train of interior combination, restricts the mental movements of the interior, creates concentration of thought, and the basis of a firm and decided character. But self-criticism, and the shrinking and unremitting fear of ridicule, repress the strong movements of the heart, and nip the buddings of fancy and imagination. Hence a northern divine, if you took away his notes from him, would dismount from his desk, and send his flock away without a sermon Hence the young northern lawyer, when he makes his debut, has his speech perfectly committed to memory, before he trusts the effort. Hence in the pulpit, and at the bar, and in the legislative hall, if the speaker have not written notes, every thing which he delivers is moulded to the manner of those who deliver from notes. Hence the basis of New England style in writing and in eloquence. A more severe manner, more chastened regard to the rules of criticism a more shrinking dread of exaggeration, mock grandeur, and false sublime. We think that an accurate eye can easily distinguish the productions of a northern scholar, by these marks, were others wanting.

No where is this attribute of northern manner so conspicuous, as in the pulpit. A traveller from the middle and southern states is struck with it, into whatever church he enters in the country; and still more so in the city and more polished congregations. The more measured manner, the milder and more subdued tone of voice, the more perfectly arranged ceremonial, strike him forcibly, in comparison of the free and unrestrained movements, the louder tones of voice, the franker and some soldier-like deportment in the pulpit, at the South.—The sermon at first, to the southerner, has an air of restraint and coldness, and the measured etiquette of a levee, which strikes him unfavorably. But as habit accustoms him to the regulated tones of voice, which seem dictated by a fear of disturbing the slumbering echoes, to the severe and sternly measured conciseness, to the condensed matter, and well ordered arrangement, he soon learns to prefer it to the more random and scattering declamation to which he has been accustomed. In one word, the beau ideal of New England is that transmitted by birth, blood and institutions from the parent country. It is the style of Old England. English pulpit eloquence is the model of the New England pulpit, and the same general basis may be predicted of the eloquence of the bar and legislative hall, and the general style of writing from the press.

The French, perhaps, would object to being considered as the models of Southern eloquence. We have often listened to French preachers; and southern American ministers much more resemble them in manner, than their northern brethren. Except among the Episcopal clergy, we have not seen a southern minister appear before his audience, with any written notes. The self possessed manner, the military ease and confidence, with which he comes forward, evidence self-reliance, and the formed habit of extemporaneous speaking. A northern, unacquainted with the other divisions of the country by comparison, can have but imperfect conceptions of the entire ease and self-possession, with which a Kentucky clergyman or orator ascends the pulpit, how unembarrassed and at home he seems, when thus presenting himself before the multitude. Being of Virginia staple, and having lost nothing of the blood of the Douglas by his transportation he may be put down as the fullest example of southern style and manner.

His first point of difference from the northern speaker, is in the greater exertion of voice, which he puts forth from the beginning. He commands in general a much greater compass of voice, and modulates it between a greater number of notes in ascent and descent. We have heard speakers in the pulpit and at the bar, and of reputation in both places, who made use of scarcely less than the range of an octave. It is true, that the difficulty of right enunciation, and well modulated accent and tone, increases exactly in proportion to the extent of the scale. Hence a northern speaker generally speaks in better taste, and less offends the ear by violations of propriety in the modulation of his voice. For the same reason, a southern speaker, when he does succeed in modulation, accent and cadence, taking a higher aim, is a better speaker than he who avails himself of the safer effort of unambitious monotony. For want of understanding this matter aright, how many persons have we heard tearing their passion to tatters, and pouring forth sounds of as little melody as a cracked fiddle—or 'two old lutes with ne'er a string, or none except the bass.'

But the difference is still more palpable in the matter, than the manner. Heaven, earth, and ocean are rifled of their rich things for figures. The highest flights of Philips, the utmost ken of Chalmers to the verge of the galaxy, his synopsis of the systems upon systems, in making the tour of the universe, are no holiday jewels, but mere common ornaments in the harangues of an unlettered advocate or minister in the South and West. We remember to have heard a young lawyer make his *debut*, in a fourth of July oration, in the South. He treated all our common school collections of reading and speaking, with Philips for an appendix, as we make use of a lemon. He had the concentration of all the glaring sayings and brilliant passages. He had exhausted heaven, the grave, the last judgment, and the final conflagration without exhausting the patience of his hearers. So far from it, every eye was strained. The fair hair on the heads of the ladies rose, in the electric enthusiasm of their admiration. 'What a fine fellow he will make,' said the men. He continued to explode, burst after burst, until, alluding to the future advance of our country, he saw, wrapt in visions of the future, the Columbis covered with ships and steamboats; whereupon he embellished himself from Campbell's ode, and worked in 'the mountain wave.' Hohenlinden was naturally associated with the string of pearls; and, rather unfortunately, he pointed to 'yon lurid sun,' who, in a fit of jealousy, had hid his head in thick clouds, and was no where to be seen! All this, there raised a feeling of enthusiasm and grandeur, and admiration of the speaker, while among the same class of hearers, of the same order of intellect and information at the north, he would only have inspired irrepressible ridicule and disgust. We are by no means sure, that the former temperament is not a more desirable one, than the latter; as when it is guided by enlightened taste, it is a much more powerful stimulant to invention, much more sensible to the beautiful, pathetic, and sublime, than the chilling temperament, that shrinks from criticism, and is keenly and morbidly sensible to ridicule.

Hence a southern speaker or writer is more confident, gives more scope to the teeming impulses of his thoughts, and pricks his Pegasus to the top of his speed with a more reckless persuasion, that he shall not be unhorsed. It follows, in our view, that the southern temperament would be more desirable, could it be enlightened by true taste, just criticism, and fulness of thought.

The style of N. York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, is a fair and equal compound of the two. There is no settled standard. In the course of a month, if attending the different places where the greatest number of examples might be heard, you would find the stern, New England, cold propriety in one place; in another, a compound of the North and South, in all proportions, from a decided preponderance of the one to a clear balance of the other, though, on the whole, far too much favor towards fustian and the mock sublime.

The three reviews of these three divisions, and the speeches in Congress of the members from them, are less marked exemplifications of the three styles: for it is the tendency of training and collision with the best minds to break down and wear away the sharp corners and the strong points of difference. Nevertheless, we think it is visible even in them. But the strongest cases are to be found in the backwoods bar, pulpit, and stump rostrum, and in the interior papers, that travel not into the great world—aboriginal specimens, which the degeneracy of modern criticism has not yet touched. Here we see the native samples in their unpruned luxuriance.—From them specific differences are to be settled.

We are led to these reflections, from having risen from the perusal of Mr. Websters, Hayne's, Clayton's and Benton's recent celebrated speeches, successively; which, as we tho't, afforded the fairest and best samples of three kinds of style and oratory,—each is excellent in its kind. An enlightened reader, who reads them with simple pride of country, unmixed with any party feeling, will regret to see such an amount of the effort of these fine minds thrown away upon personal allusion, crimination and recrimination, the small talk which, however felicitous, witty, prompt, and well turned, is only in place at the bar, where it is learned and properly practised. In the hall of the Senate of the U. States it ought to be out of place.

It can hardly be said that Webster is an entire sample of the Northern manner. More than once on other occasions, and on the last great efforts, he showed a temperament capable of feeling and eliciting the power of tenderness and pathos. The mantle of Fisher Ames is only wanting to render him the pride and the boast of any country. We conceive that the key which unlocks the reservoirs of tears, is, after all the most valuable appendage of the store-house of talent. Every thing in the present progress of society tends to dry up these fountains, to sear the brain, and harden the heart, and reduce every thing to dry statistics, and the power of nine digits. Meanwhile, the withering sneer of the Lilliputian quill-drivers, called critics, has for them a happy tendency to let loose the grin of ridicule upon every thing that transcends their own power of originating and conceiving.

As the productions of a scholar, those of Mr. Hayne are certainly not inferior to those of Mr. Webster. He has, perhaps, more critical exactness in the justness and uniformity of his figures. But there is a vehement earnestness, an impulse of feverish confidence—a something, which smacks of the *argumentum ad gladium*, which does not exactly match the prompt felicity, the easy transition from one subject to another, the apparent frank and fearless magnanimity of a reliance upon the argument; precluding rifled temper, doubt and fear, which constitute the charm of Mr. Webster's great speech. It wants but a slight transfusion of a little more of the southern daring of invention, but a more copious touch of that mellow and deep sentiment of pathos, occasional indications of which are spread along the whole texture, and a subject of sufficient generality, reach and grandeur, to have been a chief d' uvre of its kind.

From the Massachusetts Journal.

MURDER WILL OUT.

The excitement of all classes of people concerning the atrocious Salem murder, has naturally led to a great number of stories connected with similar subjects. The following which I heard in conversation a few evenings since, is a striking illustration how the Providence of God can defeat the cunning and caution of man. How often have the most trivial circumstances led to the discovery of great crimes! In the Salem murder, the omission of the little word Jr. on the outside of a letter, led to the discovery of a transaction which the vigilance of an excited community had been unable to detect; in the case I am about to relate, *a toad discovered a murder*.

A gentleman travelling in England stopped at a village tavern to dine. The inn happened to be opposite a church yard; and while he was waiting for his dinner, he took a fancy to stroll into it, to read the epitaphs, and talk with the sexton, whom he saw at work there.

After some conversation he remarked to the sexton 'But you are disturbing the dead, here are bones you have thrown.' 'The ground is so crowded that it is impossible to avoid it sometimes,' replied the sexton, 'and in this case no body's feelings will be hurt.' That is the scull of a stranger, who died here suddenly, and none of his relations ever came to inquire about him.' 'Where did he die?' asked the traveller. 'He died at that place yonder; where a tavern used to be kept. Five or six years ago, he arrived at the inn towards night, ate a hearty supper, went to bed apparently in good health, and was found dead next morning. His papers gave no clue to his name or place of residence, and no one ever came to claim his clothes, watches, &c. which were found in his chamber. The physicians thought he died in a fit in the night time.'

'Poor fellow, he had a melancholy fate,' exclaimed the traveller, looking at the bones. As he spoke, he observed the scull rock to and fro, with a sudden motion, he took it up to examine the cause, and perceived that a toad had lodged in it. In attempting to thrust the creature out, he struck his finger against a nail! This excited his curiosity, and on close examination, he perceived that a nail had been driven thro' the back part of the scull. He did not make this discovery known to the sexton; but in the course of conversation, inquired what sort of character the landlord had borne, and whether he still resided at the house he had pointed out. 'He is a thrifty money getting man,' replied the sexton, 'I never heard any harm of him. He bought a great farm three or four years ago and he resides on it now. His old neighbours wonder how he has managed to grow so rich.' The traveller made no remark; but observing that he had some knowledge and taste for anatomy, begged leave to keep the scull. His wish was readily granted. On his return to the inn, the landlord corroborated the story he had heard from the sexton, without being aware that his guest had any peculiar motives for inquiring. Having ascertained where a justice resided, the traveller waited upon him and made known the circumstances that came under his observation. The Squire was personally acquainted with the former landlord, and agreed to accompany the traveller to his farm. They were very hospitably received, and urged to remain through the night. 'You seem to be a very prosperous man,' said the Squire, 'every thing looks in thriving order. 'Yes,' replied the farmer, 'Providence has blessed me in all my undertakings.' 'Providence blessed you!' exclaimed the Squire, suddenly holding up the scull before him, 'has'nt the Spirit of Darkness held you! Look at this nail!' The guilty man turned as pale as a corpse; and covering his face with his hands, trembled violently.

He confessed his crime and was executed. He had been tempted by the sight of a large sum of money, which the imprudent traveller had opened before him; he had mixed laudanum with his evening draught, and had then murdered him in his sleep A few articles of value were left undisturbed in the chamber; and as the wound had been carefully washed and covered with hair, the physicians were of opinion that he must have died in a fit.

For six years, the crime remained undiscovered; the murderer thrived upon his ill gotten wealth; and had not the toad moved the skull he might have gone to his grave unsuspected. So mysterious are the workings of Providence!

PROPER MANAGEMENT OF THE HAIR.

Under the ordinary circumstances of health, in conjunction with temperance and regular exercise, the only safe and effectual means of preserving the hair and promoting its growth and beauty, is the frequent use of the comb and the brush, and regular ablution.

It will be readily perceived, by a reference to the structure of a hair, as pointed out in a former number, that whatever has a tendency to impede the passage of the fluids by which it is nourished from the root along the tube in the centre of each hair, must necessarily prevent its proper growth; render it thin, and deprive it of its soft glossy appearance. There can be little doubt that this is the effect, to a certain extent, of the practice of twisting the hair from its natural direction and of plaiting or firmly braiding it, pursued, in obedience to the dictates of fashion, by most females. The injurious consequences of such modes of dressing the hair can only be obviated by a daily resort to the comb and a hard brush, which by disentangling, restores it to its natural position, and freeing it from every restraint, enables it to receive a due supply of its appropriate fluids. The growth of the hair is not, however, always impeded by artificial means; this may result, also, from allowing it to become entangled and matted together, a condition to which it is extremely liable from its peculiar form.—Hence, under all circumstances, frequently combing it and brushing it through its whole length, is absolutely necessary to its proper preservation.

Independent of the good effects of these operations in rendering the hair pervious to the fluids which rise from its roots, they facilitate its developement also, by freeing the scalp from accidental impurities, facilitating the circulation through its vessels, and thus enabling the hair to perform freely its functions.

Another means of promoting the growth of this structure, and insuring its permanency, is by frequently cutting it.

It must be very obvious, that when kept short its fluids are less liable to be obstructed in their passage than when the hair is long; it being difficult in the latter case to preserve it straight to permit it to have a natural flow. It is in early life, particularly, that frequent cutting will be found highly advantageous.

We admit that fine flowing tresses are among the most attractive ornaments of female beauty, and would therefore be the last to recommend their proscription. When, however, the hair becomes thin and irregular, or its beauty is otherwise impaired, we know nothing better calculated to restore its proper growth than cutting it short. We may also remark, that frequently cutting the hair prevents it from splitting at the ends, and growing forked, the occurrence of which, so common in young persons, gives it an extremely inelegant and ungraceful appearance.

In children, keeping the hair short is a circumstance of no little importance, and should not, from any light consideration, be neglected. Their health, and we conceive in some respects their beauty also, is prejudiced by a contrary practice. Nothing is more common than to see a luxuriant head of hair accompanied in children by paleness of complexion, weak eyes, and frequent complaints of head ache. Upon this subject we find the following excellent remarks in a little work entitled 'Advice to young mothers, by a grand-mother'—we recommend their attentive perusal to every parent:—

'The hair in children should be cut short until they are eight or nine years old—as the cooler the head can be kept, the less danger there is of many maladies peculiar to that part of the body, especially water in the brain. Besides, there is good reason in believing, that children who have a great quantity of hair, are those most liable to eruptions, as scald head, &c.' it is at least certain, that in them eruptions are very difficult to remove.

'Mothers whose vanity may be alarmed, lest

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