Saturday Evening.

The bill which passed the Houee by the vote I have stated, 201 to 6, was brought before the Senate as soon as it came from the House of Representatives.

Mr Southard moved to strike out "volunteers" in one section of the bill. The Senate refused by the following vote:—Yea—Mr. Southard, 1—Nays, 38.

The question was then taken on the final passage of the bill. The vote was unanimous.

CAMBRIDGE:

MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1839.

It is said the Legislature will not probably adjourn before the 1st of April next.

Congress have passed a law, making contingent appropriations and authorizing the President, in case of necessity, to protect our North Eastern Frontier, and repel any invasion, They have also appropriated the sum of 18000 dollars, for an outfit for a special minister to Great Britain, in the event of the President deeming it advisable to send out such a one, in relation to the Maine disturbances. There seems to be great excitement in regard to the difficulties on the Maine and New Brunswick border. How it will terminate, time will prove.

The sworn certificates of Messrs Sangston and Baily, of Caroline, in regard to Senator Boon's pledges, will be found in our columns to day. These gentlemen are men of veracity and first rate standing in that county.—They would not, we believe, flatter Neptune for his trident. It is to be regretted, that Mr. Boon, by his devious course, should have placed himself in such an awkward predicament.

Our friends should industriously go to work in time, and determine to carry the fall election. A sheriff is to be chosen, who is an important County officer. The whigs have several candidates in the field. With proper exertion, we shall in all probability, defeat whatever man the whigs select to be supported by that party. Let us take time by the forelock, and determine to come out ahead.

The Presidents Message in regard to the North Eastern Boundary question, we have published to day, to which we invite the attention of our readers.

All the Judges of Elections, with one or two exceptions, being against us, with all their prejudices, from all accounts, probably made a difference of at least five votes in each district, or forty votes in the County. Some of the Judges deserve credit for their strict impartiality, whilst others most undoubtedly suffered, in many instances, their feelings to get the better of their judgment. We think it right and proper to have at least one Judge of election of the opposite party, on the Bench. This is calculated to give greater fair play and to prevent imputations of fraud, and malpractice. Our opponents however, very much to be sure, in keeping with their professed anti proscriptive policy, take very good care, to fortify themselves in almost every district, with a full Bench of Judges of election of their own side. We admire neither the honesty nor liberality of such a course.

Since the battle is over, it is right laughable, to reflect upon the extreme lengths to which our adversaries went, in order to make the best headway they could, under the perturbation of their spirits. Mr. Eccleston, in Consequence of infirmity was constrained to resign his seat in the Senate. This occasioned a vacancy. When their candidate is in the field, then forsooth, Messrs. McNamara and Woolford, two of the Delegates to the lower House, must leave their warm seats for Dorset in order to beat up recruits. Their places were then only temporarily vacated, they intending to return, no doubt, when the election was over. This is *beautiful* business, on the part of our whig friends. One man resigns, and then two, at least, must come home, to see that a good man and true is elected in his place, or possibly by their absence from the county, all may be lost. What a dreadful scary set of fellows some of the whigs are!

The Van Buren party, although in a minority at the recent election in this county, have great cause to rejoice at the rapid increase of their strength.—If the whigs continue to lose, as we doubt not they will, in the same proportion, the days of their triumph will soon be numbered. They must feel somewhat nervous upon the prospect of their waning fortunes.—One or two such victories on their part, will bring them below par.—Extraordinary efforts were made by that party.—They seemed to labor under a panic, and under its influence powerful efforts were made to muster their greatest force Before the election, some of their most thrifty and well fed office-holders were on the scout, and on the day of election even their most elevated officials, contrary to all etiquette and becoming propriety, cast aside their boasted robes of dignity, and condescended to mix in the noisy strife and uproar of the hustings. There are some amusing circumstances connected with the extra election, which it will be well enough to recollect—occasions may require public exposure of nefarious conduct, practised by those who should have set an example of official decorum, in the place of turning street brawlers.—For the present we will leave such to the stings of their own guilty conscience. Notwithstanding all the indefatigable efforts of our opponents, the whig majority is reduced from 216, which they had at the last general election, down to 88. At the Governor's election 1960 votes were taken in the county—at the last 1828 votes were cast, being 132 less, which if added to the 88 would only give Mr. Goldsborough 220 majority. It is an undoubted fact, that at least 50 of the 132 remaining votes, would, if they had turned out, voted for Mr. Stewart, leaving 82 for Mr. Goldsborough, which would, if all had turned out have given Mr. G, 1040 votes, and Mr. Stewert 920 votes, leaving a difference of 120 between them, nearly one half less than Mr. Eccleston beat Mr. Breerwood at the last election. Besides from the late period at which Mr. Stewart appeared in the canvass, several Van Buren men, we understand, had promised Mr. Goldsborough, who otherwise, no doubt, have voted for Mr. Stewart. That is, Mr. Stewart by being brought out sooner, must have received more votes than he did, and some that Mr. Goldsborough got. The fact is, the whig majority had been so great, that there was doubt, whether it would be the best policy for us to run a candidate at all.—It was concluded, however, although the time was short, that it would be better to have a candidate, and maintain at least our relative strength,—which we have well accomplished, and made some important acquisitions to our ranks, leaving our party in good condition, with fine spirits; Whilst our opponents have every cause to despond at their diminished majority, with every prospect of its getting worse and worse. But one district saves their bacon. Lake's District is their last resort. Portentous signs there indicate a breaking up of their strength. She will ere long, probably come to the rescue, and if she does not, the upper districts will hold her close, to a certainty. They may have their Festivals, if they please, but if they have any cause to rejoice, we are at a loss to discover it. It is but a flimsy excuse, to say their defection was owing to their not being a turnout. The facts conclusively demonstrate a clear gain on our side, and a consequent falling off on the other.—Revolutions never go backwards, said Napoleon Bonaparte.

Nothing perhaps, except the heavy expense, has tended more to bring the Judiciary of the State into disrepute, than the partizan efforts of the Judges, (or at least some of them) and the active and unprofessional exertions they resort to, for the purpose of assisting one party and throwing obstructoins in the way of another. No man would debar a Judge, or any other freeman, from the proper exercise of his right of suffrage, but extraordinary and disreputable attempts made by them, to influance public sentiment, are neither calculated to enhance their private nor official reputation, nor to advance the great ends of justice. One argument in favor of life tenure of office on the part of Judges, is, that it has the effect to make them independent of the temporary fluctuations of party, and to place them on a commanding eminence, free from the turmoils of party where they can view things coolly, and devoid of that crontrol which the ups and downs of party often exercise. Notwithstanding this, no doubt, was expected to be the case, yet we often find Judges departing from the salutary restraint which the dignity of their elevated station should beget, and madly mixing in with the scuffles of party. Such conduct is unworthy of a Judge, and a disgrace to the Judiciary of the State. Who are the Judges, and from what source does their authority spring? Is it not from the people? Do they not live from the official breath breathed into them by the people? Are they not fed from the Treasury of the people? If the people have constituted them occupants during good behaviour, for purposes which they supposed wise, and the people expected they would thus be free from the petty influences of a day, and they prove themselves to be but butterflies, who flit in the sun, is it not time that a different arrangement should take place? If they are to scuffle for their official authority, then let them take their chance for popular favor, and rise with the dominant party, and fall when their party is not in the ascendant. No man has a higher respect for the Judiciary than we have.—Some of the Judges, we are glad to say, are an honor to the State, whilst others bring discredit on the whole system, and their practices are worthy of all indignation. It is objected that the office-holders of the general Government should exercise their influence at elections. A whig (Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky,) has proposed this in the Senate of the U. States. Is it not a mockery to propose such a thing as this, in regard to Federal officers, when in our own State we see office holders and even Judges, giving aid and countenance to enspirit one party, and to discountenance the other. Let us hear no more upon that subject. Who are the most active electioneers on the whig side in this county? Are they not those who hold the best offices? Let every man's experience answer the question What think you, fellow citizens, of a Judge who stands at the polls on the day of election, and pronounces, with the language of authority, who is entitled to vote and who is not? Is such conduct dignified—is it proper?—on the contrary, is it not wholly indefensible? Suppose a judge should thus give an opinion, that A. B. for instance, is entitled to vote, and the Judges of Election admit him, and A. B. is afterwards prosecuted for illegally voting, has not the Judge given him a license so far as he has authority, to vote; and has he not prejudged the case? If so, is not such a course clearly improper? When Judges undertake to decide cases on the Bench, they should come up to the examination of the subject with clean hands and pure hearts, ready to determine upon its merits, impartially, and without prejudication.—Not in the spirit of a partizan, who too often decides a case in his own favor, like the unjust Judge whose bull had gored another's ox. We regret to hear of such things.—We mention them more in sorrow than in anger. As a free press, when our friends are assailed especially, we should be false to ourselves and to the people, did we not express our public disapprobation and abhorrence of such malpractices. Forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and however moderately disposed we may be ordinarily, yet we feel determined, reckless of consequences, to expose the deformities of men, who are lost to a proper respect for themselves, their fellow citizens, & the high station they occupy. Let us hear no more of Federal officers taking part in elections, when States Judges turn partizans.

THE STEAM FRIGATE VELOCE.—This vessel sailed from Baltimore on Wednesday the 20th ult. in company with the steamboats Carroll and Relief, with the city authorities and a large number of ladies and gentleman on board. The Veloce had the American stars and stripes displayed at her foretop, and just before weighing anchor fired a national salute. The Carroll and Relief had the French flag displayed in like manner. A number of the citizens of Baltimore who had been specially invited were one board of the frigate and proceeded as far as Annapolis, where she arrived at about 2 o'clock in the outer roads. Here she was met by the steamboat Maryland, having on board the Governor, the members of the Legislature, and a large number of gentlemen and ladies from Annapolis.—As the Maryland approached the frigate, a salute of three hearty cheers was given by those on board, which was promptly responded to from the frigate by an animated "Vive le Roie." The Commodore immediately manned his barge, went on board of the Maryland, and invited the Governor to visit the Veloce. The invitation was promptly accepted, and Governor Grason went on board, accompanied by Col. B. Walbach, U. S. Army, and the following joint committee of both Houses of the Legislature, viz.—On the part of the Senate, Messrs. Thomas, President of the Senate; D. Stewert, of Baltimore; Pratt, of Prince Georges; and Goldsborough, of Queen Ann's—on the part of the House, Messrs. Ridgeley, of Anne Arundel, Speaker; Schley, of Frederick; Williams, of Harford; Sollers, of Calvert; and Page of Dorchester.

After the ceremony of their reception, Mr. Stewart, on behalf of the joint committee, tendered to the Commodore and his staff "a cordial welcome on the part of the State, and expressed a desire to receive them as the guests of the State at her metropolis, and to offer them in the form of hospitality to the stranger, some token of the ancient and perfect friendship which binds the United States to France." The Veloce then fired a salute of twenty one guns, which was promptly answered from Fort Severn.

The Baltimore American, to which paper we are indebted for the foregoing particulars says:

The scene at this moment was extremely beautiful and the emotions it created will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The day was remarkably fine, the sun shining with the genial warmth of Spring—the broad bosom of the Chesapeake scarcely ruffled by the slightest breeze—the animated huzzas from the crowded decks of four handsomely decorated steamboats—the delight of the ladies expressed by the waving of their handkerchiefs—the enlivened strains from a fine band of muste—and the distant thunder from the cannon of Fort Severn, as it echoed and re-echoed from shore to shore—all combining to crease feelings of an exciting and delightful character.

Having partaken of a collation on board the Veloce, the Governor invited the officers of the Veloce, the members of the city Council, and the gentlemen from Baltimore, to visit the city of Annapolis, in the steamboat Relief The invitation was accepted, and the whole party repaired to the Governor's mansion, where, after the officers had been introduced to the members of his family, they found a collation provided for them.

At the table, Mr Williams of Harford, after briefly alluding to the satisfaction which had been derived from an examination of the frigate, gave as a toast, the memerable words of Louis XIV, "Nec pluribus impar."

The Gevernor also took occasion, in a happy and appropriate address, to allude to the long friendship which had existed between France and the United States, and especially to the important services rendered by France in our war with Great Britain, and concluded by offering a toast expressive of his hope of a perpetual continuance of the present firm bonds of amity.

Commodore Bechameil made a suitable reply, and concluded by offering the following toast:—

France and America.—They have always the same end in view—the liberty of the people.

Several toasts were then given by different gentlemen, after which

Commodore Bechameil desired to renew his grateful acknowledgements to the Governor, and the members of the Legislature and through them to the citizens of Annapolis, for the distinguished honors which had been conferred upon them, and regretted that he was not able to prolong his stay and partake of the festive enjoyments he had been invited to participate.

SPECIAL ELECTION RETURNS.

DISTRICTS.	Fed.	Dem.
Fork,	41	87
New Market,	112	188
Vienna,	122	156
Parson's Creek,	112	118
Lakes,	209	58
Hooper's Island,	47	12
Cambridge,	236	176
Neck,	79	75
	958	870
	870	
Federal maj.	88	

Notiec,

ALL persons are hereby forwarned from harbouring or employing in any manner any of the negroes belonging to the Estate of Nathan Griffin, late of Dorchester County deceased.

CALEB GRIFFIN, Ext'r. of
Nathan Griffin dec'd.
March 11, 1839. 3t

AMERICAN HOTEL.

Pratt Street,

BETWEEN HANOVER AND SHARP STREETS.
BALTIMORE.

WILLIAM GIST

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken that large and commodious HOTEL, situated in Pratt Street, and will be pleased to receive their custom.

His house is near the Rail Road Depot and convenient for passengers for Washington and Philadelphia, and in a central part of the city.

March 11. 1839 [eow 7w]

NEW HAT STORE.

THE subscriber has commenced the above business on *RACE STREET* next door to the "Dorchester House," and nearly opposite Mr. H. Burn's store, where he intends keeping a full supply of

HATS, OF THE LATEST FASHIONS,

and made in the best manner. He respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to call and examine his hats and judge for themselves.

His supply will consist of BEAVERS, CLOSE NAP, BRUSH and FIR HATS of every description, and he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.

THOMAS HARPER.
Cambridge, March 11, 1839.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MR. Francis S. Corkran having transferred to the subscriber his shop and fixtures, he respectfully informs the customers of the establishment, and the public, that he will carry on the

HATTING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, at the old stand on Race Street. He will warrant his work to be equal to any made on the peninsula.—He has just received from the City of Baltimore a large supply of first rate materials.

CLOSE NAP HATS.

The subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of his customers, and the public generally, to a very superior article of HATS, which he is now manufacturing, equally close in the nap as the

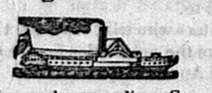
"PUSSIA HATS,"

of a fine texture, and much better lustre, and of the latest style.

Gentlemen intending to change their hats are invited to call and examine the article before they suit themselves. The subscriber has also on hand a general assortment of hats, of all descriptions, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, or on the usual terms to punctual customers. The public's ob't serv't.

J. D. DUNCAN.
March 4, 1839 3w

FOR ANNAPOLIS,
Cambridge and Easton.



The New and commodious Steamboat

PAUL JONES,

CAPTAIN JAMES FOOKS,

Will commence her regular route to ANNAPOLIS and CAMBRIDGE, leaving the intersection of *Light and Pratt streets*, opposite the Rappahannock Steamboat Office, Baltimore, on MONDAY, the 4th of March, at Seven o'clock in the Morning, and continue to run as above until further notice, on

EVERY THURSDAY AND MONDAY,

returning the succeeding days.

On *SUNDAYS & WEDNESDAYS* at Seven o'clock, A. M. she will go to ANNAPOLIS and EASTON, touching at St. MICHAELS going and returning, and return the same day.

Passage to Annapolis $1, to Easton $2, to Cambridge $2. For further information apply to

JOHN K. RANDALL,
No. 104 Smith's Wharf.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk.
March 4th 1839 3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, one of the Administrators on the Personal Estate of S. H Hodson, lately deceased, intends to make application to the "Merchants' Bank of Baltimore," for a new Certificate of Stock, in lieu of one lost. The lost certificate was for ten shares of stock in the name of Samuel H. Hodson, No. 222, and dated May 21st. 1836—signed by John McKim, jr. President, and counter signed by D. Sprigg, Cashier. The subscriber therefore calls on all persons to shew cause why a new certificate shall not issue in lieu of that which is lost.

LEVIN HODSON.
March 4, 1839. 6w

The Republican and American, Baltimore, will please insert the above advertisement once a week for six weeks, and sent their accounts to this office for collection.

GROCERY & COMMISSION MERCHANT.

THE subscriber offers his services to the public, to dispose of all kinds of country produce, and to transact other kinks of agency-business on the most pleasing terms, and has on hand the following stock of groceries, laid in to the best advantage, viz:

100 bags green Rio, Porto Rico, and St. Domingo coffee
20 " Old Government Java coffee
100 loaves A No 1, 2 & 3 loaf sugar
20 boxes & chests fresh Imperial, G. Powder & Y. H. Teas
25 barl's white wheat, com super and fine flour
5000 lbs superior bacon (hog round)
25 barl's No 2 & 3 fall mackerel
30 barl's superior Orleans molasses and 10 tierces do
20 hhd do do & West India do
15 hhd do do & Porto Rico sugar
100 sacks Liverpool fine salt
20 boxes superior small lump Tobacco 8 & 12s.
100 boxes Bunch and Bloom Raisins
1000 lbs J. Garrett' sPhiladelphia Scotch Snuff in 1 2 lbs, and loose
4000 lbs cut nails assorted, and wrought spikes do
4000 lbs Russia and Manilla cordage

Spirm, mold and dip'd candles; No 1 chocolates, starch, pepper, spices, soap, window glass, white lead, black paint, and paint oil; superior cap and lettor paper, part ruled—shot, powder, rope traces, bed cords & sacking lacing. cotton yarn, indigo, madder, alum, and coperas, 200 lbs oakum, tar, and ship rasin and pitch; shoe blacking, painted buckets, sifters, wood and iron bound wood ware, corn brooms, pipes, &c. &c.

All of which will be disposed of at the lowest rates to cash, or punctual credit customers, by the subscriber, who is determined to keep a good assortment, and flatters himself that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to those that may be pleased to favor him with a call.

JNO. SMITH,
No. 82 Dugans Wharf.
Feb 25, 1839 6w

NOTICE.

This is to give notice to the public, that W. C. Ridgaway, Jr. is our regularly appointed Agent for collecting all dues and obtaining subscribers to the American Museum of Literature, and the Arts.

BROOKS & SNODGRASS.
Editors and Proprietors.

A CARD.

THE subscriber intending to leave Cambridge in a short time, for the purpose of residing in Baltimore, begs leave to make his acknowledgements to his patrons for the flattering support heretofore tendered to him In taking leave of his place of nativity he believes that his permanent interest and the welfare of his family will be promoted thereby. Those persons against whom he has accounts, will please to do him the favor to call and settle, by the 15th March next. Although his accouuts are somewhat numerous, the amounts are small, and can be easily paid,—dues that remain unadjusted after that time, will be left with an authorized agent for collection. As he will have occasion for funds upon his removal, he hopes that his friends and patrons will not neglect this notice. He also offers for sale his residence in the Town of Cambridge, embracing an excellent lot, well situated on the main street, with commodious and comfortable buildings—the principal dwelling having three rooms below and four above—there is also a kitchen, smokehouse &c.—all in excellent order, and will be sold on accommodating terms—persons desirous of buying will please call and examine the premises. All persons who have claims against the subscriber will please present them, for settlement, on or before the above day.

The publics obed't servant,
LEVIN WINGATE.
Fed. 25th, 1839. 3t

CHANCEY SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, I will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in the town of Cambridge, on *MONDAY* the 10th day of *DECEMBER* next, at the hour of 2 o'clock, (P. M.) all the right and title of Henry Paul in and to the following tracts or parcels of land, to wit: "George's Delight," containing 50 acres, more or less. "Stand Off," containing 20 acres, more or less. "Closure," containing 22 acres, more or less. "Hart's Desire," containing 20 acres, more or less. "Joseph's Lane," containing 3 acres more or less,—lying and being in Dorchester county, and near Fishing Bay.—It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of the property as those inclined to buy will examine for themselves.

The terms of sale prescribed by the Chancellor, are, one third cash on the day of sale, the residue on a credit of six and twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond, with securities to be approved by the Trustee.

The creditors of the said Henry Paul deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancery Office, within four months from the day of sale.

JAMES A. STEWART.
Trustee.
Nov. 10, 1838. (tds.)

The above sale is postponed until Monday the 15th April next. J. A. S.
Feb 25 (tds) Trustee.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from hunting, guning, seine-hauling long shore, crossing, or in any other manner trespassing upon the lands, which I bought of James A Stewart, Esq, Trustee of Nathan Griffin, being lot "No. 3" and lot "No. 1."—The subscriber will enforce the penalties of the law against all offenders.

JAMES WOOLFORD,
Town Point Neck
Feb. 18 1839 3t*

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of the late John Hutchinson are hereby notified to make payment immediately to the administrator—and all persons who have given their obligations to me for money due me as the administrator, are also requested to make payment so soon as the money becomes due, as I am anxious to close the estate as soon as possible.

JAMES HUTCHINSON,
Adm'r. of John Hutchinson.

IMPROVED VARIETIES OF
SEED CORN
FOR SALE.

THE *"Baden"*—"The *Improved Mercer Baden*"—"The *New York White Flint*"—The *New England Yellow*:—(*not* the worthless *Dutton*)

The two latter may be fit for market by the last of July, in ordinary seasons; and very productive.

The two former, also very productive, and ripe, in usual time.

Price of the two former, one dollar and a half per bushel—not less than *five* bushels;—of the two latter, two dollars—not less than one bushel.

Also, 100 bushels prime Seed Oats, and ten young horses,

JOSEPH E. MUSE.
Feb. 18 1839. 3w

Dorchester County Orphans' Court, 12th day of February 1839.

On Application of James Hutcheson Adminsitrator of JOHN HUTCHESON, late of Dorchester County, deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for all creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Dorchester Aurora, a paper selected by him.

In testimony That the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of Dorchester County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my name, and he seal of my office affixed, this 12th day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1839.

L. S.

THOMAS H. HICKS,
Register of Wills, Dorchester County.

In compliance with the above order,—This is to give Notice, that the subscriber of Dorchester County hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of John Hutcheson, late of Dorchester County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 12th day of February, 1839.

JAMES HUTCHESON,
Adm'r. of John Hutcheson.
Feb. 18 1839 3w

DR. W. EVANS'S CELEBRATED FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

This wide extended and most admirable Remedy, which has already rendered such benefit, and proved the *only* radical cure for the above-named disorder, is *particularly* recommended to public notice at this variable season of the year. On first feeling the premonitory symptoms occur, it is advisable *at once* to clear thoroughly the stomach & bowels. In no way can this be better and less inconveniently effected, than by taking a few doses of

Dr. Evans's Purifying Pills,

the value and well authenticated virtues of which medicine have been, and still are, too apparent to call for further comment. They tend to promote a healthy secretion of the Bile, and render the system capable of receiving with benefit

THE INVIGORATING AND STRENGTHENING PILLS.

Directions are as follows:

Take four of the *Purifying Pills* on the first accession of Fever, and continue the same number every other night, till with the additional use of the *Invigorating Pills*, a permanent cure is obtained.

Take three of the *Invigorating Pills* in the morning, three at noon, and three in the evening, on the days when the attacks do not occur.

☞The attacks usually occur every other day.

Price One Dollar a pack, containing both kinds of Pills.

Sold at Dr. EVANS'S Medical Establishment, 100 Chatham Street, N. Y. and by his authorized Agents throughout the Union.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.

Dr. W. Evans' Celebrated Soothing Syrup, for Children Cutting their Teeth.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle of the Syrup should be used on the gums to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums, thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.

For sale at Dr. Evans' Principal Office 100 Chatham street, New York; also by

S. & E. P. LECOMPTE.

ON LOW SPIRITS.

Low spirits has a certain state of the mind accompanied by indigestion, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon the slightest grounds, and the worst consequences imagined. Ancient medical writers supposed this disease to be confined to those particular regions of the abdomen technically called hypochondria which are situated on the right or left side of that cavity, whence comes the name hypochondriasis.

Symptoms. The common corporeal symptoms are flatulency in the stomach or bowels, acrid eructations, costiveness, spasmodic pains and often an utter inability of fixing the attention upon any subject of importance or engaging in any thing that demands vigour or courage. Also languidness—the mind becomes irritable, thoughtful, desponding, melancholy and dejected, accompanied by a total derangement of the nervous system. The mental feelings and peculiar train of ideas that haunts the imagination and overwhelm the judgment, exhibit an infinite diversity. The wisest and best of men are as open to this affliction as the weakest.

Causes. A sedentary life of any kind, especially severe study, pratracted to a late hour in the night, and rarely relieved by social intercourse or exercise, a dissolute habit, great excess in eating and drinking, immoderate use of mercury, violent purgatives, the suppression of some habitual discharge, (as the obstruction of the monses) or long continued eruption; relaxation or debility of one or more important organs within the abdomen is a frequent cause.

Treatment. The principle objects of treatment are, to remove indigestion, strengthen the body, and enliven the spirits, which may be promoted by exercise, early hours, regular meals, pleasant conversation—the bowels (if costive) should be carefully regulated by the occasional use of a mild aperient. We know nothing better adapted to obtain this end, than Dr. Wm. Evans' Aperient Pills—being mild and certain in their operation. The bowels being once cleansed, his inestimable Camomile Pills, (which are tonic, anotyne, and anti spasmodic) are an infallable remedy, and without dispute have proved a great blesing to the numerous public.

Some physicians have recommended a free use of mercury, but it should not be resorted to, in many cases it greatly aggravates the symptoms.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

☞Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, billious diseases, piles, consumption, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, pain in the chest and side, ulcers, female weakness, meremial diseases, and all cases of hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpatation of the heart, nurvous irratability, nervous weakness, fluor-albus, seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heartburn, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis or green sickness, flatulency, hysterical faintings, hysterics, headaches, hiccup, sea sickness, night mare, rheumatism, asthma, the douloureux, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, *Gout*, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

Also, nausea, vemitting, pains in the side, limbs, head, stomach or back, dimness or confusion of sight, noises in the inside, alternate flushes of heat and chillness, tremors, watchings, agitatation, anxiety, bad dreams, spasms.

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The following interesting & astonishing facts, are amongst the numerous cures performed by the use of Dr. Wm. Evons' Medicines. Principle Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York, where the Doctor may be consulted personally, or by letter (post paid) from any part of U. States, &c. [Persons requiring medicine and advice, must enclose a Bank Note, or Order.

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