CAMBRIDGE:

MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1840.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

OF NEW YORK.

Extract from the letter of Mr. Rives dated February 1840, published in the "Log Cabin Advocate" (Whig paper) of the 28th March 1840.

'Let us now see what foundation there is for the assertion that Gen. Harrison is in favor of a National Bank. We have already seen that, in his address to the voters of the Cincinnati district in 1822, he expressly declared that "he believed the charter given to the Bank of the United States was unconstitutional." In his letter to Mr. Sherrod Williams, in answer to the query, "whether if elected President, he would sign a Bill with proper *modifications and restrictions*, for chartering a Bank of the United States," he replies in the following very specific and guarded terms—"I would, *if* it were *clearly ascertained* that the public interest in relation to the collection and disbursement, of the revenue would materially suffer without one and there were *unequivocal manifestations of public opinion in its favor*. I think, however, the *experiment should be fairly tried* to ascertain whether the *financial operations of the government* cannot be as well carried on without the aid of a National Bank. If *it* is *necessary for that purpose*, it does not appear to me that one can be *constitutionally* chartertered. There *is* no construction which I can give to the Constitution which would authorize it, on the ground of affording facilities to commerce." It is to be remarked that Gen. Harrison here speaks, not of what he would recommend, or is personally in favor of, but what he would do, in *the event* of a Bill for chartering a Bank, under proper modifications and restrictions, being *passed by Congress* and presented to him for his signature; and even in that case he says he would sign it *only* under the special contingencies he enumerates, to wit, that it had been *clearly ascertained* by experience to be *necessary* for carrying on the financial operations of the government, and that there were *unequivocal* manifestations of *public opinion* in its favor," and, he adds emphatically, that unless it should be shewn "to be *necessary* for conducting the financial operations of the government, he does not think one can be *constitutionally* chartered." Connecting what Gen. Harrison here says with the declaration in his address to the voters of his District in 1822, it is evident that his own leanings are decidedly against a National Bank."

As the Whigs make a great fuss about a Bank of the United States, and attribute the derangement of the currency and the stagnation in business, to the absence of such an institution, the re-establishment of which, they seem to consider, would be a perfect panacea for all the evils, under which they allege the country is groaning, we have for their especial benefit and amusement, published the above extract from Mr. Rives letter, furnishing Gen. Harrison's views in regard to a Bank. The paper from which we take the same, is the lately established whig paper called "The Log Cabin Advocate"—of course the Whigs will not object to the authority.—That paper particularly calls the attention of its readers to this letter of Mr. Rives, as a triumphant vindication of the principles of Gen. Harrison. Mr. Rives, it is well known is against the establishment of a National Bank, and he urges that he can very consistently support Gen. Harrison, because Gen. Harrison does not essentially disagree with him upon that subject. It will be seen from the language of Gen. Harrison, which Mr. Rives quotes, that Gen. Harrison is in favor of the experiment of trying if the fiscal operations of the government cannot be carried on, without such a Bank, the establishment of which, he considers can alone be justified, if at all, upon the ground of its necessity as a financial agent of the government and not from any assistance it may render to commerce and trade. We thought the Whigs were opposed to trying experiments.—Gen. Harrison it seems, is in favor of trying the experiment. These views of Gen. Harrison seem to be rather of the Jackson stamp, and a sort of Loco Focoism that, we would think, the whigs *par excellence* would not relish. We like to see the whig papeas encouraging and disseminating such democratic doctrines.—It looks something like coming over to the Jackson doctrine. It will be quite amusing, should the whigs elect Gen. Harrison and get a majority in both branches of Congress and pass a bill to incorporate a Bank, and then for the Hero of Tippecanoe, as did the Hero of Orleans on another occasion, to put his veto upon the bill. We guess this would be a time. These Generals are positive fellows, and as Genl. Jackson put his foot upon the monster why may not Gen. Harrison follow an illustrious example, and strangle the supposed rising demon? Military men are blunt and to the point in their views and principles generally, and their supporters must take them as they find them. Whether Gen. Harrison is in favor of State Banks or the Sub-Treasury, we know not. One thing, however, appears to be certain, that if Gen. Harrison is elected, we have a President whose views upon the Bank question, at least, smack very much of the Loco Foco flavor. This honest expression of opinion of Gen. Harrison, is at least one redeeming quality in his political character.

AMUSING.—It is said there is but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous, and one would think upon so important a subject as that of selecting a Chief Magistrate to preside over the destinies of the Nation, that devices, other than sheer buffoonery would be resorted to, with a view of influencing public sentiment. In view of this matter, is not the course of the Whigs, in embellishing some of their papers with mere pictures for effect, and getting up processions in favor of General Harrison, attended by a sham log cabin &c., enough to disgust the more intelligent portion of the Whig party? Are these things in sober earnest to be resorted to, to get up an ephemeral excitement, under the vain hope, that the people are sufficiently simple to be carried away by such nonsensical clap-trap? Do they suppose that the great body of the people are so exceedingly silly, as to be converted by such mountebank arts, in the place of having substantial reasons presented to their intellectual faculties? Does not such flummery (much akin by the by to the *coffin handbills,*) show that the Whigs are utterly destitute of any solid grounds to go upon, and therefore they endeavor to kick up a mere dust, of which they will afterwards be ashamed, when their excited fancies realise defeat in place of victory? They had better get Jack Downing to writing again, and give us another edition of the axe with which old Hickory split so much wood. The Whigs have tried panics and pressures—they have run single candidates—they have run double and treble candidates for the Presidency—they have tried a favorite of the South—they have run a favorite from the North—they have ransacked the West—they have taken whom they considered their ablest civilian They have run whom they considered a great general, the Hero of Tippecanoe, expressly too against their former creed, that it was somewhat dangerous to place the power of affairs in the hands of warriors. They have run their own men and they have tried a man who left our ranks, Judge White—all this has failed—Now, it seems buffoonery and mountebankism is resorted to. Hard cider and log cabins are brought out, (by the by we should think the tee-totalers, or cold-water men belonging to the temperance societies would not relish the hard cider proceeding) pictures and caricatures, are to close the last scene of whigism. Alas! Alas! how are the mighty fallen. The silk stocking gentry going in for hard cider and log cabins—the times are certainly out of joint. But it all wont do, the people, the democracy, are as impregnable as the adamantine rock, and so will be to the end of the Whig chapter.

A bill requiring the banks to resume specie payments on the 15th January next, has passed both Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

We learn that Mr. Hopkins a member of Congress from the State of Virginia, who was elected as a Conservative, has recently come out in favour of the Sub-Treasury Scheme & against Gen. Harrison. This looks somewhat squally for the Whigs.

THE PROSPECTS.—The accounts from all parts of the country, respesting political prospects, are highly gratifying to the friends of the present administration. The Richmond Enquirer which is seldom deceived in relation to such matters, speaks in the most positive terms of the result of the next election in that state being decidedly in favor of the Democracy. The Whig papers in the west of Pennsylvania admit that they have been disappointed with regard to the late local elections among them. The accounts from Ohio are all that could be desired. And indeed there is no part of the country which affords any ground for a belief that there is any chance for the Anti-mason and Abolition candidate. The people cannot be gulled by the cry of hard cider. It is a silly device, and the use of it is an insult to the people, as it implies a supposition that the people are destitute of judgment, and can be captivated by being humbugged in the grossest manner. —*Balt. Rep.*

PASS IT ROUND.

Great Harrison, he was the one,
To lead the sons of freedom on.
[*Rich. Whig*

And when they went the foe to find,
"Great Harrison," he staid behind.
[*N. Era.*

"Poor Indians," too, without a "BOUND,"
Caught 'Granny' sleeping 'werry sound!'
[*N. H. Argus.*

The 'poor man's candidate,' is he,
Who'd sell them into slavery!
[*Bay State Dem.*

The people for him would'nt vote,
'Cause he wore the petticoat. [*Age.*

'Let Croghan fight, I'll run,' said he,
'The British ne'er shall shoot at me.'
[*Argus.*

When he heard the cannon's roar,
They 'never saw him any more!'
Balt. Rep.

And 'though he was always in the rear—
He's now become a *granny dear*. [*Del Gaz*

And finding himself left far behind,
He cried 'huzza,' and then resigned.
[*Oxford Dem.*

First Gun in Franklin Co—A very severely contested election came off yesterday, in Franklin township in this county, on the other side of the river, for Justice of the Peace. The Democrats carried off the palm by 12 majority. Harrison in thirty six had 24 majority in this Township.—This is a change equal to thirty-six votes and allowing twelve hundred townships in the State would make a change of 42,200 in the State since 36.—Ohio Statesman.

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday morning last, after a lingering illness, Miss *Eliza B. Woolford*, in the 46th year of her age.

LIME.

80 Hogsheads first quality Lime in fine shipping order.

1200 Bus. Bulk Lime first quality.

This Lime has been extensively used by Bricklayers and plasterers and pronounced of a superior quality. A constant supply always on hand, which will be delivered at any the wharfs free of charge, and at a short notice, in Hogsheads or barrels.

Refer to Messrs. White & Anderson, Cambridge.

STEWART & SMITH.
No. 39 Pratt st., opposite Gist's Hotel, Baltimore.

April 6, 1840.*

Notice.

THE subscriber avails himself of the opportunity to inform those who are indebted to him, that he is much pressed for the want of funds, and he will take it as a particular favor if they will call and settle, which he hopes they will have an opportunity of doing at our Court. The subscriber has heretofore been very indulgent to those who owed him, indeed too indulgent for his own interest. In justice to himself and family and to his creditors, it is absolutely necessary that he should collect what is due to him. He trusts the occasion will be considered an ample apology for this indispensable call.

The Publics ob't. serv't,
WM. H YATES

April 6, 1840. 3w

A List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Cambridge, up to 1st April, 1840.

A	Lecompte Dr. W. B. 2
Applegarth Thomas	M
Abbot Noah	Malone Saml.
B	Mowbray Miss E.
Bell Mrs. Elizabeth	McNamee Robt.
Banning Thomas H.	Mitchell Miss Eliza
Bestpritch Mrs. Nancy	Jane
Bayly Mrs. Charlotte	Mitchell Miss Mary
Breerwood Mrs. Julea Ann	Moore Francis L. 2
Beckwith Jeremiah	Mowbray Mrs. Elizabeth
Bromwell John	McNamara Messrs. & Co.
Bryan Miss Mary T.	
Blake Mrs. Nancy	McNamara Hy. L.
Bonner Matthias W.	Mitchell Solo.
Brannock Wm. B.	N.
C.	Nicols Dr. Jos. 2
Cook Levin P.	O.
Cole Mrs. Mary 2	Odd Fellows 2
Collins Jno. 2	Orim Danl.
Collins Miss Sarah A.	P.
Creighton Jno. R.	Pritchard Capt. Wm.
Corner Mary D.	Pagon Capt. Levin
D.	Q.
Dixon James B.	Quigley Rev. Thos.
Dawson Mrs. Mary	R
Davis George	Rawleigh Hooper
Dail & Fooks	Robinson Levin
Dorsey Miss Emily	Robinson Wm. F.
E.	Robinson Silas
Ewell Rev. Danl. F.	Round Miss Esther W
Edmondson Mrs Susan	S.
F.	Smith Mrs. Ann
Fowler L. N.	Switzer D.
Fountain Miss Amanda,	Speddin Capt. Robt.
G.	Stewart Miss J. T. & J. 2
Goldsborough Robert	Smoot Thos.
H.	Smith William
Hicks Thos H.	Summers Joseph
Harrison William E.	Smith James T.
Harris Wm. T.	Staplefort Jno. S.
Harris Jno H	Stewart James R.
Henry Isaac	Saunders Capt. Solo
Hewes Moses	T.
Handley Planner or Rebecca	Thompson Capt W W
	Travers Wm. D.
Hooper Capt. Jno.	Travers Dr. D.
Harrington Levin	Tubman Chas.
J.	Tucker Leabora
Jones Levin	Troth Capt. S. H.
Jefferson Jno. R.	Tall Elijah 2
James James	Thomas Greenbury
James Capt. Henry	W.
James Miss Elizabeth	Woolen Levin
Jacobs & Hardcastle 2	Wheatley Arthur 2
Jones Wm L.	Williams Nancy
K.	Woolford Hiram W. 2
Keene Moses L.	Wheeler Mrs. Margh.
L.	Wilson Mrs E. H. C.
Lake Mrs. Mary B.	Wheeler Danl.
Lecompte Jno.	Wheeler George
Langsdale Matilda	Wilson Miss Mary
Lewis Julia A.	Woolford Eader J W.
Longley Edmond	

ED. P. LECOMPTE, P. M.

April 6th, 1840 3w*

N. B. The P. M. once more respectfully invites the attention of all who are indedted to him (for postage) to the settlement of their accounts, of which there are very many of 12 months standing and over—this must not be the case in future.—He is bound to pay quarterly, and of course expects prompt payments to enable him to meet the drafts of the Department. A quarter having ended yesterday, a favorable opportunity is presented for settlement—which he hopes all will avail themselves of.—*This is no joke.*

E. P. L.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts, up to January 1st. 1840 on or before the

1st day of May next,

as longer indulgence cannot be given. The merchants in Baltimore say they must and will have the claims due them—and we of course, in self-justification, must say as they do. Merchants generally make their purchases upon a credit of *six* months, when they have not the money to pay for them, and of course, cannot wait *two, three and four years* for their money, when they are obliged to settle with the Baltimore Merchants at the end of six months. If some persons would only recollect this, and comply with my moderate request, it would always save the trouble of dunning. I have often heard short settlements make long friends, and I should like to become intimate with some on those terms.

WM. A. SULLIVANE.

March 30, 1840. tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with a supply of New and Fashionable

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

which he will sell on very accommodating terms. He invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call.

HENRY BURN.

March 30, 1840 3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, one issued by Lewis Ross Esq. one of the associate Justices of the Magistrates' Court for District No. 7, in and for Dorchester county, and the other issued by James Rea Esq. a Justice of the peace, at the suit of White & Anderson, against the goods and chattels lands and tenements of Thomas H. Newton, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, claim, interest and estate, at law and in equity of the said Thomas H. Newton in and to the Farm where he now resides, (be the name what it may or the number of acres it may contain) and I hereby give notice, that on

THURSDAY, the 16th APRIL,

at the Court House Door in Cambridge, between the hours of 10 & 4 o'clock, I will offer for sale the said Farm so seized and taken in execution, by public auction to the highest bidder for cash.

JOHN H. HODSON, Shr'ff.

March 23, 1840 3w

PUBLIC HOUSE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the Tavern Stand in the town of Cambridge, lately occupied by John T. Wilson, where he is prepared to accommodate the public. His table shall always be supplied with the best of the market—his bar well filled with wholesome and genuine liquors—His beds and lodging rooms clean and neat—His stables and granary well calculated to satisfy his patrons. Oysters and Terrapins in their season.

Boarders taken by the week, month or year.

The public's ob't. serv't.
THOMAS EDGAR

March 23, 1840. 3t C3w

Notice.

I wish to go to Baltimore the last of this month, and persons who have not settled their accounts with me for the years 1838 and '39, will confer a particular favor by calling and settling the same without fail.

WILLIAM WINGATE.

March 16, 1840 3w

NOTICE.

THE county Commissioners for Dorchester County, will meet at their office in the Court House at Cambridge, over the Register of Wills office, on

MONDAY the 6th day of APRIL next,

and sit for ten days, or during the county Court, to hear appeals and note transfer's.—And on the 20th day of same month, they will meet to appoint Constables & overseers of the roads, after which they will continue their session, with their ordinary business and will receive, examine and pass accounts vs the county at any time or on any day of their session until the first of June after which no accounts will be received, examined or passed.

WILLIAM REA, clk. C. D. C.

March 2, 1840. 6t

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY.

WILL be sold at public sale by the undersigned, on

THURSDAY the 9th day of APRIL next,

before the Court House door in Cambridge, at the hour of 3 o'clock P. M., the large Two Story Frame DWELLING and LOT formerly owned by Dr. Anthony C. Thompson, and now in the occupancy of Henry Burn Esq. The entire property is in good order, and from a variety of considerations is certainly desirable and important—Its location is very eligible and handsome. It is situated on the corner of two of the principal streets of the County Town Cambridge, and has in connexion with it the printing office of the "Aurora," in which, I am informed, a very extensive mercantile business was once transacted. I am told the lot contains about THREE ACRES. The whole property, however, readily and immediately rents for *one hundred and eighty-five dollars, per annum.* Any person so desirous, can, by calling on Henry Burn Sr. Esq., be accommodated with a thorough examination of the entire property. The terms will be fully made known on the day of sale.

JOHN BUNTING.

Feb. 24, 1840. tds

DR. W. EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
Prepared by himself.

To Mothers and Nurses.—The passage of the Teeth through the gums produces troublesome & dangerous symptoms. It is known by mothers that there is great irritation in the mouth and gums during this process. The gums swell, the secretions of saliva is increased, the child is seized with frequent and sudden fits of crying, watchings, starting in the sleep, and spasms of peculiar parts; the child shrieks with extreme violence, and thrusts its fingers in its mouth. If these precursory symptoms are not speedily alleviated spasmodic convulsions universally supervine, and soon cause the dissolution of the infant. If mothers who have their little babes afflicted with these distressing symptoms, would apply Dr. William Evans's Celebrated Soothing Syrup, which has preserved hundreds of infants when thought past recovery, from being suddenly attacked with that fatal malady, convulsions.

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.

☞ *Proof positive of the efficacy of Dr. W. Evans' Soothing Syrup.*

To the Agent of Dr. Evans' Soothing Syrup:

Dear Sir:—The great benefit afforded to my suffering infant by your Soothing Syrup, in a case of protracted and painful dentition, must convince every feeling parent how essential an early application of such an invaluable medicine is to relieve infant misery and torture. My infant, while teething, experienced such acute sufferings, that it was attacked with convulsions, and my wife and family supposed that death would soon release the babe from anguish, till we procured a bottle of your Syrup; which as soon as applied to the gums, a wonderful change was produced, and after a few applications the child displayed obvious relief, and by continuing in its use, I am glad to inform you, the child has completely recovered and no recurrence of that awful complaint has since occurred; the teeth are emanating daily and the child enjoys perfect health. I give you my cheerful permission to make this acknowledgment public, and will gladly give any information on this circumstance.

WM. JOHNSON,

☞ A gentleman who has made trial of Dr. W. Evans' Soothing Syrup, in his family, (in case of a teething child) wishes us to state that he found it entirely effectual in relieving pain in the gums, and preventing the consequences which sometimes follow. We cheerfully comply with his request.—[New York Sun.

☞ We believe it is generally acknowledged by those who have tried it, that the Soothing Syrup for Children Cutting Teeth, advertised in another column, is a highly useful article for the purposes for which it is intended. Highly respectable persons, at any rate, who have made use of it, do not hesitate to give its virtues the sanction of their names.—[Boston Traveller.

☞ *A severe case of Teething, with Summer Complaint*, cured by the infallible American Soothing Syrup by W. Evans. Mrs. McPherson, residing at No. 8, Madison street, called a few days since at the medical office of Dr. W. Evans, 100 Chatham street, N. Y., and purchased a bottle of the Syrup for her child, who was suffering excruciating pain during the process of dentition, being momentarily threatened with convulsions, its bowels too were exceeding loose, and no food could be retained on the stomach. Almost immediately on its application, the alarming symptoms entirely ceased, and by continuing the use of the syrup on the gums, the bowels in a short time became quite natural. As a tribute of gratitude for the benefit afforded the child, the mother came of her own accord, and freely sanctioned publicity to the above. Pray be particular in applying at 100 Chatham street, as there are several counterfeits advertised. No other place in the city has the genuine for sale.

☞ *Important to Mothers.*—Children generally suffer much uneasiness from the cutting of their teeth. Whatever dangerous or fatal symptoms attend this process of nature, they are produced invariably from the highly irritated and inflamed condition of the parts—therefore the principal indications of cure are to abate the inflammation, and soften, soothe, and relax the gums. If that is effected, the infant is preserved from subsequent fever, inflatulation, spasmodic cough, twitching of tendons, croup, canker, and convulsions, displaying their fatal consequences.—If mothers, nurses, or guardians, have their babes tortured with painful and protracted dentition, and this notice attracts their attention, they should not be deterred from purchasing a bottle of EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP for Children *Teething*, the incomparable virtue of which, in completely relieving the most distressing cases (when applied to the infant's gums as directed) is invaluable. The remedy has restored thousands of children when on the verge of the grave, to the embraces again of their distracted parents, attacked with that awful and mortiferous malady—Convulsions.

☞ DIRECTIONS.—*Please shake the bottle when first opened.*—When children begin to be in pain with their teeth, shooting in their gums, put a little of the Syrup in a teaspoon, and with the finger let the child's gums be rubbed for two or three minutes, three times a day. It must not be put to the breast immediately, for the milk would take the syrup off too soon. When the teeth are just coming through their gums, mothers should immediately apply the syrup; it will prevent the children having a fever, and undergoing that painful operation of lancing the gums, which always makes the next tooth much harder to come through, and sometimes causes death.

Sold at Dr. W. Evans's Office, 100 Chatham street, N. Y., and by all his Agents throughout the Union.

Agents, S. & E. P. LECOMPTE,
Cambridge, Md.

DR. GOODE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

These Pills are strongly recommended to the notice of the Ladies as a safe and efficient remedy in removing those complaints peculiar to their sex, from want of Exercise, or general Debility of the System, Obstructions, Suppressions, and Irregularity of the Menses; at the same time strengthening, cleansing, and giving tone to the Stomach and Bowels, and propucing a new and healthy action throughout the system generally. They create Appetite, correct Indigestion, remove Giddiness and Nervous Headache, and are eminently useful in those Flatulent Complaints which distress Females so much at the "TURN OF LIFE." They obviate Costiveness, and counteract all Hysterical and Nervous Affections, likewise afford soothing and permanent relief in Fluor Albus, or Whites, and in the most obstinate cases of Chlorosis, or Green Sickness, they invariably restore the pallid and delicate female to health and vigor.

These Pills have gained the sanction and approbation of the most eminent Physicians in the United States, and many mothers can likewise testify to their extraordinary efficacy. To married females, whose expectations of the tenderest pledges of connubial happiness have been defeated, these Pills may be truly esteemed a blissful boon. They soon renovate all functional debility, and if taken, (according to directions) obviate all morbid action. They dispel that fulsome and disagreeable sensation common to females at each monthly return, likewise the attendant pains in the back, side or loins; they generally counteract the nausea, vomiting, and other nervous affections in Chlorosis, or Green Sickness, in a few days, and if continued (according to directions) soon effect a perfect cure.—Nothing is so signally efficacious in recruiting the pallid and sickly female (who has been during her life irregular and sensitive) as the FEMALE PILLS. These pills invigorate the whole system, improve the memory, and enliven the imagination, create appetite, and restore tranquil repose. Many hundred females can testify of their efficacy, and many Physicians (in this city, as also throughout the United States) can bear testimony to their merits and extraordinary virtues. They are invaluable to enfeebled and relaxed females, who from repeated and difficult labors are afflicted with weakness and infirmities, in which case they are highly useful, strengthening at the same time the stomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole constitution.

Dr. Goode's Celebrated Female Pills.

These Pills are of two kinds namely: No. 1, or Laxative Pills, and No 2, or Restorative Pills. They are for all the following diseases: Suppression, Irregularity or Retention of the Menses, Fluor Albus, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Costiveness, Gravel, Incontinence of Urine, Nervous Affections, Hysterics, Prolapsus Uteri, or falling of the Womb, and Piles. These Pills are also particularly adapted to the male as well as the female sex, for the cure of the following diseases: Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bilious Diseases, and all cases of Hypochondriacism, Low Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Indisposition, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, General Debility, Bodily Weakness, or Flatulency, Headaches, Nightmare, Rheumatism, Asthma, Tic Doloureux, Cramp Spasmodic Affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder *Gout*; also, Pains in the Side, Chest, Limbs, Head, Stomach or Back, Dimness or Confusion of Sight, Alternate flushes of Heat and Chillliness, Tremors, Watchings, Agitation, Anxiety, bad Dreams and Spasms.

This Medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative.

Directions for use—Pills No. 1 must be taken from three to six, or more, at bed time, sufficient to operate briskly, till the desired object is effected. Take No. 2 according to the directions as on the box.

In all cases, both kinds of the pills are to be used at the same time, in the following manner—Take three pills or more of No. 1 every night on going to bed, increasing the number, if they do not open the bowels; also, take three of the pills No. 2, half an hour before each meal, three times daily.

Sold at 100 Chatham street, New York, and by one respectable person in every town in the Union.

Agents, S. & E. P. LECOMPTE,
Cambridge, Md.

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

The pills, so admirably adapted to afford uniform relief in the different modifications of these distressing maladies, are particularly recommended to public notice. On the accession of the cold stage, when the face and limbs of the sufferer become pale, and the sensation of cold and languor is felt pervading the whole system—their administration is accompanied with astonishing success—they soon lesson the subsequent distressing shivering, and violent shaking, and by continuing in their use (as directed) will ultimately cure the most obstinate ague. These pills are of signal utility in those distressing cases, where there is a sallowness of complexion, pain in the region of the liver, tension and distress in the epigastic region, with other symptoms indicating the existence of morbid action, or chronic disease of the stomach, liver, bowels, mecentery or spleen, which consequences so generally supervene from protracted intermittents. They permanently overcome these diseases—at the same time give tone to the stomach, cleanse and strengthen the bowels, and impart health, vigor, and energy to the system.

Many persons emigrate to the rich and fertile soil of the West, in the hope of attaining a future competency, but alas! ere long that hope becomes blasted, when they appear with impaired and enfeebled constitutions, resulting from attacks of that direful terror of the West, Fever and Ague, if such persons had resorted to the use of the above pills, the sunken pallid countenance have been restored to its florid hue, the vital energy re-established, and the whole system purified and invigorated. They are now regarded as an inestimable public blessing, and indispensable to the health, comfort, and even the local prosperity of the inhabitants of many portions of our western country.

In all cases of Bilious and Nervous Fever, Hypochondriacism, Low Spirits, Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Fluor Albus, Seminal Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Pains in the Side, Limbs, Head, Stomach, or Back, will invariably be removed by the use of the Pills.

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 or more 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.

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