STAINBURN'S
VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS,

MADE ENTIRELY OF PURE COLD PRESSED **EXTRACTS** WITHOUT THE AID OF ARTIFICIAL **HEAT.**

☞See that every Box you buy, has this label on it.

STAINBURN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS Prepared only by Jas. W. Stainburn. SOLE PROPRIETOR, NEW-YORK.

Beware of Counterfeits.

THUS PRESERVING THE LIFE ESSENCE OF **Medicinal** PLANTS, AS THEY EXIST IN THE GROWING **VEGETABLE.**

IS MOST POPULAR OF ALL MEDICINES has truly gained the confidence of the many thousands of sufferers who have used it, in many forms of disease, with UNFAILING SUCCESS.

The following complaints have always been cured when the Stainburn Pills have been taken according to the directions which accompany each box:—

Dyspepsia,	**Coughs and Colds,**	**Whooping Cough,**
Costiveness,	**Rheumatism,**	**Measles,**
Bilious Complaints,	**Fever and Ague,**	**Worms,**
Liver Complaints,	**Scrofula,**	**Small Pox,**
Cholic,	**Biles,**	**Eruptions in the Skin.**

A vast number of communications have been received by the proprietor, each proving a cure of some of the above diseases, and which might here be introduced, would space permit, but it is hoped the following will be sufficient to place beyond all doubt *THEIR CURATIVE VIRTUE:*

From Dr. Reed, of Virginia

Norfolk, June 12 1844.

Dr. Stainburn—Sir: Since I last wrote you, I have seen several persons who have been using the Vegetable Extract Pills, and in every case they have proved themselves worthy the name they bear. A young man by the name of John Forsythe, had been wasting away in a seated consumption for several years, and by using the Extract Pills for about two weeks, his cough, pains, &c., left him entirely, and he is now as well as to be about his ordinary business. Indeed sir, from the rapidity of the sales, the value of your pills may be safely discerned. I am entirely out, have daily calls for them, and wish you would forward me more as soon as possible.

Yours, &c. THOS. S. REED.

From Massachusetts.

Worcester, June 17, 1844.

Dr. Stainburn—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, raised a great quantity of phlegm, and who was afflicted with palpitation of the heart, had taken a box of your Vegetable Extract Pills, and is now quite well. Others bear testimony to their good effects.

Yours respectfully, JOHN STRIKER, Jr.

From Pennsylvania.

Easton, July 1, 1844.

Dr. Stainburn—I have considerable matter to tell you concerning the Extract Pills, where they have performed cures, when those who have bought them had scarcely any faith in their effects. There is a lady here, now able to attend to her domestic concerns, who was, at the time she commenced taking them, confined to her chamber, and prostrated on her bed. I will tell you more when I see you; please credit my account with the enclosed twenty dollars, and send me by the bearer another gross of pills.

Respectfully, &c., GEO. S. SMITH.

From Connecticut.

New Haven, June 27, 1844.

Dr. Stainburn—Your Vegetable Extract Pills have had wonderful effects in several cases in this town; I sold a box to a man who had been sick with consumption and rheumatic complaints for four or five years, and who was unable to dress himself when he commenced taking them. He has recently sent me word that he felt quite well, could dress himself without any trouble, and thinks he has wholly recovered. I am quite out of the pills; will you send me a lot by the first opportunity?

Yours in haste, R. W. SMALLEY

The Pills are sold Wholesale and Retail at Dr. Stainburn's office, No. 7 Ann Street, and by most of the respectable Druggists in New York. Also, by one agent in each village in the United States.

CAUTION TO AGENTS.

The immense demand for the Stainburn Pills has induced some unprincipled rascals to make a counterfeit, and hawk it about the country; but let agents be aware of these persons, and remember that he who sells a counterfeit medicine, or encourages such vile traffic, is as much to be shunned as the poisonous adder—let him not be housed or fed, drive him from your houses and from your villages, as you would drive away a dangerous pestilence; for be assured the creature who could sell to you a counterfeit pill, to rob you of your health, is base enough to carry the assassin's knife and take away your lives.

My travellers are each furnished with a power of attorney, signed Jas. W. Stainburn, and proved before a Notary Public of the United States, and also by the Clerk of the City of New York; they also bear the Notarial Seals of the United States and the City of New York. You will therefore please to preserve this advertisement, and should any person offer you my medicine without such power of attorney, do not deal with him for your own credit's sake, but point him to it, and say; 'Thou art the man to be despised and shunned.'

N. B. Agents who may desire supplies of my pills before my travellers call upon them, will please forward their orders per mail to No. 7 Ann Street, and oblige their obedient servant

New York, April 12, 1845. JAS. W. STAINBURN.

AGENTS FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Cambridge—WHITE & ANDERSON,
Vienna—VICKERS & OREM,
Draw Bridge—JOHN P. DEAN,
Church C[illegible] AMOS BOWDLE,
[illegible] AM J. VAN,
[illegible] WOOLFORD

chameleon, very much from the position which he [illegible] any [illegible] s, that the reform [illegible] Church C[illegible] cupies. We are inclined to think that a convention composed of such materials, although they might abolish a great deal, would not be able to consummate a very satisfactory system of organic law. The fact is that the present constitution with a few important changes "to suit the times" will upon a candid and deliberate investigation of an intelligent mind be found to be an instrument well calculated to promote the happiness and welfare of the people.

But these changes are important and the people demand them. There must be a general curtailment of salaries, beginning at the Governor and going through the whole range of officers. We must have biennial sessions of the Legislature, and other portions of the constitution and laws altered, so that there shall be elections every alternate year. Instead of representation according to population, which would almost inevitably increase the number of the House of Delegates, we might diminish them by taking one or more from each county. A[illegible] never advocated the abolition of any thing, without [illegible]king we can offer a substitute, we are not disposed to urge the abolition of the high court of Chancery. T[illegible] cannot be a doubt that much important business is transacted at this court, and many facilities afforded which are not generally known or appreciated, but as we [illegible] alone to the public interest, if a substitute can be [illegible]red which would as well subserve the cause of justice and equity, we have no objection to see it abolished.

We have th[illegible]ted out very generally, some of the measures [illegible] which are needed in the State, and such as ca[illegible]red by legislative action, if they are not opposed [illegible] who are not willing to take reform, except in [illegible] particular way.

Gov. Pr[illegible] understand that the able, active and e[illegible]vernor of our State is busily employed in [illegible]ing, from the several counties and cities [illegible] State, authentic information in regard to e[illegible]xes; doubtless with a view to lay before the Legislature, in his annual message, an accurate st[illegible]ement of the resources of the State, a[illegible]d by the measures recommended to, a[illegible]ed by the last Legislature. Our means [illegible]dgi[illegible] at present are but limited, yet, we would [illegible] all surprised if it should be found that [illegible]easures furnish an annual revenue sufficient to [illegible]ay, to the last cent, the accruing interest on o[illegible] State debt. If so, the success of our worthy G[illegible] will be triumphant and complete. N[illegible] b[illegible] man possessed of an iron nerve and moral [illegible] of the highest order, would have dare[illegible]mmend the Stamp Act, &c., in defiance o[illegible] well known prejudices of the public, upon t[illegible] subject. Hence the brilliancy of the suc[illegible] which has attended his course. In no cou[illegible] the State was the Stamp Act regarded with [illegible] odium, than in our own; yet, so great was the [illegible]tion in its favor, that previous to the election, [illegible]oco Foco dared make use of it against the Wh[illegible] party. In fact, it was with the greatest difficu[illegible], that we wrung from the Loco Foco organ, a reluctant declaration of opposition to it, while, at the same time, that organ was forced to disclaim any thing like hostility to the other measures recommended by the Executive and passed by the Legislature.

The success which has attended the Governor thus far, will doubtless stimulate him to further [illegible]

[illegible] Congress is to be promoted by the same national policy; and is dependent upon the same public measures, why should they differ in regard to the men to whom is to be entrusted the power to offer or maintain that policy?—

Will diverse interests have the people that lead them in diverse directions [illegible] *men?* Now, none whatever. But a few aspiring individuals have an interest adverse to that of the people, and the people must therefore be deceived into the notion that the course which will promote the views of these aspirants will promote their own. One has placed his eyes upon an elevated seat; another upon office of honor—a place in the cabinet; another upon an embassy abroad, and so on through the whole catalogue. Now these aspirations can only be gratified by the election of a certain person to the Presidency, who happens to be opposed to that policy which Pennsylvania considers essential, and which is indispensable to her interests; and as her vote is necessary to secure his election, what is to be done? The people must be cajoled into the belief that he is their best friend, and the warm, unwavering advocate of their favorite policy!—Can this be done? are the people of Pennsylvania so easily deceived? will they without the least hesitancy believe so egregious an untruth? Behold her electoral vote cast for one who had but the year before publickly and emphatically declared, and claimed it as a merit, that he "had steadily, during the period he was a representative in Congress been *opposed* to a protective policy, as his recorded votes and public speeches prove;" and that, "since he retired from Congress he held the same opinion."

One short year has not yet rolled round, and she is taking measures to head the very man whom she proclaimed to the world a better tariff man than Mr. Clay!

Hear him in his opposition and hostility to that very policy of which she was willingly persuaded he was the first friend! Let her hereafter discard those who have thus abused her confidence, and support such only as have proved their faith by their works, and not by mere professions,—their attachment to the protective policy by their uniform and consistent support of it at all times, and she will have no reason to fear the effect of national action upon her great interests.—*U. S. Gaz.*

The next session of Congress.—Two important subjects will occupy the attention of Congress at its next session of Congress, viz: the Oregon question and the revision of the Tariff. In regard to the first, it appears to be the prevailing opinion, that the President will maintain the right of the United States to the whole of the territory which has heretofore been in dispute between Great Britain and this country, and that he will be sustained in this position by Congress. Should this be the case, we think it not unlikely, that war between the two countries will be the result. Could we be content to permit matters to remain as they are for a time, Oregon would come into the possession of our government by the natural course of events, and without the cost and sufferings of a contest with England—but to this our Hotspur blood will not submit. Indeed from articles which appear in some of the newspapers, it would seem to be the settled determination of politicians to produce a war with Great Britain. It is spoken of in gasconading terms, as though we had nothing to do but to strike a blow and bring John Bull to our feet, suing for forgiveness. It is very true that our resources of all kinds are far superior to what they were during the last war; but it is also true, that the strength of Great Britain has likewise been greatly increased since that period—we should not, therefore, [illegible]

[illegible] democratic party divided [illegible] Tariff men at the North abusing Free-traders at the South—a Democratic Congress refusing to annul the act of a Whig majority—Van Buren men denouncing Calhounites and vice versa in terms which nothing but an intimate knowledge of each other would enable them to use—with no principles in common but an uncompromising love of power, an unrelenting hatred of HENRY CLAY.

Under these seemingly inauspicious circumstances they met in conclave. They established the highly democratic two-thirds rule, which decided in effect that a minority shall rule a majority. They cast aside their instructions, and proceeded to nominate a candidate from the motley party. What was the principle of selection? Not *ability*, for they might have found it; not [illegible]tion, nor yet time-honored services. No. The [illegible]ery was, save the party, save the spoils! The p[illegible] Butler, with all the subtlety of a financier, and all [illegible]vor of a divine fresh from a pilgrimage to that [illegible] of Democracy, the Hermitage, after loud professions of love for his patron, touched the train which had been laid, and James K. Polk stepped forth the chameleon candidate, changing his hue from every object, with promises for every section of the country, and ready to prove faithless to them all.

What were the principles of this party? A more discordant mass was never collected. Beaten before the people on the great and true issues, they looked around for some war-cry, which, however senseless, might rally the faint-hearted. "Democracy" was potent, but its frequent use had made it somewhat musty. In a fortunate hour (to them) their eye rested on Texas, and deserting their country for a semblance of principles, they sang loud hosannas to the glories of annexation. Then came the "secret circular," an evolution of the Albany Junto; the letter to Kane, a cunning mystery to mislead the good people of Pennsylvania; and, finally, the loud appeal to every foreigner—and the base victory was achieved. Intelligence, honesty, and virtue were overwhelmed. The good and great man was cast aside, and the demagogue sat him sell down in the seat of Washington. Then came the division of the spoils. The Treasury was deemed but a fair equivalent for the Texas letter; the War Department healed the "solution of continuity" in Gov. Marcy's breeches; and a District Attorneyship supplied the sainted Butler with the amount of specie, which he needed quite as much as the "stated preaching of the Gospel" at Sandy Hill.

And thus are healed all the divisions of this party.—The clamorous are rewarded; the disaffected threatened with the lash; the "secret circular" is hushed up; and Benton, after a great display of mock patriotism, "the coquetry of political prostitution," dines with the Cabinet and promises his aid in the matter of public printing. None but the Chivalry seemed really disposed to take arms. They find that the election of Polk does not restore the fertility of the worn lands of South Carolina, nor promise to make Charleston an importing city, and will strive to bring about by fine spun theories what nothing but industry, economy, and perseverance can effect.

Here is one leaf from the chapter of Democracy, and it proves how utterly vain is the hope that any good is to result from the apparent dissensions of this party. The Treasury will always be a centre of attraction, and will ever prevent too great a centrifugal force. Let us forbear, then, to place any reliance on so feeble a hope, and turn to a surer safeguard—

"In native swords and native ranks,
Our only hope of courage dwells."

CARPET FACTORY.

JAMES MITCHELL & Co. are manufacturing fig'd. Ingrain, fig'd Venetion and plain striped carpeting, of the very best quality; from 15 to 20 per cent. may positively be saved by buying from them.

CUSTOMERS

who will furnish 1 1-4 lbs. clean wool can have either fig'd Ingrain or fig'd Venetion yard wide manufactured for 62 1-2 cts. For fig'd Venetion made from the yarn 44 cts.—1 lb scoured yarn to each yard. Plain striped carpeting 50 cts. per yard, made from the wool—40 cts. when the yarn is furnished, 5-8 & 3 4 yd. wide made at prices in proportion.

Samples may be seen by calling on

WHITE & ANDERSON, Agents

Sept. 28, 1844 tf.

MEDICINES, DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS PAINTS &C.

The Subscriber keeps constantly for sale on the most reasonable terms, an assortment of MEDICINES, DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, &c.

Being largely engaged in grinding such articles as Ginger, Mustard and Pepper, he has them for sale of a superior quality below the market price.

He would [illegible]tion that he has a Patent Machine worked by Steampower, which enables him to sell PUTTY of the very best quality for 3 1-4 cts a lb. in Bladders and 3 cts in Bulk.

He confidently asserts that his prices are such as to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call. J. W. W. GORDON,

No. 152 west Pratt st. Ba[illegible]

Opposite Balto. & Ohio Rail Road Depot.

March 1, 1845 1m

N. B. No charge made for delivering goods in any part of the City

SAMUEL DEXTER LECOMPTE,

Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,

HAVING settled in Cambridge, for the purpose of practicing his profession, respectfully offers his services to the public. He will attend to any business that may be entrusted to him in adjoining counties.

He may at all times be found at his Office, next door below the Office of Jas. R. Eccleston Esq., and immediately opposite that of Jas. A. Stewart Esq.

Sept 30 1843 tf

***Mr. and Mrs. Archers' Academy for Young Ladies.** *No 40 Lexington St., Baltimore.*

This Institution has been in successful operation for several years, and at present numbers near one hundred pupils.

All the branches of a finished female education are taught under the personal superintendance of the Principals, assisted by the ablest Professors of the Country

For paticular information as to terms of board, tuition, &c. address the principals.

The folowing gentlemen for the most part have daughters in the School and may be referred to.

Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, U. S. Army, Rev. Dr. WYATT, Rev. JNO. M. DUNCAN, Rev. Mr. HAMNER, Rev. THOS. ATKINSON, Hon. STEVENSON ARCHER, SAML. J. DONALDSON, Baltimore City; J. H. BERNARD, Virginia DANIEL LLOYD, Talbot county, Md.

*Mr. Acher graduate of the West Point Academy.

A CARD.

A. Applegarth having removed to his old stand (*New House 102 Dugans Wharf*—) is now prepared to fill all orders in his line [illegible]

DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston on Monday morning, after a rough passage, with dates to the 19th ult.

The price of corn was rising rapidly [illegible] ther in England continued most wretched for the crops.

The iron trade was brisk, and the demand far beyond the supply.

The price of bread has advanced in Paris, and indeed all over Europe.

The steamer Massachusetts sailed on the same day with the Caledonia with a full freight. The people of that part of Russia situated near the Black Sea, were, at the last accounts, suffering terribly for the want of provisions.

Great activity continues to prevail in the British dock yards.

The London Chronicle states that the military force in Canada is to be considerably increased.

No apparent diminution in the mania for speculating in Rail way shares.

Various symptoms of discontent continues to manifest themselves in Italy.

About 40 houses have been destroyed by fire at Morleonhamstead.

There is little of interest in the foreign news of the week beyond the tidings from Algeria. That brave and unsubdued chief, Abd-el-Kader, has achieved another triumph over his French invaders. He surprised and captured another 200 of them. The poor fellows, it is true, were sick, and could make no resistance.

Prime American beef is selling in the Isle of Man at 2 1 2d. per lb.

Commercial. The Cotton market is depressed, the business transacted is limited, prices have a downward tendency, and holders, evidently not at ease, show a desire to accept the current rates, and to press their stocks. The sales of the week, ending on Friday, only amounted to 20,000 bales, and limited as this business is, it was even more restricted yesterday,—for not more than 1,500 to 2,000 bags changed hands.

The Produce markets, for the last fortnight, exhibited no unfavorable change as regards the West Indies. In Jamaica Rum an advance has taken place, and the stock is on the decrease. Spices are held at the former value, and in some kinds an improvement is visible. The sales of Sugar are large, and the importers of West India exhibit more firmness, while the abundance of money and the prevalence of employment, cause the trade to buy with freedom. Refined is not so much called for. In bonded crushed there has been a slight decline. Most descriptions of Sugar sell freely at rates which cannot fail to answer the purpose of the importers and the dealers. Colonial Wools have been brisk. West India Molasses are firm, and the stock is considerably reduced. In the better descriptions of Coffee, a slight advance has taken place, but for the middling and inferior samples, lower rates have been submitted to.

Prospects of the Harvest. The very wet, unfavorable weather experienced during the week has done much injury to that portion of the crops still abroad in the northern counties, as to render it next to impossibility for the grain to be secured in any other than the worst condition; however auspicious the weather may hereafter become. When rain occurs early in the season, its effects may, frequently, be almost wholly remedied; but the year is now too far advanced to admit us [illegible]

barrels of [illegible] factories, in one [illegible] ensuing year the well known Tav[illegible]rn [illegible]inated sudden [illegible] in [illegible]ew Market at present in the occ[illegible]ty.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce of Thursday, 2 P. M. has the following:

IMPORTANT RUMOR.—It is rumored that Mr. Packenham, the British Minister at Washington, finding there is but little hope of adjusting the oregon question either by compromise or arbitration, has proposed to leave the whole territory in its present condition for twenty years, under the joint protection of England and the United States, and with the stipulation that at the end of said period, its then inhabitants may attach themselves to either country, or erect themselves into an independent sovereignty, as they may prefer.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—*Archdiocess of Baltimore.*—In the Catholic Magazine for November, we find the following circular from Archbishop Eccleston, with regard to the observance of the 27th of the present month as a day of public thanksgiving:

CIRCULAR. His excellency, the Governor of the State, having recommended that "Thursday, the 27th day of November next, be set apart as a day of public thanksgiving," I request the clergy and laity of my diocess to comply with a recommendation emanating from so high a source, and originating in principles which every heart should cherish.

Given at Baltimore, October 25, 1845.

†SAMUEL, *Archbishop of Baltimore.*

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

A Compound Balsamic Preparation from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar.

The best remedy known to the world for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Bleeding of the Lungs, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Influenza, Shortness of Breath, Pain and Weakness in the Breast or Side, Liver Complaint, and the first stages of

CONSUMPTION.

A THOUSAND CURES in cases deemed utterly hopeless have firmly established its vast superiority over every former medical discovery. It has always been styled "Nature's own Prescription," being formed chiefly from chemical extracts from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar—two trees that are thickly scattered wherever diseases of the lungs prevail. We give a few instances of its extraordinary power, from a catalogue almost without end.

A lady (address will be given at the New-York Agency) who was given up by all of her physicians to die of consumption, had a hard tumor for months on the side—raised among large quantities of matter a sort of bony substance—had taken no medicine for two months, being past all hope—entirely cured by a few bottles of this Balsam in September and October, 1844.

A. Williams, Esq., Attorney, &c., New York, cured of spasmodic asthma of 25 years' standing, certified to by Recorder Tallmadge and J. Power, D. D.

A. Carman, New York city, who had not slept, lying down, for 7 years, (being obliged to sleep in a sitting posture) so far curod as to attend to his business in the most stormy weather.

Thomas Bradlee, Esq., J. P., Jamaica, L. I., cured of asthma of 40 years' standing.

Mrs. Anna D. Hopkins, of Knowlesville, Y. Y., entirely cured of liver complaint and general debility of eighteen months' standing.

Jacob Hoffman, M. D., Huntingdon, cured a child of P. Schroeble, of obstinate disease of the lungs after he had tried all the usual remedies in vain.

"There is no such thing as fail" in the history of this wonderful BALSAM. Evidence the most convincing—evidence that no one *can* doubt—fully establishes this fact. For the sake of brevity, we select the following from thousands.

Isaac Platt, Esq., Editor of the Po'keepsie Eagle, one of the most influential papers in the state of New York, states, under the authority of his own name, that a young lady, a relative of his, of very delicate constitution, was attacked in February, 1842, with severe cold, which immediately produced spitting of blood, cough, fever, and other dangerous and alarming symptoms. Through medical treatment and care she partially recovered during summer. But on the return of winter she was attacked more violently than at first; she became scarcely able to walk, and was troubled with cough, chills and fever every day, and appeared to be going rapidly with consumption; at this time, when there was no sign of improvement, Mr. Plat procured a boule of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which she took, and it seemingly restored her. She got a second, and before it was half taken, she was restored to *perfect hellth*, which she has enjoyed to the present time, without the slightest symptom of her former disease.

Mr. Platt says "this cure came under my own observation, and I cannot be mistaken as to the fa[illegible]

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A POST-MASTER, DATED

PEMBROKE, Washington Co. Maine, April 29, 1844

Mr. ISAAC [illegible] Dear Sir: At the request of [illegible]nity, who are [illegible]

do me no good; many other remedies were then procured by my wife and friends, but none did me any good—and the discharge of blood and corruption still continued every few days, and at last became so offensive that I could scarcely breathe. I was also seized with a violent cough, which at times caused me to raise much more blood than I had done before—and my disease continued in this way, still growing worse, until February, when all hope of my recovery was given up; and my friends all thought I would die of a GALLOPING CONSUMPTION. At this moment, when my life was apparently drawing near its close, I heard of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and got a bottle, which RELIEVED ME IMMEDIATELY; and by the use of only three bottles of this medicine, all my pains were removed—my cough and spitting of blood and corruption entirely stopped, and in a few weeks my health was so far restored as to enable me to work at my trade, (which is a carpenter,) and up to this time I have enjoyed good health.

TAOMAS COZENS.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY, N. J., ss.

Personally came before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said county, Thomas Cozens, and being duly affirmed according to law, saith the above statement is in all things true. Affirmed before me, on the 20th day of April, 1843.

J. CLEMENT, J. P.

Such is the unprecedented success of this BALSAM

"Nature's Favorite P escription,"

a prescription congeniel to our wants, as it is prepared from chemical extracts from substances which the Author of nature has placed in our own land for wise purposes, that many who know nothing of the mode of its preparation are endeavoring to reap pecuniary benefits by selling an article similar in name, or in appearance, or by representing their own trash as superior to this BALSAM, or by putting up a mixture and solemnly asseverating that it is imported from a foreign country, which is not the case. All these deceptive arts go to show that *WISTAR'S BALSAM* is known to the world to be *"THE GREAT REMEDY,"* and that to *sell* any mixture it must be *like* this in *name*, or *purport*, to be like it in substance.

☞Believe not the cunningly wrought fabrication—and take only the original and genuine *WISTAR'S* BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

NO OTHER CAN BE LIKE IT.

Address all orders to ISAAC BUTTS, No. 32 Ann-street, New York. Agents.

THOMAS M. FLINT, Cambridge, Md.

CLICKENER'S SUGAR COATED VEGETABL EXTRACT PILLS.

Clickener's Sugar-coated Vegetable Extract Pills are prepared and sold, wholesale and retail and for exportation, by C. V. CLICKENER & Co., Chemists, at the wholesale and retail drug warehouse, No. 79 and 81 Barclay street, New York. Price 25 cents.

Sold by the following agents:

WHITE & ANDERSON—Cambridge.
MARSHALL & EUNICK— "
VICKERS & DUNN—Vienna.
CHAS. CONNELLY—Lower Hunting Creek
DANIEL CANNON—Privilege.
CHAS. J. SMITH—Mt. Pleasant
AKERS & HOWETH—Crocketts Ferry.
J. B. DEAN—Draw Bridge
J. HIGGINS—Big Mills
W. I. VANE—Hicksford.
W. MOBRAY—Hardscramble.
JOHN MILLS—Buckstown.
R. H. TUBMAN—Golden Hill,
JOHN J. B. WOOLFORD—Loom Town
WRIGHT & JONES—Church Creek.
SAMUEL CORDER—Neck District.
MUIR & WRIGHTSON— "
BRAMBLE & [illegible]NS—New Market.

Feb. 1, 1845 1v.

TO RENT.

[illegible]

MEASLES.

DR. SMITH'S ADVICE.

The Measles appeared in Europe about the same time with the small pox, and have a great affinity to that disease. They both came from the same quarter of the world, are both infectious, and seldom attack the same person but once. The Measles are most common in the spring season, and generally disappear in summer. The disease itself, when properly managed seldom proves fatal: but its consequences are very often troublesome. Our business is to assist nature to throw off the eruption. [illegible]

Nothing ever discovered has done the work so gently and effectually as DR. SMITH'S (sugar coated) "Indian Vegetable Pills." You need not force them down either.

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

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

Copy of a letter from Captain James Howard of Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, July 7th, 1844.

Dear Sir,—About a fortnight since I was dreadfully seized with rheumatic pains in the back of my neck and shoulders so as to disable me from attending to my occupation. My wife having administered your Sugar Coated Pills to one of the children for worms, and the pills accomplishing the object desired, I thought they might suit my case. Under this impression I commenced taking them in doses of 4 Pills night and morning, and after using three boxes, every [illegible] fection was completely removed; I will add that I have continued entirely free from all pain ever since.

Respectfully Yours, &c.,

JAMES HOWARD.

To C. V. CLICKENER.

Sold in Cambridge by White & Anderson and Marshall & Eunick, and by agents published in another part of our paper.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc6044_1_35-0004.jpg