AGRICULTURAL.

The United States owe their great principle of power and duration to that spirit of honest industry and that God reverencing feeling which filled and elevated their forefathers. They came from the old world to this new one, (to plough, harrow and hoe it) looking to God alone for his blessing upon their endeavors to obey his great command, of earning their living by the sweat of their brows.

Spain sent out Cortez and Pizzaro to gather the gold of Peru and Mexico. They did gather it. Spain dropped her spade. her plough and her hoe. She revelled in the pride which thirty millions of American dollars a year for a period did sustain She lost the will and of course the power, to continue that beautiful culture of the splendid peninsula in which her lot was cast. The hidalgo was too proud to work; Grenada ceased to be what it once was—before the voyage of Columbus—a paradise in its gardens: Spain has for forty years past almost ceased to be heard of except in her misfortunes. In that period of time, by the sweat of her brow, this Union has more than doubled the population of poor Spain, and grown so rich that the gold of the mines of Peru, gathered for twenty years, will not pay for the produce of our industry in one year, nor for that of England of last year for six months; for, by the Parliamentary returns, the product o British agriculture in '44 was $5,000,000,000.

There is no lesson in all history like that of the great fountain of Roman power. Cato said, "Meet the arduous labor of the farm as you would the enemies of your country in battle. Summon all your forces, and the earth will reward you with all her gifts. Neglect her and you perish."

Such was the enthusiasm which gave that powerful people the first stand among the nations. When they became rich, built cities, herded in luxurious masses, crowded their amphitheatres, lounged about their magnificent baths, trying to alleviate the horrors of the demon of idleness! bawling at every corner of the streets to passers by, "*Quid Novarum! Quid Novarum!*" what's the news? they fell a wretched prey before the Goth and the Vandal who live a hardy life.

It is hardly practicable to find between the Aroostook and the Rio Grande a sound man who idles his years away. All are impelled by the spirit of industry which old Cato would clap his hands to behold. Onward! Onward! is the national, heartfelt cry. Labor with invincible perseverence. No disappointment can check his progress. The axe prostrates the forest of ages; on comes the plough; and then the cradle which gathers in the glorious grain to feed all ours, and half another nation besides, if necessary.

In the eagerness of cultivation, we have not yet had time to think of the necessary exhaustion of our vexed fields. Now in our older fields we begin to see that in our excessive haste we have overdrawn our bank.—Scince and care must now be consulted to restore that vegetable power which has been too profligately squeezed from the bosom of the earth! The means are happily in our power. It is alreaey settled to a certainty that science can be applied with absolute profit to agriculture. Recent experiments have demonstrated the vast value of an accurate analysis of soils, of plants; and the peculiar elements required by the varions kinds of vegetables for their complete and perfect growth. But, however valuable this descovery is, the grand art remains where it was. It is tilling the soil. By deep and frequent ploughings, by harrowing and hoeing, the soil obtains from the inexhaustible resource of the atmosphere its elements, its dews and rains, the everlasting renewal of its fertility. No art will ever render this constant stirring of the soil unnecessary. Man's labor is bound to be forever mixed up in the products of agriculture. Bain says teat agriculture is a manufacture— that the yield of the earth is almost without any preparation fit for consumption. This is true of almost every fruit. It is so true, that to the best speciments of Nature's own confectionary in the fruit line, man can scarcely do any thing to alter it for the better.

The products of the farm are honest. Who can forge a bushel of wheat? an ox? a strawberry? Perfect from the hand of God, they cannot be forged by man. Their profit, Bain says, is direct, for every seed you plant you have many in return.

What interest have you like tha from one pound of turnip seed, giving you twelve hundred bushels of turnips?

We rejoice to see so great a number of the best men of our country earnestly engaged in the cause of agriculture. On such men and their well tilled farms; on such men, of temperate and vigorous bodies; on such men of calm, cool heads, the vast fabric of this Republic rests secure. They are the mighty pillars on which the great edifice proudly inclines its vast weight.—*N Y. Morning News.*

O! Blessed is a Country Life.

O! blessed is a country life,
Where cares assail ye not,
Away from the wicked world's strife;
In some sequestered spot.

The merry songster's of the grove
Sing sweetly in the morn'
As through the trees and fields they rove,
To pluck the ripening corn.

In trees and plants that round you spring
Shows the all-seeing-eye,
That guards and watches every thing
Even to the smallest fly.

Peace and Plenty there abound,
No cares but jovial mirth,
There real happiness is found;
And no where else on earth.

At close of day when labour's o'er;
And you retire to rest,
No startling dream, that you'r no more
Then bankrupt at the best.

But sweet and quiet ye slumber on,
'Til morning, brightning yields,
Then with a merry heart you hasten on;
To till the blooming fields.

CITIZENS & TRAVELLERS.

THE subscriber has taken charge of the Hotel lately occupied by Wm. H. Yates, Esq. where the travelling community, as well as the citizens of Dorchester, have been so agreeably entertained. If a table furnished with all the luxuries of the season, honest, and polite servants; chambers and bedding clean and comfortable, stables in good order and ostlers always at hand; in short, if a quiet, comfortable and orderly house can offer any inducement to the community, he flatters himself that his exertions to please will not be unrequited by a generous public. His wish is, to make it the interest as well as the pleasure of the public to bestow upon him a share of their patronage.

He intends always to keep in readiness, carriages and horses, by which he will be enabled to convey persons to any part of the peninsula on moderate terms.

ALGERNON HURLEY.

Cambridge, Nov. 29 1845.

"CONFESSION."

I THE subscriber publicly confess that I have been afflicted with a Secret disease ever since 1823, I had thirteen eminent physicians whose names are recorded at the French Medical House; some of them abated the disease; but it always returned worse than before, until it carried away both sides of my throat and pearced the top of my palate I also lost several bones of my nose and was almost blind of an eye, and my face was covered with an immense quantity of scabs, between which the skin waf as red as scaylet, and I was indeed in a most deplorable condition, so much so that the learned professor S. pronounced me incurable. It was obvious to me then that a common doctor could not extricate me from the jaws of death—for they all follow the same old routine with their train of mercury, mixture or pills, invented by ignorance and conttnued by cupidity, and do no good to any but the venders. Several persons recommended the French Doctor of the Medical House, 16 South FREDERICK St. as a scientific man and a rare genius in those complaints. I went to him and he pledged himself to cure me on written guasanty, and he furnished me with one room in his house, as he generally does, with strangers, at no cure no pay. I did not hesitate at all on seeing so many likenesses of patients, who are living evidences of the many wonderful cures he has performed of almost every kind of disease. Then he had my daguerreotype likeness and I took his medicine for about a year which completely cured me.—He had then my other likeness taken, and both are to be seen at his office. If this meets the eye of some wretched ed beieg in the grasp of death, as I was, let him fly to this praiseworthy philanthropist, whose deep knowledge of the vital principles which animate and move the human frame, are known in both hemispheres, and I believe from my very soul (not forgetful that I am sn oath) that his exquisite genius will discover as many new and well appropriated remedies, as new diseases may be formed.

HENRY BRUMMER.

Sworn before Justice Wm. McJilton, Oct. 30, 1845.
Dec. 13, 1845 1y.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS, GLASS & DYE STUFFS.

The subscriber has just returned from Balto. with a FRESH and GENUINE assortment of the above articles, to which he would call the attention of the Public and Physicians thro'out the County. He would name in part

Proto Irodide of Mercury,	Lupulin,
Biniodide of do.	Oxide of Zinc,
Iodine,	Mur. of Baryta,
Iodide of Potass.	Ext. Belladonna,
Cyanide of do.	do Hyoscyamus,
Phospate of Ammonia,	do Nux Vomica,
Monesia,	do Stramonium,
Tannin,	do Conium,
Naptha,	do Gentian,
Sulph. of Morphia,	do Colycynth
Acetate of do.,	do Taraxacum,
Quinine,	do Jugland. &c., &c.

Together with a full assortment of Essensial Oils, Beckwith's Anti Dyspeptic Pills, Carters Compound Pulmonary Balsam, (an excellent article for colds &c.) Hews' Nerve & Bone Liniment, and nearly all other popular Medicines, Fancy Soaps, Perfumery &c., &c., with a full assortment of Prescription Glass for Physicians, &c., at prices to suit the Times.

W. F. RUDENSTEIN.

N. B. Wanted a youth of moral and industrious habits to learn the Apothecary business.

NO MERCURY OR COPAIVA.

THERE are two ways to treat a Sectet Disease; the first so much boasted of, is merely the temporary disappearance of the symptoms, by means of mercury or copaiva, and requires but a day or two, but it is very injurious indeed; the second way is to eradicate it out of the system, slowly, safely, and surely, without Mercury or Copaiva.

Sound in a day or two,
'Tis too good to be true.

Thirty odd years of experience in the scientific practice of curing Secret Diseases in Paris and America, have enabled the French Doctor of the French MEDICAL HOUSE, 16 south Frederick street, near Second st. to eradicate the most virulent disease, no matter from what cause it may have originated, in a very short but reasonable time, without Mercury or Copaiva.—Victims of an improper treatment, and wearied with disappointment mas confidently apply. Persons who have injured their Health by a certain practice called solitary vice, which brings impotency, will be restored to prime vigor. This is the only place in BALTIMORE where a sure cure can be had on written guaranty and forfeiture, with strict honesty and terms moderate. The most respectable city reference will be given. Advice gratis.

Jany. 8 '46 1y

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

I come before you as a tried *servant*, but pefore unfold to you my future course, allow me to allude to the past. I have been engaged actively, diligently, yet honestly, for the few years past in an effort to purchase that most inestimable of all blessings, *freedom*. In that effort I have been aided by the kind patronage extended to me in my line of business, by many citizens. To particularise, when all have been so kind, would be invidious, but my feelings of gratitude will not permit me to let this opportunity pass, without thanking the ladies of Cambridge for their patronage and punctuality, I have never called upon them, and departed from their doors, empty handed; and I hope the time may speedily come when these ladies all, and these good gentlemen and their children, and their generation out, will all stand in the first frontier of pleasure without end, forever; and my feelings tell me that such will be the destiny of those who have acted such a good and noble part. I am sorry however to be compelled to say, that there are a few gentlemen who have been so delinquent in paying, that had all acted like them, I should not only now be a slave, but involved in a heavy debt.

I have changed my Oyster establishment to the Office lately occupied by Mr. Daniel M. Henry, opposite the Store House of the Messrs. Straughn, where I intend to keep a peaceable, calm and decent House, and I hope no person will come to my house, who is not willing to conduct himself peaceably and quietly, to be satisfied with my best exertions to please, and to pay as he goes. The kindness I have heretofore received from the ladies and gentlemen will cause me to redouble my exertions to give satsfaction. My housto will be open from 8 (A. M.) to 10 1-2 (P. M.) The Public's obedient servant,

JOHN HAWKINS.

NEW CASH STORE.

THE subscribers have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

which they have laid in low, and intend selling at very small advances for cash. or country produce.—Their stock embraces such goods as are suitable for the season, and at prices to suit the times, as may be seen by the catalogue of goods below. We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our stock before they purchase elsewhere.

DRY GOODS.

Sup. blue, Black, Invisible green, Brown and Olive Cloths, from $2,50 to $3,00 per yard; Sup heavy Satinets 37 1-2 to $1,12 1 2; Sup striped and plaid Cassimeres $1,37 1-2 to $200; heavy cloth for overcoats $2, 50 to $300; red, white and yellow Flannels, all wool, 26 to 62 cts; brown Muslin 6 1-4 to 12 1 2; Bleached do 10 to 18 3-4; Tickings 12 1-2 to 25; Domestic 12 1-5 Linseys 12 1-2 to 50; Checks. Manchester Ginghams, heavy Russia towel diaper 12 1-2; Crash, and Silk handkerchiefs 25 to 75; Laces, Edgings, fine muslins, &c. for the ladies, Sup Delvias 31 1 4 to 37 1-2; Cashmeres 45 to 75; Striped and plaid Alpacas; Black and white Delanes; Rich, sup style Calicoes 6 1 4 to 25; colored and paper muslins, &c. & c.

CAPS.—Men's Fur, Oil-cloth and Cloth, 37 to $1, 12 1-2 Boys do do do Seal and Velvet 25 to $1,12 1 2.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

MEN'S good heavy long boots $1,75 to $2,75; boys do do $1,37 1-2 to $1,75; Men's heavy brogans $1 to $1,25, boy's do 62 to $1,25; Women's 74 to $1; fine $1 to $1,12.

QUEENSWARE of different kinds, at low prices.

GROCERIES.

Coffee 9 a 12; Sugars 8 to 10; Loaf do 12 to 16; good Teas 50 to $1; Tobacco; Candles; Soap; Starch; Indigo 12 1-2 pr oz; Saleratus; &c. with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention, which will be sold very cheap for cash or country produce.

JAMES M. HAINES, & Co.

Cambridge, Nov. 1 1845

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

CONSUMTION.

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 her physicians to die of consumption, had a hard tumor for months on the side—raised among large quantities 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, N Y City who had not slept lying down for 7 years, (being obliged to sleep in a sitting posture) so far cured 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 N Y. entirely cured of Liver Complaint and general debility of eighteen months standing.

Jacob Hoffman, D D Huntington, cured a child of P Scroeblo 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 Poukeepsie Gagle 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 delecate 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 impartially recovered during summer. But on the return of winter she was attabked more violently than at first; she became scarcely ably 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. Platt procuree a bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which she took ane it seemingly restored her. She got a second and before it was half taken she was restored to perfect health, which she has enjoyed up to the present time, without the slightest symptoms of her former disease.

Mr. Platt says "this cuae came under my own observation and I cannot be mistaken as to the facts."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A POSTMASTER, DATED

PEMBROKE, Washington Co. Maine, April 26, 1844

Mr. ISAAC BUTTS.—Dear Sir: At the request of many of my friends in this place and vicinity, who are afflicted with consumption and liver complaints, I take the liberty of asking you to appoint some one in this county as agent to sell *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, and to send him a few dozen, as there is none of it for sale within 100 miles from this. I have no doupt that it would meet with a ready sale' if it were where it could be procured without too much expense and delay.

My wife was attack about six months since with what the physicians called the first stage of consumption—a complaint very prevalent in this section of county. Heaving seen the Balsam advertised in Augusta,

200 MILES FROM HERE,

I tookk the pains to send there for a bottle of it, which she took, and which helped her so much that I sent for two bottles more, which she has also taken, and she now says she has not felt so well for six years as she does at this time. All those who have inquired of me and ascertained what effect the Balsam had, are anxious to have some for sale in this vicinity, which is the cause of my writing to you.

Please inform me by return of mail wether you conclude to send some, and it so, to whom, in order that it may be known where it can be had.

I am, with respect' yours, &c.

P. G. FARNSWORTH, P. M.

The whole county is fast learning that no medicine—no physician—no preparation of any kind whatever—can equal Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Mr. PALMER, Druggist, under date of Waterville, September 24, 1843, writes:

The statement given you by Mr. James Sage is well known to be true by this *whole community*. It certainly was a most remarkable cure. The sale of the Balsam is very good, and its success in cures truly flattering.

Yours respectfully,
D. D. PALMER.

THE MOST REMARKABLE CURE EVER RECORDED.

HADDONFIELD, N. J., April 23, 1842.

On or about the 13th day of October, 1841, I was taken with a violent pain in the side, near the liver, which continued for about five days, and was followed by the breaking of an ulcer, or abscess, inwardly, which relieved the pain a little, but caused me to throw up a great quantity of offensive matter, and also much blood. Being greatly alarmed at this, I applied to a physician; but he said he thought he could do but little for me, except give me some *Mercury Pills* which I refused to take, feeling satisfied that they could 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 very 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.

THOMAS 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 suscess of this BALSAM

"Nature's Favorite Prescription,"

a prescription congenial to our wants, as it is prepared from chemical extracts from substances which the Autnor 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.

$100 REWARD.

The Office of the undersigned was forcibly entered ou Sunday night last, and robbed of upwards of THIRTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS. Among the notes were three $50's on the Farmer's & Planter's Bank—one $50 on the Farmer's Bank of Md. The rest were $20's, $10's and $5's, on the Farmer's and Planter's Bank—the Bank of Maryland, The Bank of Delaware, and some of the Baltimore Banks. I will give the above reward for the recovery of the whole sum, or *ten per centum* on whatever amount is recovered.

E. R. HOOPER.

Jan. 10th 1845. 3w

TO PRINTERS.—TYPE FOUNDERY AND PRINTERS' FURNISHING WAREHOUSE. The subscribers have opened a new Type Foundery in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of Job or fancy type, Ink, Paper, Cases, Galleys, Brass Rule, STEELE COLUMN RULE Composing Sticks, Chases, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entire new set of matrixes, with deep counters are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. All the type furnished by us is 'hand-cast.'

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

N. B.—A Machinist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.

COMPOSITION ROLLERS CAST FOR PRINTERS.

COCKCROFT & OVEREND,

Nov. 1, 1845: 6m

A SMALL FARM on little Choptank river, near the lands of Samuel Pattison, Esq. Persons wishing to purchase will please apply to

ROBERT WALLACE, Cambridge,
or JOHN AARON, Baltimore.

Oct. 25 1845

Coffee.—Just received, a lot of very superior Java Coffee, for sale low by

HAINES & Co.

Nov. 22

CHEAP DRY GOODS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE attention of Country Merchants and others are invited to my large and handsome assortment of

Fresh Seasonable Dry Goods

which I am prepared to sell quite as low, if not lower than they can be bought at any other establishment in this City. My stock consists of

New Style Balzarines and Bareges
do Painted Lawns and Ginghams
do Calicoes (a beautiful assortment)
Barege, M de Lain, Thibet & Crape Shawls
Cambric, Jacenet Book and Swiss Muslins
Small fig'd and dotted Swiss do
Cambric and furniture Dimity
Linen Sheetings, Pillow case Linens
Cotton and Linen Table Diapers
Welch Gange Flannel; Irish Linens
Single Mill'd Cassimeres, latest styles
Cloths, Black, blue, Invisible green, &c.
White, brown and fancy Linen Drillings
Gambroons, Summer Cloth, Tweeds
Linen and Cotton Checks, Brown French Linen
Hamelton Long Cloth Sheeting, Blue Drills
Osnaburgs, Ticking, Bagging, Domestic plaids
Silk, Linen Cambric and Cotton Handkfs.
Bleached and brown Muslins of all widths & qualities
Parsins and Stewarts Spool Cotton
4-4, 5-4 & 6-4 Canton Matting
Hosiery, great jobs in this article
5000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 17

My stock is very complete, and receiving daily additions from the Auctions &c. which will be sold at a small advance for cash or city acceptances.

HENRY W. COOKE.

of the late firm of Flint Cooke & Co., corner of Hanover & Lombard street, BALTIMORE.

May 31 1845, tf

THOMPSON'S VEGETABLE WORM SYRUP,

PREPARED BY

DOCTOR A. C. THOMPSON,

CAMBRIDGE, MD.

The most common cause of Worms is unwholesome food, with bad digestion, Worms appear most frequent in children of relaxed habit, whose bowels contain a preternatural quantito of Mucus or Slimy Matter, although many children who appear of a robust constitution are liable to have them, especially if they have lived on unwholesome food: hence worms are most common to children, although many grown persons are subject to them, I have known persons of advanced age to have them.

It is well known to the Medical profession, that many diseases are brought on, and continued by reason of Worms, and many children die annually in consequence of their not being timely expelled from them. It therefore becomes a subject of great importance, to know when they do exist, and to be prepared with a remedy that will be certain to expel them.

It is often a difficult matter to expel worms, from children, although numerous remedies have been recommended and used for that purpose, yet there are articles which if properly combined and judiciously used, will seldom fail in accomplishing that object.

In consequence of my frequent failures in 30 years practice to expel worms from children with the remedies in common use, I have been induced to prepare a remedy in the use of which I have but seldom failed. Therefore to serve the cause of humanity and to be instrumental in saving the lives of many children, I offer it to the public as *Thompson's Vegetable Worm Syrup.*

This most valuable Vermifuge is prepared entirely of Vegetable extract, and combines the most active and efficient worm medicine in use, and can be recommended as a perfectly safe remedy in all states and conditions of persons, who are infested with worms, and as all children are more or less liable to have worms, every family in the community should never be without it.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

CAMBRIDGE, April 25, 1845.

To Dr. A. C. Thompson,

DEAR SIR:—A knowledge of the various vegetable medicinal agents embodying your "*Vegetable Worm Syrup*," and their anthelmintic power, separately considered, justifies me in alluding in no measured terms of praise to the Vermifuge powers of the compound; which I take very great pleasure in recommending as an heroic, safe and efficient anthelmintic, which if properly adapted to the preteen complications so often manifested in Verminose irritation, will seldom disappoint us in our most sanguine expectations:

Very respectfully yours,
THOS. H. HANDY, M. D.

CAMBRIDGE, April 26, 1845.

My Dear Sir,

I believe that your "*Preparation for Worms*," will give general satisfaction—being an excellent combination of the most certain anthelmintics.

Yours very truly,
ALEX. H. BAYLY, M. D.

To Anthony C. Thompson.

I concur in the above commendations of *Dr. Thompson's Vegetable Worm Syrup.*

WILLIAM L. WINGATE, M. D.

THOMPSON'S

VEGETABLE ANT-BILIOUS PILLS,

PREPARED BY

A. C. THOMPSON, M. D.

Cambridge, Md.

As Dr. Thomas justly observes, "it is impossible to give a concise and proper definition of the disease known by the name of fever, as it has no symptoms invariably attendant on it, which can point out its real nature or essence," but as all fevers act directly or indirectly on the Liver, all febrile diseases partake more or less of a billious character, whether of the intermittant, remittant or continued type; hence the frequency of those cases, where the Viscery Glands and Membranes are attacked, and put in all the various forms of Rheumatic, and inflammatory affections, so often met with in districts of country where billious diseases prevail.

Therefore to repel these complicated varieties of disease, depending on a derangement of the Liver. I have prepared, for the benefit of families, and for the accommodation of the medical practitioners, an efficient and safe remedy, which can be relied on, as containing a combination of such vegetable extracts as are usually employed in general practice, scientifically arranged so as to act on the Liver, and biliarly secretions, ane thereby prevent or remove those diseases, arising from a redundancy or a doficiency of bile in the system— and may be used in all cases where purging is necessary.

And in the following diseases in particular:

Bilious Ague, Inflammatory and nervous Fevers; all affections of the Liver, Billious Cholic, Jaundice or obstruction of the Liver, Indigestion or dyspepsia, convulsions or Fits, Rheumatism, Pleurisy, dysentary, foul stomach, colds and costiveness.

Agents for Dorchester County.

Cambridge,	Thomas M. Flint and White & Anderson.
Neck,	Samuel Corner.
Church creek,	Wright & Jones.
do	Amos Bowdle.
Loom Town,	John S. B, Woolford.
Tobaccostick,	Samuel Craig.
do	Samuel & Edmund Harrington
Slaughter creek,	Moses L. Keene,
Taylors Island,	Wm. D. Travers,
Gadd's Ferry,	Marcellas D. Keene,
McNights,	Goodman Gooty,
Lakes;	John S. Stapleford,
Bucktown,	John Mills,
Rosses Store,	Wm. Mowbray.
Hicksburgh,	Wm. J. Vane,
New Market,	Edwin Medford,
Poplar Grove,	Jeremiah Bramble,
Vienna,	Cornwell & Kerr,
Draw Bridge,	John B. Dean,
Big Mills,	Flemming & Higgins,
Cabin Creek,	John S. Willis,
Hunting creek,	Charles Connelly.

P. S. Other agents will be appointed, throughout the peninsula. All persons wishing to become agents or who wish to purchase the above Medicines for sale, before the travelling agent can call on them, will please send their orders by Mail, or otherwise, which shall be filled up as soon as porsible and forwarded free of charge. By the public's obedient servant.

A. C THOMPSON
Cambridge Md.

N. B. The following famil Medicines [illegible] prepared and sold by my agents; Oil, Lavender, Elixir, Paregoric, Essence Peppermint, Hive Syrup, & medicated Caster Oil; neatly put up with printed directions, how and in what diseases they may be used.—Gentlemen who purchase Medicines for sale will find it to their advantage to have their orders filled up at my ELABORTARY, in Cambridge, or purchase of my travelling agent, who will always supply them with a genuine article. A. C. T.

June 21 1845 1y

Th[illegible]

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POETRY.

SPEAK NO ILL.

BY CHARLES SWAIN

Nay, speak no ill—a kindly word
Can never leave a sting behind
And, oh! to breathe each tale we'
Is far below a noble mind.
Full oft a bitter seed is sown,
By choosing thus the kinder pl
For if but little good be known,
Still let us speak the best we c

Give me the heart that fain woul
Would fain another's fault effa
How can it pleasnre human pride
To prove humanity but base?
No! let us reach a higher mood,
A nobler estimate of man;
Be earnest in the search for good,
And speak of all the best we c

Then speak no ill—but lenient be
To others' failings as your own
If you're the first a fault to see,
Be not the first to make it kno
For life is but a passing day,
No lip may tell how brief its sp
Then, oh, the little time we stay,
Let's speak of all the best we c

A PLEASANT SURP[illegible]

A young man of eighteen, a [illegible] sity, took a walk one day with [illegible] was commonly called the stude[illegible] was his kindness to the poung [illegible] it was to instruct.

While they were now walki[illegible] the professor was seeking to le[illegible] tion to grave subjects, they saw a [illegible] laying in their path, which they s[illegible] to a poor man who was at work i[illegible] and who had nearly finished his [illegible]

The young student turned to [illegible] ing: "let us play this man a tri[illegible] his shoes, and conceal ourselves b[illegible] es, and watch to see his perple[illegible] not find them."

"My dear friend," answered t[illegible] must never amuse ourselves at th[illegible] poor. But you are rich and [illegible] a much greater pleasure by m[illegible] man. Put a dollar into each s[illegible] hide ourselves."

The student did so, and ther[illegible] with the professor behind the [illegible] through which they could easily [illegible] er, and see whatever wonder or[illegible] press.

The poor man had soon finish[illegible] came across the field to the pa[illegible] left his coat and shoes. Whil[illegible] coat he slipped one foot into [illegible] but feeling something hard he s[illegible] found the dollar. Astonishme[illegible] were seen upon his countenanc[illegible] the dollar, turned it around, and [illegible] again. then he looked around [illegible] but could see no one. Now he [illegible] his pocket and proceeded to [illegible] shoe; but how great was his a[illegible] he found the other dollar! His [illegible] him; he fell upon his knees, loo[illegible] and uttered aloud a fervent than[illegible] he spoke of his wife, sick and [illegible] children without bread, whom [illegible] ty from some unknown hand [illegible] perishing.

The young man stood there [illegible] and the tears filled his eyes.

"Now," said the professor, "a[illegible] better pleased than if you had [illegible] ded trick."

"Oh! dearest sir," answered [illegible] have taught me a lesson now [illegible] forget. I feel now the truth of [illegible] before understood—"it is bette[illegible] receive."

We should never approach t[illegible] the wish to do them good.

It is a fair step towards happi[illegible] delight in the company and co[illegible] men, and where these cannot be [illegible] keep no company at all.

CONUNDRU[illegible]

WHY is a youth's chin like a cro[illegible] it grows *down*.

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