

## A circular library stamp from the Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore. The text "ENOCH PRATT" is curved along the top inner edge, "BALTO." is in the center, and "FREE LIBRARY" is curved along the bottom inner edge. There is a small, illegible mark in the center of the stamp.

NUM. 8

SNOW HILL, WORCESTER COUNTY, MD. TUESDAY, JANUARY 21

Micrograph showing a sample with a grain size of 100 micrometers. The image displays a dense, granular texture with numerous small, dark, irregularly shaped particles distributed throughout a lighter, more uniform matrix. The overall appearance is that of a fine-grained material, possibly a composite or a mineral sample.

Micrograph showing a sample with a grain size of 100  $\mu\text{m}$ . The image displays a granular texture with varying shades of gray, indicating different material phases or grain boundaries.

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Human operations, according to its actual capital and means. No bank ought to be permitted to issue, pay, or receive any note for a less sum than five dollars, under any circumstance, or to refuse to redeem its obligations, till its specie was entirely exhausted.

It would then be seen which was standing on a solid foundation; whereas, at present, they are all placed upon the same footing and are covered by the same shield. They would be deprived of the power of drawing specie from other banks, while they were not paying it themselves; and relieved from the duty of deciding whether the public interest required them to suspend or resume. But no regulations or restrictions will avail, unless some means be provided, for enforcing them; and unless the Legislature reserve the power to repeal the charter of every bank that violated the conditions imposed. The banks ought to be required to give their assent to whatever legal provisions may be adopted; and those which refused would be left exposed to the penalties incurred, and be compelled to wind up their affairs, unless, indeed, their broken charters were found too strong for the power and authorities of the State.

I have not thought it necessary to go into an examination of the causes which have led to the periodical embarrassments of trade, and to the late suspension of the banks. These subjects have been so frequently discussed, and have been so often the subject of party questions, that nothing that I could say would change the opinion of other men in relation to the pressures. An adverse balance of trade is more embarrassing to the banks now than formerly, because small notes, in almost every State, have usurped the place of such silver coin, as on account of its weight, is fit for foreign markets. In meeting a foreign demand, the banks have no resource in the circulation of the country, and are obliged to furnish the requisite supply of specie out of their own vaults. No measures of the General Government or of the States, can prevent the evils complained of, while so many banks are in operation; while nearly the whole circulating medium consists of paper currency; and while the immense issues of State securities are disturbing the operation of trade and causing money to ebb or flow, according to their rejection or sale in foreign markets.

There is another subject of importance, which as it comes annually under consideration, will probably occupy the attention of the Legislature at the present session; I mean the amendment of the Constitution. Formed in the midst of the revolutionary war, for a country only partially settled, and for a people just emerging from a state of colonial dependence, it was difficult to adapt its provisions to the new character they were about to assume, and impossible to provide for the successive changes which time might produce in their condition. The mode of amending it furnishes proof, that it was nothing more than a provisional organization of a new government. It has been changed from time to time till it has become a shapeless mass of unintelligible and contradictory provisions. Some of its great leading principles remain in theory, but have been rendered nugatory by legislative and judicial construction. Some of its restrictions upon popular rights have been repealed, and a new amendment has been made in reference to some particular object, and has broken the connexion between the provisions that remained; and no one can tell what the Constitution is, or where it is to be found.

But its greatest defect is, that the Legislature has power and control over it. A constitution is a limitation of power and marks out for each branch of the Government, the orbit in which it is to move. Ours is a Constitution for the Judiciary and the Executive, but not for the Legislature. This branch may abolish the other branches or take away their powers. It might have been supposed, that an amendment proposed at one session would come under the action of the people before its confirmation at the next; but members are elected and re-elected on account of their general character and influence, and very seldom reference to any particular measures. The Legislature, on great occasions, has been obliged to act in its conventional capacity; because there was no other practicable mode of introducing salutary amendments. But it is time that the power of legislation should be separated from the higher power of regulating the principles and boundaries of the Government; and that a permanent Constitution should be formed by a convention of the people.

There are some, who think that the people who lived in Maryland in 1776, deprived themselves and all succeeding generations, of the power to alter the present Constitution, or to make another, except in a prescribed form, and through the agency of the General Assembly. Those who believe that the people have made no such surrender of power, are nevertheless of opinion, that the most regular mode of calling a convention, is by means of the constituted authorities. The Legislature might by two successive acts. The call of a Convention might be provided for by an amendment of the present Constitution, which would remove every scruple; and by the same means the State might be saved from any additional expenses. By omitting one session of the Legislature, and having a Convention to sit in its place, nothing would be added to the ordinary expenditures.

In the discharge of my official duties, very few things have come to my knowledge, that are deserving of your attention. Various official reports and communications have been received, and will be communicated. The arms heretofore received, from the General Government, have generally been distributed to militia companies as directed by law, and special resolutions. The muskets lately received from the Ordnance Department, have been retained in the armory and these are all that are now fit for service. There ought to be always a supply of arms at the Seat of Government for sudden emergencies; but if the old system is continued, of distributing them as fast as they are received, and of receiving in exchange for them, such as are not worth repairing, it will be better to abolish the armories and get rid of the ex-

pense. Last Summer, Col. Thurston was ordered out with a part of his regiment, to suppress a riot among the laborers on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. No charge has been made for the services performed, but an account will be presented for the expenses incurred which cannot be paid by the Executive without authority of law.

With the exception of the disturbances on the Canal, which was promptly suppressed, good order has prevailed in every part of the State. During the past year, there has been a considerable abatement of crime; and very few cases have occurred, of violence or outrage, or of the use of pistols, dirks and knives, with which, disturbers of the public peace generally arm themselves. The law in relation to fines and imprisonment, requires some modification. A man not able to pay a fine, may be kept in perpetual imprisonment, unless he is released by the Executive.

There ought to be no necessity for such interference, which might be obviated by providing for the release of the offender after a limited confinement. A man was sentenced by a District Court of Anne Arundel County, to be imprisoned ten days and fined five dollars, for committing an assault and battery. Not being able to pay the fine, and being a stranger and without funds, he remained in the Annapolis jail fifteen months before his case was brought before the Executive.

The Constitution of Maryland does not make it the duty of the Executive to recommend measures, to the Legislature; and I communicate my views on the present occasion, not so much from a sense of official duty, as from a desire to comply with what appears to be the general expectation; and I have expressed my opinions freely, not that I supposed them entitled to much weight, but because I wished them to be understood.

WM. GRASON.



"THROUGH DESPOTISM'S DEEPEST NIGHT  
THE STARS OF GLORY ROSE.  
TO FREEDOM'S FRIENDS A BALLYING LIGHT,  
A BALE-FIRE TO HER FOES."

### THE WORCESTER BANNER.

Snow-Hill, Md.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21st. 1840.

"Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union."  
NOMINATION BY THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

FOR PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

JOHN TYLER

OF VIRGINIA.

NOTICE.

The Rev. LEONIDAS SMITH, of Drummond Town, Va., is expected to preach in the Presbyterian Church in Snow Hill, on Sunday next, the 26th. inst. at 11 o'clock.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.  
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. Henry D. Gilpin of Pa. has been appointed Attorney General of the United States, in the place of the Hon. Felix Grundy resigned.

MR. CALHOUN'S present position must be humiliating in the extreme, and is another instance of the degradation to which the lust of power will lead an ambitious mind. Would the people of this country, six years ago, have believed that this man, who a short time before had been driven to an open rupture with his patron, General Jackson, by the intrigues of the "little magician," and who was then denouncing him and all his clique, as the authors of the force bill, and oppressors of the South, would they have believed, I ask, that he would so soon forget and forgive the past, and enter into an alliance offensive and defensive with this same "little Kinderhook magician?" The man who would have been so bold as to predict such a thing would have been pronounced stark mad. Mr. Calhoun himself would have smiled upon the prediction as a fanciful absurdity uttered by some hallucinated being, and Van Buren would have regarded it as a taunt at the hopeless condition in which the enemy of the South Carolinian had placed him. Yet this wonderful tergiversation has actually taken place, and Mr. Calhoun has declared himself to be numbered among the adherents of the present administration. Thus his political position, which before was somewhat unsettled, is now clearly defined, and those who were before incredulous of his corruptibility may now confess "there are more things in Heaven and earth, than are dreamt of in their philosophy."

FIRES.—During the past week two fires have occurred near Snow Hill. One at Nasseongo Furnace; the dwelling house of one of the workmen, named Josiah Mitchell. The other was the house of a person named Peter Williams, near New Ark.

### NEW YORK AND VIRGINIA.

ABOLITION.—Recent events impress us with the opinion, that the movements on this subject are rapidly tending to a crisis; what the final result will be, if persisted in, Omniscience alone knows; and for one we do not wish to withdraw the veil which shrouds the future from the mortal. The cloud that rose in our northern horizon, and seemed "no bigger than a man's hand," has been wafted onward by the breath of fanaticism, gathering might in its way, until the whole North is dark with its shadow, and it now threatens to burst over our happy land, blighting its prosperity, and overwhelming all our hopes in one universal desolation. It is the part of the wise to prepare, ere yet the storm is upon them; it is too late, when the good ship is on her beam ends, to endeavor to shorten sail. We believe the time is near when some decisive steps must be taken on the subject. In the language of another, "our only alternatives are, to submit to injustice, without complaint, or redress our wrongs, regardless of consequences." It is useless, it is criminal to shut our eyes to the facts which are before us, and indulge in vague and indefinite hopes for the future; from the past, the index of the future, we are led to expect only injustice and oppression. "You may cry peace, peace; but there is no peace. Each gale that sweeps from the North, brings with it" the tidings of some fresh invasion of our rights; of the assumption of some new privilege on the part of these deluded philanthropists. We can no longer be persuaded that the spirit of Abolition is confined to a few ignorant and uninfluential. There is not a State beyond Mason's and Dixon's line that does not, more or less, feel and yield to its power. Step, by step, it is advancing to the high places of Government; rank after rank is arrayed under its ominous banner. A thousand adventitious and extraneous circumstances are enlisted in its aid, and give to it an importance, which it would not otherwise, and did not formerly, possess. Let those beware who seek to identify either of the great parties with Abolition. It may serve their temporary purpose; but woe to their country when it is accomplished Civil war, with all its accompanying honours, is not far beyond that day.

Not long since, we gave an account of the controversy between Maine and Georgia, in relation to the abduction of some negroes from the latter, by citizens of the former State; and also the provisions of a bill, introduced into the Legislature of Georgia, for preventing such occurrences in future. Below will be found an extract from the Message of Governor Seward to the Legislature of New York; in which he notices the controversy between Virginia and the Empire State. It will be seen that the Governor assumes a position, which, if conceded, lays us open to repeated depredations of the same nature; one which the slave-holding portion of the confederacy can never admit, without virtually abandoning the right to protect their peculiar institutions;—in fact, without placing themselves at the mercy of every miscreant, who has the disposition to injure them. He denies that this is an offence "recognized as a crime by the universal laws of all civilized nations;" and "that the acts charged upon the persons demanded were not recognized as criminal by the laws of New York." Let us examine the correctness of these assertions. Slaves are acknowledged as property, by the constitution of the United States. The stealing of property, beyond a certain value, is termed felony in the law. Now if a person steals a slave, no matter for what purpose, is not he, according to the constitution, as much guilty of felony, as though he had stolen a horse or a sum of money? The law makes no distinction, in awarding the punishment, in favour of any particular kind of property; nor has the Executive officer a right to make any; it is his duty to abide by the decision of the law, be it just or unjust; agreeable or repugnant to his feelings. Now, if it had happened that these persons, when they were in possession of said negroes, had gone South instead of North; and sold them as slaves in Louisiana, instead of proclaiming them freemen in New York, would Gov. Seward still have held they were guilty of "no offence recognized by the universal laws of all civilized nations;" and that they should not be surrendered for trial, upon requisition from the proper authorities? The instances are analogous, with different objects in view; and surely the Governor will not contend, that "the end justifies the means?" But it is time that we should give way for the extract under consideration.

"A requisition was made upon me in July last, by the Executive of Virginia for the delivery of three persons as fugitives from justice, charged with having feloniously stolen a negro slave in that State. I declined to comply with the requisition, upon the grounds that the right to demand and the reciprocal obligation to surrender fugitives from justice between sovereign and independent nations, as defined by the law of nations, include only those cases in which the acts constituting the offence charged are recognized as crimes by the universal laws of all civilized countries; that the object of the provision contained in the constitution of the United States authorizing the demand and surrender of fugitives charged with treason, felony or other crime

was to recognize and establish this principle of the law of nations in the mutual relations of the States as independent, equal, and sovereign communities; that the acts charged upon the persons demanded were not recognized as criminal by the laws of this State or by the universal laws of all civilized countries; and that consequently the case did not fall within the provision of the constitution of the United States.

The Governor of Virginia in his last annual message referred the subject to the consideration of the legislature of that State, and declared that my construction of the constitution of the United States could not be acquiesced in or submitted to. He added that if it were allowed to prevail, and no relief could be obtained against what he designated as a flagrant invasion of the rights of Virginia, either by an amendment of the constitution of the United States, or by the action of the legislature of Virginia, it might ultimately become the important & solemn duty of Virginia to appeal from the cancelled obligations of the national compact to original rights and the law of self-preservation.

I confess my surprise that it should in any part of the Union be regarded as a new and startling doctrine that the constitutional power of the executive of any other state to demand the surrender of a citizen of this state to be carried to the former and tried for an offence committed there, is limited to cases in which the offence charged is recognized as criminal by the statute laws of this state, by the common law or by the universal laws of mankind. Nor can I withhold the expression of my sincere regret that construction of the constitution, manifestly necessary to maintain the sovereignty of this state, and the personal rights of her citizens, should be regarded by the executive of Virginia as justifying, in any contingency, a menace of secession from the Union."

THE MAILS.—The mails on this Peninsula have all been thrown into a state of most glorious confusion, by the disagreement between the Post Office Department and the Rail Road Company. Previous to the occurrence of the existing difficulties, the packages for this place were all forwarded, via, Wilmington. By this route we received our letters and papers from Baltimore, in three days; and from places south and west of Baltimore in a time proportionally longer. But since the commencement of the present year, we have had no papers regularly from the Western Shore. We have not had a single paper from Annapolis since the first day of the Legislative session. All our information from Washington, Baltimore, and Annapolis is now derived from New York and Philadelphia papers. If letters from Baltimore for this place, were sent regularly by Philadelphia, via, York and Lancaster, we would then get them in five days; this would be much better than not getting them at all. What has become of all papers directed to this place since the 1st. inst? Can any one give us information of their whereabouts?

We presume they are lying in the Post Office at Annapolis; as there is a mail from there to Kent Island on the Eastern Shore, by which we can receive a communication from Baltimore in seven days; when no interruption occurs. But as the Bay is at present frozen over, all passing is of course prevented, and will be until warmer weather sets in. What a lot of old news we will get in the spring? All other places on the Eastern Shore of Va., in this and Somerset Counties Md., and the two lower counties in Delaware are in the same predicament as Snow Hill. Now we request, if there is a mail from Baltimore to Wilmington, that all communications directed to this part of the world may be forwarded by it; if there is no direct intercourse between those cities then send to us through York, Lancaster, and Philadelphia.

TEMPERANCE.—We see it stated, among the items of news brought by the latest packet from Europe, that a Catholic priest, named Matthews, has succeeded in enrolling half a million of whiskey drinkers in Ireland, as members of Temperance Societies. And, it is asserted, that not a single individual who signed the pledge has violated it. "God help poor Ireland." Well may we deem the day of redemption at hand, when the efforts of one man are sufficient to effect such a mighty moral reform. How much nobler and more gratifying the victory of Matthews, than the proudest achieved by Napoleon or Wellington.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—In our paper of to-day will be found the annual message of the Governor to the General Assembly of Maryland. We recommend this document to the attentive perusal of each of our readers. It presents a gloomy prospect of the affairs of the State. Without money and without credit, the only means of extricating our State from the difficulties in which the Internal Improvement Companies have involved her, by their injudicious proceedings, is the imposition of a direct tax. We hope every one will read the Message that they may understand exactly the present unfortunate state of the financial department.

Our last papers state, that the Hon. Hugh L. White of Tenn. has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States. He has been long a member of that body, and we regret much that his high sense of duty should have prompted him to deprive the Senate of a valuable member, and the Constitution of an able defender.

MURDER.—The Centreville Sentinel relates the particulars of a shocking murder which occurred in Kent County, a short time since. It appears that two persons, named Woth and Newman, were addressing the same lady, a Miss Prier. On the evening, on which the fatal deed was committed they were both at the house of her father, Woth being seated near the lady. Something took place which inflamed Newman to madness, and he left the room. Having procured a gun, he thrust it through a window, and fired; scattering the brains of his unfortunate rival throughout the room. Newman was arrested and committed to Kent county jail, to await his trial. He declares it was his intention to kill the lady also; but she escaped uninjured.

SPORT.—We learn, from the Centreville Sentinel, that, on Christmas day, a party assembled near Elkton, to have a merry-making. After indulging to excess in drinking, they had a trial of skill at target shooting. This being finished, two of the best shots, a black and a white man, agreed to shoot at each other's hat, as it rested on the head. The negro, having obtained the first chance, actually perforated the white man's hat, without doing him person any injury. The white then levelled his gun; but, unfortunately, pointing it too low, put the ball through the brain, instead of the hat of the other. It is regarded as entirely accidental, as no profane ill feeling existed between the parties.

What has become of the Lady's Book, for the present month? We have not received our copy, nor have we seen any notice of the publication. Pass it along Mr. Godey, and oblige those who are in waiting.

We know nothing of the comparative merits of the two lines of Stages mentioned in the following piece; and do not, by publishing it, intend to express our concurrence in the view of the latter. We give it for the information of all who desire to travel North.

From the Amer. Georgetown Republican.

OPPOSITION LINE.

Messrs. Editors.—On the beginning of the New Year there was a commencement of a new controversy throughout this peninsula, and I, with many others, began loudly to complain of the want of regularity of that part of the mail route, from Wilmington to Georgetown. But having, as I believe, had a true history of the whole affair, I beg leave to present it to your readers, for the information of all concerned.

George Houston, Esq., of New Castle is the contractor for the mail between Wilmington and Georgetown. The old stage line commonly called the "Peoples' Line," was expected to contract with Mr. Houston, and, in consequence of the departure of the mail from Wilmington, held out the idea to him, that they would carry his mail according to the true understanding of their contract. But how very much must he have been disappointed, when they drove off from the Post Office leaving his mail on the pavement in Wilmington—the consequence was, there was a failure of one day's mail, but giant like, he went to work and in six days time, established a line entirely through, from Wilmington to Georgetown, of four horse post coach. Now there are two lines leaving Georgetown on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays immediately on the arrival of the Stages from Snow Hill and Princess Anne.

HOUSTON'S MAIL OPPOSITION LINE, is the line that deserves the patronage of the public, as I shall endeavor to prove by a few plain reasons:

- 1st. Because it is the opposition line.
- 2d. Because he has provided good warm and comfortable stages, between Georgetown and Wilmington.
- 3d. Because he arrives at Dover in going up in time to give passengers five or six hours sleep and in returning down arrives at Georgetown, in time to grant them the same pleasing indulgence.
- 4th. Because his prices are reduced, as I understand from Georgetown to Wilmington to \$3—thereby saving \$1.25 to the passenger.
- 5th. Because the price from Georgetown to Milford is reduced from one dollar, to fifty cents.
- 6th. Because I am opposed to monopolies, and am anxious to see Houston's opposition encouraged.

Having thus stated six substantial reasons for giving the preference to Houston's opposition mail line, I wish travellers south of Georgetown directly to understand that in entering their names on the way bill, not to enter in the Snow Hill or Princess Anne, lines further than Georgetown, as at that place there will be in real lines the mail opposition, with a much superior team of horses and greater accommodations and at greatly reduced prices. Let the people judge, after a trial between them—the peoples' line have grown rich, and now threaten a total overthrow of the opposition line.—Let passengers but encourage Houston's line, and a continued reduction in travelling, with good warm stages, careful drivers, and a fast team will be the consequence.

TRUTH.

POPULATION OF CINCINNATI.—The total population of Cincinnati and suburbs, as taken by Mr. Shafer the last summer, is forty-seven thousand nine hundred. The population in 1839, was less than twenty-seven thousand. Increase in nine years over twenty thousand.

Chestnut and Oak.—A Gardner at Metz has grafted a chestnut upon an oak, and the experiment has succeeded. The advantages attending it in the culture of the chestnut are very great, from the delicacy of its roots, which, by this method, may now find a substitute in those of the more robust tree of northern soil.



GEORGE M. UPSHUR, SHOW 2200 M



**MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.**—The universal estimation in which the celebrated Life Pills & Phenix Bitters are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every State and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy, which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good among his afflicted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the proprietor of these pre-eminent medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some persons will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and that the general health of the community will be improved, and that the number of persons who have been cured of chronic diseases, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous and bilious headache, constipation, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheum and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the viscera in general, they are equally efficacious, but for three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and febrile obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning, and should partially return the natural system of a suitable dose at the next hour of bedtime will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy if taken in proportionate quantity, and persons retreating to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the force enemy has been overthrown, and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral turgescence, though long established, and visceral inflammations, however critical, will yield to the former to small doses, and the large doses of the Life Pills, and so also hysterical affections, hypochondriacism, restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurotic class of disease yield to the efficacy of Phenix Bitters. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them, and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 375 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection. For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Go-D-SAMARITAN," a copy of which accompanies the medicines; a copy can also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale. French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway. All post paid letters will receive immediate attention. Prepared and sold by **WILLIAM B. MOFFAT**, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again. Agents—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Caribs. Ask for "Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters" and be sure that a facsimile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of Pills. For sale by **JONES & TAYLOR** Snow Hill.

**TO PRINTERS.**—The following Reduced Prices will hereafter be charged for Printing at **BRUCE'S NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY**, 13 Chambers st. and 3 City Hall Place:

Pica	per pound \$0.38
Small Pica	do do 0.40
Long Primer	do do 0.42
Bourgeois	do do 0.44
Brevier	do do 0.46
Minion	do do 0.48
Nonpareil	do do 0.50
Agate	do do 0.52
Point	do do 0.54

These are the prices on a credit of six months; but we wish at this time to encourage short credit or cash purchases, and will therefore make a discount of ten per cent. for New York acceptances at ninety days, and of ten per cent. for cash. We have recently added to our former extensive assortment seventy-five different kinds and sizes of Ornamental Letter, embracing Condensed, Extra Condensed, Brevier, Old Style, Skeleton, Shaded, Ornamental Modern Thin-Faced Black, &c.; 100 new Flowers, and a great variety of Ornaments, forming altogether the most extensive and elegant assortment of Printing Types in the United States, and absolutely unrivalled in the world. We establish every other article that is necessary for Printing Office. **GEORGE BRUCE & CO.** October 8th 1839.

**Gabriel D. Clark,**  


**PRACTICAL CLOCK & WATCH MAKER, AT HIS OLD STAND, No. 1, WATER STREET, Head of Chesapeake, BALTIMORE.** Respectfully informs his friends that he devotes his attention to selling and repairing **WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.** Of every description, and now offers for sale splendid **GOLD & SILVER, PATENT LEVER AND PLAIN WATCHES,** which cannot be excelled in workmanship, also silver and gold Spoon, in large quantities, fine Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Spectacles to suit all faces, mantle Clocks, gold and silver Guard and Fob Chains, Guard Keys, gold and silver Pencil Cases, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Castors and Plated Ware, German Silver Spoons, of fine quality, also W. B. Patent 8 Day Timepieces, also 20 Day Timepieces, and 30 hour clocks, all of which will be sold at moderate prices. My country friends are invited to call. All orders from them shall be promptly attended to. **W. B. Clark** Fine Watches of every description properly repaired and warranted. Highest prices given for Gold and Silver, in goods or cash. **W. B. Clark** No. 1 WATER STREET, Head of Chesapeake. June 18th, 1839 ly.

**THE CASKET, AND PHILADELPHIA MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Prospectus of a New Volume.**

THE unparalleled success which has attended THE CASKET since it came into the hands of the new proprietors, induces them to begin a volume WITH SPILL FORBES AT THE PHILADELPHIA FOUNDRY, at the first of January next. Its literary character, which has called forth so many comments, will undergo no change as the magazine will still continue under the control of the same editors. Several new contributors, however, of high talent, have been engaged besides those who have already been enlisted in its favor. The magazine will be enlarged, and will contain a greater quantity of reading matter than any periodical published at the same price in this country. The work will appear in a new and beautiful type, Cast expressly for the purpose and will be printed on the finest paper. It will also be ornamented with THE FINEST STEEL ENGRAVINGS, provided at a heavy expense, and executed from the choicest designs. To vary the style of these illustrations, the services of a distinguished artist have been engaged to furnish at intervals mezzotints for the ensuing volume. The heads of several DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN WRITERS will appear in the course of the year. The publishers determined to leave nothing undone to merit the patronage of a liberal public, have resolved

after much solicitation from many of our fair readers to publish quarterly, as an extra, a correct plate of the latest fashion, highly colored, and executed in the first style of the art. This department will be under the control of a French gentleman of much taste and experience, and will be found to excel any thing ever attempted in this line in America. The extra in the present (November) number, may be considered a fair specimen of what these fashion plates will be. The music department, as heretofore, will be under the charge of Messrs. C. W. Hewitt, & Co., and the fine pieces of copy-right music which they have hitherto furnished are a sufficient guarantee for the future.

The flattering terms in which the Casket has been noticed by the journals in every section of the Union establish beyond a doubt its claims to support generally. It will surpass any other work in the return it gives to the reader's money. Terms—\$3 per annum, invariably in advance, or two copies for five dollars. All communications to be addressed post paid, to **GEORGE N. GRAHAM, & CO.** Philadelphia.

### Notice.

The Undersigned Commissioners, named in the commission issued out of Worcester County Court, to divide the real estate whereof Dr. Wm. P. Selby died seized, hereby give notice to all persons concerned, that they will meet on the premises, on Monday the 20th day of January next, for the purpose of executing the duties imposed by said commission. All parties interested in the execution of said commission are hereby notified to attend at the premises on the said day.

**POWELL PATTERICK, JAMES RICKSON, JNO. STURGIS, Z. ELISHA L. PURNELL, HENRY FRANKLIN.** Dec. 17th. 1839.

### VALUABLE FAMILY PAPER.

**TO CLERGYMEN, TEACHERS OF SABBATH SCHOOLS AND BIBLE CLASSES, STUDENTS, & HEADS OF FAMILIES:** The Publisher of the Baptist Advocate respectfully informs the Christian public, that he has made arrangements for publishing, every week, in the above paper, (to commence with the first number in January, 1840, (111 illustrations of the Bible), consisting of the most recent and interesting facts, and objects mentioned in the Old and New Testament; also, Views of the principal Missionary Stations throughout the world—engraved by the first artists in the United States, after original sketches taken on the spot, by Laborde, Forbin, Morier, Le Bruyn, Ker Porter, Stephens, Buckingham, McFarlane, and others.—The Advocate is published every Saturday at No. 122 Nassau street, New York city. Terms \$2.50 per annum, in advance. Persons acting as Agents, and Postmasters, are authorized to receive the commission for every subscriber they obtain, and from whom we receive a year's subscription, with the name and post office address. The paper is established on a permanent basis, being sustained by an Association, with a Capital Stock of \$10,000. All letters must come free of postage, or they will not be taken from the office. Remittances may be made at our risk, through the Postmasters, who are authorized to enclose and remit payments for periodicals, free of expense. **ROBERT SEARS, Publisher.**

**THE MOST POPULAR AND READABLE PERIODICAL OF THE DAY! BURTON'S MAGAZINE, (THE GENTLEMAN'S) AND AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW.** Will present its Sixth and Seventh Volumes to the public during the course of the year 1840. Terms \$3 per annum, in advance, or \$5 for two years, or two separate Subscriptions, or ten copies for \$20, cash. Printed in large octavo, white thick paper, good type etc. Each number contains as much matter as a volume of a novel; the illustrations are of the first quality. During the past year Nearly Fifty of the most superior Engravings, including three of Sarlin's Splendid Mezzotints, were engraved expressly for this work. Each number contains TWO or more engravings. New Designs, executed on steel, by the first Artist, are in progress for the coming Volume. **WILLIAM E. BURTON & EDGAR A. POE, EDITORS.** Embraces the names of most of the principal writers in America, with a respectable sprinkling of English authors. To render Burton's Magazine the most desirable monthly publication for the next year, the Proprietor, in addition to the promised articles from his powerful list of Contributors, ensures a series of Papers of Original value, from the pens of the best Authors in the United States. To perfect this arrangement he offers:

**A PREMIUM OF \$1,000!** Inhabiting sums, for articles of value, written expressly for the Magazine, and sent in, postage free, before the expiration of the month of February. \$250 dollars. For a series of Five Short Tales, embracing the events of distinct periods in the History of North America, chosen and adapted to the habits and manners of the present day in various portions of the Union. \$200 Dollars for the best Tale of pathos or interest. \$100 Dollars for the most Humorous Story, or Characteristic Sketch. \$100 Dollars for the best Serious Poem, of not less than 200 lines. \$100 Dollars for the best Humorous or Satirical Poem. \$100 Dollars for the best Essay on any popular subject connected with Science or Belles Lettres. \$100 Dollars for the most graphic Memoir of any living American of celebrity, devoted all political or sectarian doctrine, and adapted to the general reader. \$50 Dollars for the most interesting Sketch of Foreign Travel. The Editors do not intend to insult the competitors by referring their productions to the scrutiny of a committee of literary gentlemen, who generally select, without the effusion of the most popular consideration, as the easiest method of discharging their editorial duties. Every article sent in will be carefully by the Editors alone—and as they have hitherto catered successfully for the taste of our readers, and daily sit in judgment upon literary matters connected with the Review department, it is supposed that they possess sufficient capability to select the worthiest productions offered to their notice. All papers, poems, tales, etc. sent in with a claim to the premium, will become the property of the Magazine—but no article will be printed without some return being made to the writer.

**ALL LETTERS SENT, POST PAID, TO W. E. Burton, Dock street, opposite the Exchange, Philadelphia.**

\* \* \* To accommodate our country friends who wish to subscribe for our work and many other Philadelphia periodicals, we will receive a Five Dollar Bill, postage free, for one year's subscription to Burton's Magazine and the Saturday Courier or the Saturday Chronicle, or Alexander's Weekly Messenger. In the course of the next volume the most interesting record every winter will be given to the public, in the Journal of the

**FIRST WHITE MAN THAT EVER CROSSED THE WESTERN WILDERNESS.** And passed the desert ridges of the Rocky Mountains. This eventful Journey, wherein a handful of men encountered perils scarcely to be believed, occurred a few years before the time of Lewis and Clarke. The MS. is now in the hands of the Editors, and the January number we shall commence in the publication. Also, a series of humorous and characteristic papers, from the pen of Joseph C. Neal, whose imitable "Chronicle Sketches" have justly gained him the title of "THE AMERICAN BOZ."

### THE BARON VON HUTCHELER HERB PILLS.

These are composed of Herbs, which exert a specific action upon the heart, give an impulse or strength to the arterial system; the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels, whether of the skin, the parts situated internally, or the extremities; and as all the secretions of the body are drawn from the blood, there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalant or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, and obstructions are removed; the blood is purified, and the body resumes a healthy state. These Pills, after much anxious toil and research, having been brought by the Proprietor to the present state of perfection, supersede the use of the numerous other medicines, which are so well adapted to the human system, and, by maintaining the body in the due performance of its functions, and preserving the vital stream in a pure and healthy state, causes it to last many years longer than it otherwise would, and the mind to become so composed and tranquil, that old age when it arrives, will appear a blessing, and not (as to many who have neglected their constitutions, or had them injured by medicines administered by ignorance) a source of misery and abhorrence.

They are so compounded, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver, and other viscera; they expel the bad, acrid or morbid matter, which renders the blood impure, out of the circulation, thro' the excretory ducts, and the action of the bowels is regulated by the doses of the HERB PILLS, always remembering that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the excretions from the lungs, kidneys, skin, &c. will also be going on in proportion, by which means the blood invariably becomes purified.

Steady perseverance in the use of the Herb Pills will undoubtedly effect a cure even in the most acute or obstinate diseases; but such cases the dose may be augmented, according to the inveteracy of the disease; these Pills being so admirably adapted to the constitution, that they may be taken at all times. In all cases of Hypochondriacism, Low Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Flour Albus, Seminal Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of appetite, Flatulency, Heartburn, General Debility, Bodily Weakness, Chlorosis, or Green Sickness, Flatulent or Hysterical Faintings, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, The Douleurux Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of the Herb Pills. After and then about a fortnight, he was able to walk out in four months he could attend to business, and considered his disease entirely removed. The above information was given to the subscriber by Mr. Shafer himself there can therefore be no deception.

Those who have the care and education of females, whether the studious or the sedentary part of the community, should never be without a supply of the Herb Pills, which remove disorders in the head, stomach, and bowels, strengthen the body, improve the memory, and enliven the imagination. When the Nervous System has been too largely drawn upon or overstrained, nothing is better to correct and invigorate the drooping constitution than these Pills.

**DIRECTIONS.** Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills are to be taken in the morning and night, when the Stomach is full or the Bowels loose, sufficient to operate twice or three times a day. The dose may be from three to twelve or more pills and morning. **General Depot for the Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills, 100 Chatham st. New York.**

**Cure of Nervous and Bilious Affection.** TAKE NOTICE—Mr. Elias Shafer of the town of Westerlo, County of Albany was for above 10 years afflicted with a nervous and bilious affection which for 7 years rendered him unable to attend to business, and during the last three years of his illness was confined to the house. His symptoms were dizziness, pain in the head and side, palpitation of the heart, loss of appetite, &c. After expending during his confinement nearly three hundred dollars without any permanent relief, he by accident noticed an advertisement of Baron Von Hutcheler Herb Pills & was consequently induced to make trial of them. He took the pills as directed, and in a few days he was able to walk out in four months he could attend to business, and considered his disease entirely removed. The above information was given to the subscriber by Mr. Shafer himself there can therefore be no deception.

**SILAS AMBLER.** For sale by **GEORGE M. UPSHUR** Snow Hill.

**HIGHLY IMPORTANT.** Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, bilious diseases, piles, rheumatism, consumption, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, pain in the chest and side, ulcers, female weakness, all delicate and mercurial diseases, are successfully treated by **DR. EVANS' MEDICAL OFFICE, 100 Chatham street, New York.**

**Dr. Evans' Cumulative & Aperient Pills.** Are composed of vegetable substances, which exert a specific action upon the heart, give an impulse or strength to the arterial system; the blood is quickened and equalized in its circulation through all the vessels, whether of the skin, the parts situated internally, or the extremities; and as all the secretions of the body are drawn from the blood, there is a consequent increase of every secretion, and a quickened action of the absorbent and exhalant or discharging vessels. Any morbid action which may have taken place is corrected, and obstructions are removed; the blood is purified, and the body resumes a healthy state.

These medicines after much anxious toil and research, having been brought by the Proprietor to the present state of perfection, supersede the use of the numerous other medicines; and are so well adapted to the frame, that the use of them by maintaining the body in the due performance of its functions, and preserving the vital stream in a pure and healthy state, causes it to last many years longer than it otherwise would, and the mind to become so composed and tranquil, that old age when it arrives will appear a blessing, and not (as to many who have neglected their constitutions, or had them injured by medicines administered by ignorance) a source of misery and abhorrence. They are so compounded, that by strengthening and equalizing the action of the heart, liver, and other viscera; they expel the bad, acrid or morbid matter, which renders the blood impure, out of the circulation, thro' the excretory ducts into the passage of the bowels, so that by the brisk or slight evacuation of the bowels, the action of the bowels is regulated, that while the evacuations from the bowels are kept up, the excretions from all the other vessels of the body will also be going on in the same proportion, by which means the blood invariably becomes purified.

Steady Perseverance in the use of the medicines will undoubtedly effect a cure even in the most acute or obstinate diseases; but in such cases the dose may be augmented, according to the inveteracy of the disease; these Pills being so admirably adapted to the constitution, that they may be taken at all times. In all cases of Hypochondriacism, Low Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Flour Albus, Seminal Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of appetite, Flatulency, Heartburn, General Debility, Bodily Weakness, Chlorosis, or Green Sickness, Flatulent or Hysterical Faintings, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, The Douleurux Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their sufferings, by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans' Pills. Nausea, Vomiting, Pains in the Side, Limbs, Head Stomach or Bowel Distention, Constipation, Head Stomach or Bowel Distention, alternate Flushings of Heat and Chillsiness, Tremors, Watchings, Agitation, Bad Dreams, Spasms, will in every case be relieved by an occasional dose of Dr. Evans' medicines. One of the most dangerous epochs to females is at the change of life; and it is then they require a medicine which will so invigorate their circulations, and thus strengthen their constitutions as may enable

them to withstand the shock. This medicine is Dr. Wm. Evans' Pills. Those who have the care and education of Females, whether the studious or the sedentary part of the community, should never be without a supply of Dr. Evans' Pills, which remove disorders in the head, invigorate the mind, strengthen the body, improve the memory, and enliven the imagination. When the Nervous System has been too largely drawn upon or overstrained, nothing is better to correct and invigorate the drooping constitution than these medicines. **AGENTS.** **GEORGE M. UPSHUR, SNOW HILL.** **THOS. H. DAWSON & SONS, Easton.** **S. & E. P. LECOMPT, Cambridge.** **JNO. H. STEWART, Princess Ann.** **PARSONS & GORDY, Salisbury.** Feb. 12th. 1839.

### GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK. EDITION 25,000 MONTHLY.

More than Sixty Figures of Fashions each year. Great addition to the Editorial Department. **MRS. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY.** Whose name is so intimately connected with the Literature of our Country and who has justly been termed by the contemporary press THE HERMANN of AMERICA. Will assist Mr. Hale in the editorial department. It is with feelings of the greatest pleasure that the publisher of the Book makes this announcement. The editorial will now consist of Mrs. SARAH J. HALE, Mrs. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY and LOUISA A. GODEY. Mrs. Sigourney will commence her valuable aid with the January Number. The Lady's Book has been noted for the purity of its contents; that marked distinction which characterizes it shall still be preserved; and its pages will be so improved that it will be possible to give it a new and improved appearance.

### GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

This work has emphatically termed, The Ladies' National Magazine, as it is a receptacle for the contributions of the most celebrated Female Writers of America, most of whom of any eminence contribute to its pages.

Twenty volumes have already been issued. It is usual to announce, that a small edition only will be published; but in this case, the Proprietor of the Lady's Book announces that he will publish an immense edition, with which he hopes to supply all those who will favour him with orders, commencing with the January number.

It will be noticed in an advertisement that every effort has been made by the proprietor of this work to make it superior to any other in America, and as a New Years Gift. The Lady's Book is probably the most proper that could be desired for Ladies, edited by the most experienced and successful writers of the day, and published by the most successful and successful publisher, (particularly the former) have given great satisfaction.

There are other publications that advertise Fashion Plates. The publisher of the Lady's Book wishes to be distinctly understood that the principal feature in his work is not Fashion, and in every Number, which is not the case with any other work published in this country. UNCOLORED PLATES of FASHIONS. Also monthly. This is a novel feature in the work, and it is no great expense to give plates of Fashions without coloring. The Publisher will give from three to six figures each month, in addition to the 3 colored—This will make in all, generally about Nine Figures of Fashions Monthly. Ladies' Patterns and Patterns of Embroidery will be published at regular intervals. These beautiful ornaments, (particularly the former) have given great satisfaction.

**MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.** Under the superintendence of J. S. O'Brien, from whom no person is more capable of doing justice.

The Literary Department is placed under the superintendence of **MRS. SARAH J. HALE** and **MRS. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY.**

Two Ladies so well known to the world that to mention their names in connection with any publication is at once a guarantee of its morality, virtue, and utility. Of their capability to conduct "The Lady's Book" is proved by the success of their former work, and the proprietor mentions with pleasure that no English or American Magazine can publish in connection with its Literary department two names so celebrated in the world of letters.

**REMARKS.** A great deal of curiosity is often expressed to see the Photographs of celebrated persons. We shall endeavour as far as lies in our power to gratify the desire by giving from time to time correct imitations of the most celebrated Female writers of the day.

**GENERAL FEATURES.** Literature: Tales, Essays, Legends, Romantic incidents in History, Extracts from the old Poets, Reviews, Poetry, Female Education, Embellishments, Fashions colored and uncolored; Lace, Embroidery, Fac Similes; Music &c. &c.

More than Sixty Figures of Fashions yearly colored and uncolored, the Proprietor being determined to consult all tastes. Any embellishments to be found in another Magazine may be looked for in the Lady's Book.

**OUR READING MATTER.** Is about the same in quantity as any similar probably a little in favour of the Book. It would be foolish and false to say that it contains more, and the proprietor is not willing to conceal in such means for any supposed advancement of his interest.

**MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.** The January and succeeding numbers will be printed on an entirely new Type cast expressly for the work and will be found of inspection to be a truly beautiful and correct. The paper is of the finest quality for periodical use—indeed the typographical execution has long been a subject of congratulation with those best acquainted with these matters.

**BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.** The price of the Publication is \$3.00 per annum. Two Copies for Five Dollars. The money to be positively received before a number is sent. No letters will be taken from the Post Office unless the postage be paid. Unless positive orders are given at the time of subscribing the work is continued after the first year, and if not paid during the year, the price will be increased to \$4.00. For the convenience of persons wishing to subscribe for the following publications: **Bartley's Magazine**, the **Saturday Courier**, **Saturday Chronicle**, **Weekly Messenger**, **Saturday Evening Post** and **News**. They will be furnished with the Lady's Book and any one of these Publications one year upon the receipt of \$5.00 free of postage.

Address **L. A. GODEY,** 211 Chestnut St. Phila.

### BALTIMORE TYPE FOUNDRY.

THE PROPRIETORS of this long established and well known Foundry, now situated in Bank between Calvert and St. Paul streets have made and are steadily making such additions & improvements to it, as will enable them to furnish promptly, every variety of

**TYPE** made of metal and wood, from Nonpareil to 40 lines Pica—Flowers and Borders—Cuts and Newspaper Ornaments in great variety—Lenses and Quotations, Printing Presses of all kinds—Printing Ink, Black, green, red &c. Varnish for making colored ink; Flour and Quinine—Cases and Stands—Chaises, of wrought and cast iron—composing sticks, Galleys of all kinds—imposing stones—Roller Stocks & Moulds for printing on Tympans, &c.

A reduction in the price of Type having taken place in other Foundries, the Baltimore Foundry will furnish theirs at the same REDUCED PRICES.

Pica	25 cents per pound.
Small Pica	40 do do
Long Primer	42 do do
Bourgeois	44 do do
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These prices are on a credit of 6 months for satisfactory paper, or a discount of 5 per cent. will be made on a credit of 3 months and a further one of 5 per cent. for cash. Old metal taken in exchange at 9 cents per pound.

**CHARLES CARTER, Agent** Balt. Type Foundry Oct. 29.



### A CATALOGUE OF REASONS FOR USING DR. PETER'S VEGETABLE PILLS.

1. Because experience has established their merits and decided that they are the best, and also the most popular of modern medical discoveries.
2. Because they are composed of simples which have the power to do good in an immense number of cases, without possessing the means to do injury in any.
3. Because they are not a quick medicine, but the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life, and are therefore recommended as a standard family medicine by the regular faculty.
4. Because (and this fact is of the utmost importance) ladies in a certain situation may take them, (not more than two or three at a time however!) without in the slightest degree incurring the hazard of abortion. Were the virtues of Peter's Vegetable Pills confined to this desirable end alone, it would give them a decided advantage over the medicines of all competitors, as in no case is there more danger to be apprehended, or for which as few remedies have been discovered, as the one referred to. And also because of their soothing influence on young ladies while suffering under the usual changes of life, as directed by the laws of nature.
5. Because they are not unpleasant to take, nor distressing to retain, while they are most effective in producing a good appetite.
6. Because their composition is such, that they are equally applicable to the usual diseases of warm, cold or temperate climates, and will retain their virtues unimpaired any length of time, and in any part of the world.
7. Because while they are so efficient in their operations with adults, they may at the same time be administered to children, and even to infants, in small quantities, half a pill for instance, without a slightest danger.
8. Because as their application creates no debility in the system, they may be taken without producing any hindrance to business or the usual pursuits of every day life; and are unrivalled for their virtues in procuring a good appetite.
9. Because by keeping the system in a natural state of action, they cure almost every disease which is incidental to the human frame, and banish those morbid affections of melancholy and despair, which always attend upon any disarrangement of the digestive organs.
10. Because, notwithstanding their simplicity and mildness, they are one of the speediest purgative medicines which has yet been discovered.
11. Because they differ from the majority of medicines, in the fact that the more they are known the more they are approved; for when once introduced into a family or village, they almost immediately take the precedence of all other medicines in general complaint.
12. Because two, or three, are generally sufficient for a dose, so that—as is the case with the generality of patent medicines—the patient is not compelled to take a great deal of them.
13. Because each individual pill is put up under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor, so that no mistake in the composition, or quantity, can possibly occur through the carelessness of a less interested agent.
14. Because they purify the frame without debilitating the system.
15. Because, notwithstanding their immense popularity no person has ever ventured to raise against them the breath of censure, which would not have been the case, if they could have discovered in them a single flaw to cavil at.
16. And lastly, because they are acknowledged to be an almost infallible remedy for Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Lowness of Spirits, Piles, Colic, Heartburn, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulency, Habitual Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Bloated, or Swollen Complexion, and in short, of Torpor of the Bowels, where a mild but effective medicine may be requisite.

### TESTIMONIALS.

**OPINIONS OF THE REGULAR FACULTY.** The following are but a few taken at random, from a pile of complimentary epistles forwarded to Dr. Peter by regular physicians, touching the efficacy of his pills. He feels proud and grateful in being able to lay such documents before the public.

New Orleans, April 24, 1837. Dear Sir—As an old classmate of yours in Yale college, I take the liberty of offering a correspondence.

I learn that you are making a fortune by the sale of your pills, which I trust is the case as I am fully aware that through them you are conferring a great blessing on the public.

I myself am among those who have been peculiarly benefited by their use. Since my arrival here I had nearly brought me to the grave, I would add that their effect upon Sick Headache and acute stomach, is almost miraculous. With sentiments of esteem, **H. M. SHEPHERD, M. D.**

Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 1, 1837. Dear Sir—I have made frequent use of your pills in the incipient stage of Bilious Fever, and obstinate constipation of the bowels; also in the enlargement of the Spleen, Chronic Diseases of Liver, Sick Headache, General Debility, and in all cases have found them to be very effective.

**J. D. BOYD, M. D.** Mecklenburg Co., Va., Feb. 7, 1837. Having used Dr. Peter's Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Bilious Fever, and other diseases, produced by inactivity of the liver.

They are a safe and mild agent being the best article of the kind I have ever used. **GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.**

New Orleans, Dec. 20, 1837. To all whom it may concern—This is to certify that I have witnessed the operation of Dr. Peter's medicines in a number of very obstinate Dyspeptic and Liver affections of long standing; likewise in several cases of enlargement of the Spleen and their effects were truly astonishing. I have no hesitation in declaring them the most valuable preparation for those distressing ailments, that have ever come within my knowledge.

**JAMES EWELL, M. D.** No. 25 Broome st. N. Y. May 27, 1838. I hereby certify that my liver was in a very diseased state, and had long baffled the skill of a highly popular physician, but that it has been rendered perfectly healthy by the use of Peter's Vegetable Pills. They were first recommended to me by Dr. Nelson.

**THOMAS ANSON.** I have much pleasure in witnessing the truth of the above, as I know from experience that Dr. Peter's Pills are an invaluable medicine.

**JAMES NELSON, M. D.** Agents for the above pills.

**RILEY & DRUMMOND, Snow-Hill.** **PURNELL & HENRY, New-Ark.** **JOHN L. WILLIAMS, Berlin.** **WM. W. JOHNSON, Princess Anne.** **PURNELL TOADVINE Salisbury.**