

(Continued from last page.)

by the within letter of their chairman, we forthwith proceeded to adjust the claim of the state upon the Union Bank of Maryland, for the arrears of the school tax imposed upon the several banks by the act of 1813, chapter 122. We are gratified in being able to state to the committee, that no difference of opinion, in our investigation of this subject, has occurred between us, and that we have come to the conclusion, that the amount now due by the bank in question to the state, on account of this tax for the years from 1815 to 1833, inclusively, is \$7,994 53, with interest upon \$6718 44 part thereof, from the 1st May 1828. Though it perhaps may not be considered as properly within the scope of the reference to us, we yet take the liberty of adding that a full exposition of the matter on the part of the state, that the course of the bank before, in relation to this claim, proceeded from an honest conviction that it was not well founded, and not from a disposition to evade in any way the requisitions of their charter.

George Mackubin, Reverdy Johnson.

The committee on education, to which was referred the petition of sundry citizens of Annapolis, praying a repeal of the primary school law, and the petition of sundry other citizens of the same place, protesting against the repeal of the said law, and praying amendments thereto, have considered the views of these petitioners, severally, and beg leave to report thereon.

The reasons assigned in the first petition for repealing the law are, 1st. That the manner in which the law was enacted was altogether against the constitution of this state, which does not authorize the people to have any direct, or personal, agency in enacting laws, as this authority being vested in the legislature only. 2dly. That it is onerous and oppressive, because a very large amount of the property is owned by non-residents. And 3dly. That it is anti-republican, because it vests in the trustees unlimited powers to levy a tax to any amount, and an authority to act, without any responsibility to the people.

These are answered, in the counter-petition as follows: 1. That it is not admitted that the constitution has been impugned by the enactment of the law—after having passed the general assembly, it could not be any part of its sanction by being submitted to the sovereign people; and being confirmed by a large majority of their votes. On the contrary, it ought to be considered that a law, which had been ushered into existence with such unanimous acclamations, should be held the more sacred, and that it should continue in force until repealed by similar proceedings. 2dly. That the law may be modified so as to include the property of non-residents for a due proportion of contributions. And 3dly. That the trustees have no power to levy a tax to any amount, or for any purpose what ever—every important provision being, as it ought to be, vested in the people, to whom the trustees are responsible in their annual elections.

In accordance with the latter memorialists, the committee are utterly opposed to the repeal of this law. They deem it to be the bounden duty of an enlightened legislature, to provide for the instruction of all the youth throughout the state, upon a general, economical and equitable plan. Such in fact as is contemplated and contained in the act of 1825, chapter 162, and which great object of desire, in their view and estimation, is susceptible of being achieved and effectuated by the said act, with the amendments now pending in this house.

All which is respectfully submitted.

By order, Thos. W. Watkins, Clk.

The said reports being twice read, were concurred in by the house, respectively.

The clerk of the senate returned the resolution authorizing the governor and council to contract for the making of two copies of the plat of the public lands westward of Fort Cumberland, and for other purposes, entitled to be passed to the effect that the said resolution be engrossed.

And delivered a bill, originated in, and passed by the senate, entitled, An act to repeal part of the act therein mentioned, which being read by its title, was referred to the committee on internal improvement.

The bill, reported by Mr. Turner, as chairman of the committee on divorce, entitled, An act for the relief of Rhody Clarkin, of the city of Baltimore, was taken up for consideration, and the second time, and the question put, Shall the said bill pass? It was determined in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Semmes, the bill reported by him, entitled, An act relating to the electors of the senate of Maryland, was taken up for consideration, and read the second time. When,

On motion by Mr. Semmes, the said bill was amended, by striking from the first section, so much thereof, as is contained in the following words:

“holding any office of profit or trust under the constitution or laws of this state, except justices of the peace, and militia officers, shall hereafter be eligible as electors of the senate of this state unless the person holding such office shall resign the same previous to the day fixed by the constitution for the meeting of the electors.”

And inserting in lieu thereof the following:

“shall hereafter be eligible as electors of the senate of this state, who, at the time of his election, was not eligible as a member of the legislature.”

The question was then put, Shall the said bill pass as amended? And it was resolved in the affirmative.

At the hour of twelve o'clock, the house proceeded to the consideration of the orders of the day. When,

The bill, reported by Mr. Townsend, entitled, An act to alter and amend the constitution and form of government of this state, so far as it relates to the filling of vacancies in the council, being an order of the day postponed from Friday last the 13th instant, was taken up, read the second time and passed.

The bill, reported by Mr. Lee, entitled, An act to abolish the orphan courts of this state, and to establish district equity courts to be created with equity jurisdiction, as well as the powers of the present orphans courts, having been made the order of this day, was taken up, and in the progress of the second reading thereof,

Mr. Turner of Baltimore county moved to amend the third section of the bill, by striking therefrom, the words “Baltimore city and county shall constitute district number three.”

And the question thereon, being taken, was decided in the negative.

The bill having been read throughout,

Mr. Smith of Worcester, moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, to wit, “Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland.”

And the question thereon being taken, was resolved in the affirmative. So the bill was rejected.

The bill reported by Mr. Shower, entitled, An act to repeal so much of an act passed at December session 1825, chapter 162, as provides for the appointment by the governor and council of an officer to be known and distinguished as the Superior testant of Public Instruction, was taken up for consideration, and read the second time. When,

Mr. Semmes moved, that the further consideration of the bill be referred to the next general assembly.

After considerable debate,

WEDNESDAY, February 18th, 1839.

The bills and a resolution of this house, passed yesterday, were sent to the senate for concurrence; the titles whereof are as follows:

An act relating to the electors of the senate of Maryland.

An act to alter and amend the constitution and form of government of this state, so far as it relates to the filling of vacancies in the council.

An act to repeal an act passed at December session 1827, chapter 61.

A resolution authorizing the joint committee upon the subject of the chancery records to issue subpoenas for witnesses, and so forth.

And the bills from the senate, passed by this house yesterday, (the first mentioned without amendment, and the second with an amendment,) were returned to the senate; the titles whereof are as follows:

A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate the Baltimore and Susquehanna rail road company.

An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the city of Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace.

Mr. M. Mahon of Baltimore city and county, counter to the memorialists presented on the 9th instant, praying for the repeal of the law relating to the jail of said county, passed at December session 1826, and the restoration of the custody of said jail to the sheriff of said county; which counter memorial was referred to the select committee already appointed on that subject.

And a memorial of many merchants, shippers, retailers and consumers of salted mackerel in the city of Baltimore, counter to the memorial presented on the 7th instant, praying that an act may be passed exempting all mackerel from the necessity of re-inspection in this state when the same shall have been properly inspected and branded elsewhere; which counter memorial was referred to the committee on inspections.

Mr. Stuart of Baltimore city, presented a memorial of John Diferderfer and others, of the city of Baltimore, praying a repeal of the existing laws in relation to the gauging of casks and inspection of domestic distilled liquors, and the re-enactment of the laws repealed at December session 1827; which memorial was referred to the committee on inspections.

And a petition of Andrew Schrack of the city of Baltimore, praying that his name may be placed on the pension roll of the state as a soldier of the revolution; which petition was referred to the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims.

Mr. Turner of Calvert, presented a petition of Rebecca Blackburn, of Calvert county, praying for pecuniary aid in her exertions to procure a support.

And a similar petition of Michael Askew, of the same county; which petitions were severally referred to the committee on the subject to which they respectively relate.

Mr. Buskirk presented a memorial of sundry citizens of the town of Cumberland, in Allegany county, and owners of property on Mechanic street, counter to the petition of John and Jonathan Hogeland, of said county, presented on the 30th ultimo, praying for the adjustment and settlement of their account for grading and paving said street; which counter memorial was referred to the select committee to which the said petition had been referred.

Mr. Thomas presented a petition of sundry citizens of Saint Mary's county, praying for the passage of a law prohibiting the emancipation of slaves by last will and testament, or otherwise, except upon certain conditions therein mentioned; which petition was referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Thomas, Eccleston, and Turner of Calvert.

And a petition of the justices of the orphans court, and other citizens of Saint Mary's county, praying that the defective, omissions and irregularities therein mentioned in relation to certain papers, documents and proceedings appertaining to said court and the office of the late register of wills for said county, may be supplied and remedied, and for other purposes; which petition was referred to a select committee consisting of the Saint Mary's delegation.

Mr. Stewart of Baltimore city, chairman of the committee therein mentioned, delivered the following report:

The select committee to which was referred the bill from the senate, entitled, An act for the dispatch of business in Baltimore county court, beg leave to report the same with-out amendment; and the said committee to which was referred the bill of the house, entitled, An act for the dispatch of business in Baltimore county court, beg leave to report, as a substitute for the same, the accompanying bill, entitled, An act for the compensation of the judges of Baltimore county court.

The said report and the accompanying bills therein mentioned, were severally read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Sutton from the select committee to which had been referred the bill from the senate, entitled, An act for the preservation of wild fowl in the waters of Bush river and Rumney creek, reported verbally, that the said committee having considered said bill, a majority of the committee were of the opinion that it ought to pass without amendment.

The said bill was then read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Stewart of Baltimore city, chairman of the select committee, to which the subject had been referred, reported a bill, entitled, An act to exempt the property of the Grand Lodge of Maryland from taxation.

The clerk of the senate returned the resolution authorizing the joint committee upon the subject of the chancery records, to issue subpoenas for witnesses, and so forth, endorsed “assented to.”

Ordered, That the said resolution be engrossed.

An act, entitled, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the recovery of small debts out of court, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned, passed at November session eighteen hundred and nine, chapter seventy-six, which letter was referred to the order.

Also, delivered a bill, originated in, and passed by, the senate, entitled, An act to incorporate the Commercial Exchange Company of Baltimore, which, being read by its title, was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. M. Mahon and Stewart of Baltimore city, and Mercer.

And a memorial of the proprietors of the Susquehanna Canal, counter to the petition and memorial of James Bosley, of the city of Baltimore, presented on the 14th instant, by Mr. Semmes, praying for a repeal of such parts of the act therein mentioned, as may be inconsistent with his rights; which memorial, being referred by the senate to the consideration of this house, was referred to the committee on internal improvement.

On motion by Mr. Semmes, the house agreed to take up for consideration the bill reported on the ninth instant, (pursuant to the order of recommitment of the third instant,) by Mr. Done, as chairman of the committee on ways and means, entitled, An act for the general valuation and assessment of prop-

erty in this state, and which had been made an order of the day for Monday last, the 10th instant.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the said bill was then committed to a committee of the whole house. And

On motion by Mr. Semmes, the original bill, of a similar title, reported on the 15th ultimo, by him as late chairman of the committee on ways and means, with the amendments proposed and reported by the committee of the whole house on the 31st ultimo, was recommitment to the said committee of the whole house.

On motion by Mr. Smith, of Worcester, supported by two other members, the house was called; and the door keeper having been sent for the absent members in the city, after a short time had elapsed, returned and reported, that he had given notice to such absent members to attend.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, for the purpose of considering said bills with the proposed amendments; and after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair; when Mr. Eccleston, the chairman, reported, that the said committee had, according to order, had the first mentioned of said bills, that had been reported by Mr. Done, under consideration, made some progress therein, and directed him to ask leave to sit again; which leave was granted by the house.

On motion by Mr. Gaither, the house then adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

THURSDAY, February 19, 1839.

The house met. Were present, the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr. Somerswell, who had been absent since the 9th ultimo, again appeared, and resumed his seat in the house.

Mr. Stewart of Anne-Arundel, presented a petition of Henry Westley, of Anne-Arundel county, praying compensation for certain services therein mentioned, rendered by him during the late war; which petition was referred to the committee on claims.

Also, a petition of Elizabeth Merriken, of Anne-Arundel county, praying for a pension, in consideration of the services of her late husband, John Merriken, who was an officer in the Maryland line, during the revolutionary war; which petition was referred to the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims.

And, a petition of Ann Biggs, of Anne-Arundel county, praying that a law may pass directing the levy court of said county to levy a sum of money thereon for her support.

\*Mr. Kent presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county, praying that a law may be passed, authorizing the levy court of said county, to levy a sum of money, to Israel Davidson, for the use of Richard Wootten, until he may arrive to an age to be able to earn a support, being now about five years of age.

And, a petition of Lucretia Stockett, of Anne-Arundel county, praying a law may pass authorizing the levy court of said county to levy a sum of money for her support.

Ordered, That the three last mentioned petitions be severally referred to the committee on the subject to which they respectively relate.

Mr. Crabb presented a petition of Jane Carroll, of the city of Annapolis, formerly of Dorchester county, praying that a law may be passed authorizing the levy court of her native county, Dorchester, to replace her as a county pensioner upon the levy list, from which her name had been stricken, in consequence of her removal; that she may also be entitled to receive any arrears that may be due her since she left said county, and that the collector of Dorchester county may be authorized to pay her, or to her order, such sum as may be authorized to be levied upon the assessable property of that county; which petition, on motion of Mr. Eccleston, was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Crabb, Eccleston and Phelps, And,

Mr. Olden presented a petition of Samuel Thomas, of Edward, of Queen-Anne's county, praying the passage of a law authorising an annual pension, in aid of his support; which petition was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Oldson, Wright of Queen-Anne's, and Turpin.

Mr. Rogerson asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to regulate the rate of interest in this state. And on his motion, it was Ordered, That a select committee of three members be appointed by the speaker to prepare and report said bill. Messrs. Rogerson, M. Mahon and Stewart of Baltimore city, were appointed the said committee, pursuant to the order. Whereupon,

Mr. Rogerson, from that committee, reported said bill accordingly, which being read the first time, was ordered to lie on the table.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, entitled, An act to authorize the clerk of Frederick county court to record the deed therein mentioned, endorsed, “will pass.”

Ordered, That the said bill be engrossed.

Also, the bill, entitled, An act for the relief of George Hape, of Frederick county, endorsed “will not pass.”

And delivered a bill, originated in, and passed by, the senate, entitled, An act to incorporate the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road Company, which, being read by its title, was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. M. Mahon of Baltimore city, Stewart of Anne-Arundel and Semmes.

On motion by Mr. Semmes, the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, and resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, in reference to the bill, reported by Mr. Done, as chairman of the committee on ways and means, entitled, An act for the general valuation and assessment of property in this state, and the bill reported by Mr. Semmes, the late chairman of said committee, of a similar title, with the amendments proposed therein, and reported by the committee of the whole house on the 31st ultimo; and after some time spent therein, the speaker resumed the chair; when Mr. Eccleston, the chairman, reported, that the committee had, according to order, made further progress therein, and directed him to ask leave to sit again; which leave was granted by the house.

FRIDAY, February 20, 1839.

The house met. Were present the same members as on yesterday, except Mr. Gault, who had leave of absence for a few days.

Mr. Buskirk presented a petition of Jacob Lantz, of Allegany county, praying the passage of a resolution directing the treasurer of the western shore to pay him the amount of costs which it shall appear the petitioner incurred by reason of the continuance, at the instance of the state, of a certain suit between the state and the petitioner; which petition was referred to the committee on grievances and courts of justice.

Mr. Yoo presented a petition of Mary Beckly, of Washington county, praying to be divorced from her husband, Henry Beckly; which was referred to the committee on divorces.

Mr. Duvall presented a petition of sundry citizens of Prince George's county, praying that an act may pass, authorizing the levy court of said county, to grant a pension to a certain Elizabeth Walker, of said county, to an amount not exceeding the sum of twenty dollars, as a means towards her support; which petition was referred to the committee on the subject to which it relates.

ANNAPOLIS, Thursday, February 20, 1839.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel County.

Gentlemen,

I offer myself to your committee, to represent you in the general Assembly of Maryland.

JOHN S. SELLMAN.

Mr. GALEY, Sir, A writer over the signature of “Farmer,” having introduced some remarks to your last Gazette in reference to the inducements, to ask you to insert a communication to me. To the judge of your readers I willingly leave the least of it, upon their simply comparing the merits of the communication with the communications. I mean the one in your issue of the 17th inst. and the one you published the 19th inst. It seems to me that could hardly be the case, if the writer had not been a person of some talents.

His assumptions, that in using the name of “Farmer,” he was not a lawyer, and that he was a specimen of rustic simplicity, in his character with other parts of his correspondence.

The Editor of the Md. Republican, Feb. 24, 1839.

For the Maryland Republican.

Mc Editor, I have been forwarded by my friend, the honorable John C. Welch, with one of his circulars to the voters of this congressional district, prescribing the mode of nominating candidates, who have now had a fair opportunity to judge of his qualifications, to send them in the councils of the nation, from the meritorious services, and tried seal, in promoting the best interests of our country, and supporting the high reputation of Maryland, for the talents of her politicians and statesmen. He puts his political republicanism and claims to future honors, where I should be, on trial, before the judgment of his constituents, who no doubt will give a just verdict on his case, on the first Monday in October next.

The first of last week gave publicly card, of Col. Boyle's declining the proffered solicitations of many friends, to serve the county of Anne-Arundel and Prince-Georges's counties, and the city of Annapolis, in the next congress.

The Maryland Republican of the 24th inst., publishes from a gentleman of Ed-Edridge, the announcement of the Hon. Charles F. W. Whether the last named candidate's residence in Annapolis, Elk Ridge, or Baltimore county, it does not matter. I am told he enjoys a high reputation, and is daily and hourly engaged in the applications of his private creditors, who can be little doubt that most of the property which he has stolen has been long since exhausted. It is said that the women, that he had three country houses, he had private boxes at all the theatres, he liberally spent three parts of the night at the gaming tables, and that he probably exaggerated. It appears that he was not at all nice in his means of raising money. We are informed that he got his light house, and a farm house, to the amount of 120,000.

Mr. Davis was sent to the Corinthian, in order to enable the British Consul at this port to secure the fugitive in case of his escape to this country.

THE EAST. There is no later intelligence from the continent, than has already been received and published direct from Paris.

Her mediation to the belligerents, but her efforts have been rejected almost with contempt. The Russian blockade of the Dardanelles appears to be very inefficient; vessels laden with corn contrive to pass or elude the blockading squadron—Russia, says a London paper, “says all her employees at the sea, are now exhibiting the same kind of indifference. Scarcely a corn, in a great quantity, would make her pay more than the cost of the passage, in the last year between England and France, was a violation of blockades was permitted on a different principle. Our naval officers were imprudent to destroy, in the Mediterranean, a few small vessels to exceed their force, and they were reduced to the alternative of running themselves by paying the cost of their capture, or continuing to cruise in the Mediterranean, or to the coast of the Turkish coast, from Yarna to the Bosporus.

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION. We have already published the letter of the Duke of Wellington to the Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland, which was shown very distinctly, that all the rumors of an intention on the part of the Premier to concede the Catholic claims at the approaching session of Parliament, were without foundation. The reply of Dr. Cullen, in that letter, explaining the reasons for his having made the Duke's letter public, will be found below, it appears from this letter, that the Duke's suggestion, as to the Duke's being sent to the continent, to represent his cause to the Pope, will not be attended to by the Catholics.

No little excitement had been caused by the appearance of a letter from the Lieutenant of Ireland, (the marquis of Ely,) to Dr. Cullen, strongly recommending that Catholic emancipation, this letter which will also be found below, first printed in the Dublin Morning Register, and state upon the Government's side, the reasons upon which the Government of the country, as directed by the returns of the last quarter's revenue. The total increase of revenue, beyond the corresponding quarter of last year, is 585,000. The amount of the revenue for the year 1838, was 46,644,000, and for the year 1839, was 47,229,000. The increase of 585,000, is a most convincing proof of the increasing prosperity of the country.

It is said that, it was proposed to receive our papers by the last arrival, the particular time known, up to the time of his flight on Saturday morning.—By two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the Committee of Bankers had sent off expresses to every part of England, and the Admiralty had also sent communications by telegraph and express, to all the ports, so that on Sunday evening, the news of his flight, would be known in all the line of the British coast. Yet it appears that Stephen had the hardihood to travel to Bristol in his own coach, with his wife and children, and that he took his two grey horses to London, and travelled on a third horse, in company with his own coachman, and his clerk. On arriving at Bristol, he drove to the house of a Mr. Hill, in the Bristol Channel, and had been sailing off the coast night and day, waiting for a vessel (foreign bound).

He was seen upon the coast on the same day, when the last French arrival brought the news of Stephen's flight, had been well anchored before the left Portsmouth, and he was seen in the harbor, with a flag on his arch, and who knew Stephen, well, as by the directions of the Admiralty, several fast sailing vessels were in pursuit, and he was taken on board the ship, the Commodore, and was taken to the prison, where he was kept in the highest security. Mr. Feltwell, a member of the police, who had been employed, necessary, in apprehending him. Wardens were out against him, for embossing chequer bills, and he caught, he was to undergo immediate examination in Newgate. It is said that there is no doubt that, such a case, he will be convicted of a capital felony; as he had no interest in the escape of the fugitive, and he had no other means, by which he could have raised the sum of 31,000. The last probable account at the late date was, at Stephen and his clerk were, on the 10th, on Lundy Island, where there are only a few cottages, and a farm house. The weather had prevented boats from coming to the succeeding day. It was possible that the fugitive had landed in the night, and that he had been arrested in the Channel, but it was contradicted on the next day. The Morning Herald says: “There was a rumor, that the fugitive had been arrested in the Channel, but it was contradicted on the next day. The Morning Herald says: ‘There was a rumor, that the fugitive had been arrested in the Channel, but it was contradicted on the next day.’”

SWAIN'S PANACEA. Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1839.

From Doctor Valentine Mott, Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the New York Hospital, &c. &c.

I have repeatedly used Swain's Panacea, not only in my private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

Valentine Mott, M. D. New-York, 1st Mo 5th, 1839.

From Doctor William P. Dewees, Adjunct Professor of Midwifery in the University of Pennsylvania, &c. &c.

I have witnessed the most decided and happy effects in several instances of inveterate disease, from Mr. Swain's Panacea, where other remedies had failed,—one was that of Mrs. Brown.

Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1839.

From Doctor James Mease, Member of the American Medical Society, &c. &c.

I cheerfully add my testimony in favor of Mr. Swain's Panacea, as a remedy in scrofulous, and in other cases particularly cured by it, after the usual remedies had been long tried without effect.—those of Mrs. Offer and Mrs. Campbell.

James Mease, M. D. Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1839.

THE GENUINE PANACEA may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's own prices, HENRY PRICE, Sole Agent, in Baltimore, At the corner of Baltimore and H-nover-streets. New 27.

SWAIN'S PANACEA. To the Editor of the American Daily Advertiser.

Sir—Enclosed you have a letter, a deposition and certificate entitled to the highest consideration. If such detail as is here sworn to by the unhappy sufferer herself, and certified to be true, as of their own knowledge, by two most respectable Physicians; and by the Magistrate, before whom the deposition was made, then do I aver that those who resist such evidence would not believe even though the miraculous cure should be performed under their own eyes. This case has made a deep and lasting impression on the neighborhood where Mrs. Applegate lives, and I do not at all doubt but it will leave an impression little less durable wherever it shall be read. I ask, and am asked by others, with such wonderful power, sustained by the most unimpeachable testimony, why is not Swain's Panacea prescribed by more of our regular Physicians? They know well the cases in which it would surely be efficacious. If it were not for the high respect I have for the Medical Profession, I would not hesitate to impute their conduct to jealousy or envy, or to some equally amiable quality. I ask from the public

the following list and certificate, and certificate, I have no doubt, that the cure of Mrs. Applegate is a most extraordinary case, and one which will be long remembered.

Creaberry, Middlebury, Jan 18, 1839.

Mr. William Swain, Sir—Being for a space, and having accounts of the cure of Mrs. Applegate, I have been led to believe that the cure of Mrs. Applegate is a most extraordinary case, and one which will be long remembered.

TO THE PUBLIC. In consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practiced in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of my bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put up in round bottles, fitted long, and with the following words blown in the glass, “Swain's Panacea—Phila.”

These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will have but one label, which covers the cork, with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which no genuine Panacea will be given. I am a physician, and I know to be genuine when my signature is visible; to counterfeit which, will be punishable as forgery.

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine has enabled me to reduce the price to two dollars per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent.

My Panacea requires no enema; its astonishing effects, and wonderful operation, have drawn both from Patient and Medical Practitioner, of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established for it a character, which every pen, tho' dipped in gall, can never tarnish.

The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain Physicians, have their origin either in envy or in the mischievous effects of the spurious imitations.

The Proprietor pledges himself to the public, and gives them the most solemn assurances, that this medicine contains neither mercury, nor any other deleterious drug.

The public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from my self, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability, as all others will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons. Wm SWAIM.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1829.

From Doctor Valentine Mott, Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the New York Hospital, &c. &c.

I have repeatedly used Swain's Panacea, not only in my private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

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