

THE GEOLOGICAL CONVENTION.

A Convention of Geologists is now assembled at New Haven, engaged in discussions exceedingly interesting to science and the public. The first day's conversation was in relation to the continental changes which are going forward on the earth's surface:

Prof. Rogers.—Humboldt has published data about the mean level of certain lands. He gives the mean level of Asia 800 feet above the ocean; and it is astonishing how small a part the mountains have to contribute to the earth's elevation. Silliman.—What does he give, sir, as the elevation of North America?

Rogers.—Some five or six hundred as the average.

Silliman.—That is even within my mark; I have said less than a quarter of a mile, and then have been thought romancing; and even this may be caused by the mass of earth swelling by expansion.

Rogers.—By probably the general waning of the earth's crust; Sweden rises several feet a century; and it would not take long to bring all Europe to its present level.

Prof. Loomis.—The pilots of Maine say that the tide is sinking every year, and that certain rocks on Maine shore are now visible, over which they could formerly conduct vessels at low tide. It is so especially at the mouth of the Kennebec.

Prof. Rogers observed that the North shores appeared to be going down, and the South coming up—else why were all our South shores sandy flats, and New England a rock-bound coast from Cape Cod to its Northeast border. The middle and Southern States—all the sea islands from Long Island to the Florida Keys, indicate a general rise of the land South. *This continent is swinging on a hinge, or large pivot, the point of which is about the Bay of Massachusetts.* The South part is rising and the North going down; not exactly in their moral or intellectual qualification, as recent changes indicate. (Laughter.)

Prof. Silliman.—Where did you put your pivot, sir? (Laughter.)

Prof. Rogers.—About Cape Cod I think it is fixed. (More laughter.)

Prof. Silliman then observed that the change of level in New Haven Harbor must be owing to other causes than merely the setting up of salt, as is generally supposed.

Mr. Redfield pointed out on the new chart of New York Bay, where a few years since there was 40 feet of water, it is now solid shore. This was done by the continual abrasion of the ocean against the bolder shore of Jersey South of Sandy Hook; this was the principal source of supply for making sand-bars every where, and not what was brought down by rivers from up the country.

The next day the Convention was chiefly occupied with Dr. Reed's paper on the chain of erratic serpentine rocks in Berkshire, Mass. The theory that this and other phenomena proves the American continent to have been once submerged was discussed and denounced. The President stated, in reference to these rocks, that—

"The chain begins at Canaan Hill, Columbia county, with the Talcose slate. The hills are crowned by slate or graywacke, but melted so as to lose their shaly character. These are carried down the hills and over hills, and we go on down the valley between the Canaan and Richmond Hills, and there meet immense masses of these rocks—boulders—close to the State line. We go on through Richmond valley, and find 50 blocks, 20,000 cubic feet in size, a-bove ground; go on a little South, cross Lenox Mountain into another valley, and there meet more boulders; through Stockbridge, East of Lenox Mountain, and meet them again, all of the same geological character. Within about 200 rods of Canaan slate comes to the surface; and hence proceeds another chain parallel to the first—not a specimen in the valley between, but many South of the Southern range. The metamorphic rock crowns the summit of all. This is an intermediate range between the Talcose slate of the Talcose range and the graywacke West of the Hudson. The only rock in situ in Richmond county is lime. These boulders have no scratches; their angles are perfect; they have been brought by water, and this side up with care; seems to have been marked on them, and attended to; edge and angles distinct, beyond belief. The range is 30 miles long and only 20 rods wide. The hill crossed by the boulders is 100 feet higher than Canaan Hill, the starting point. They form an unbroken chain of rocks; the largest and most numerous of them are on the Eastern side of the hills they cross; a few are on the Western side."

Professor Hitchcock said it could not be accounted for on any known theory or drift how these boulders were placed where they were. It was remarkable to see this chain of boulders for a few rods wide and miles in length, like the grading of a railroad—carried over the hills in an oblique direction—an unbroken chain. What iceberg could have carried them to that spot? How could it detach them from the parent rock? How could water carry them in a line in this way and carry them obliquely over these hills seven hundred feet high? It was answered by supposing the ice to freeze round an island, or top of mountains—and then immense earthquake waves to come and rock them off, and these boulders thus dropped by the waves. Dr. Johnson supposed it owing to the existence of ancient lakes and their freezing; the ice and water brought these boulders and left them on the shores of the lakes. We see this going on in Lake Superior now—every kind of boulder of the Upper Country is found scattered around the Sault Ste. Marie—or the outlet of the Lake. We extract from the report of the Tribune:

"Prof. Dewey observed that Prof. Hitchcock had shown that icebergs, &c., had carried large blocks of graywacke of Catskill over hills twelve hundred feet high into the Housatonic valley.

Dr. Barrett said that there were enormous masses of dirty yellow quartz lying in Middle-town, rounded, oval, like an eggs, and flat like a lapstone. One in front of a Mr. Bacon's House, from its size and shape, was called Bacon's pudding; these were lying several feet above the level of the valley of the Connecticut; had the land risen on which they lay, or had the Connecticut river fallen? Had we any means of knowing what was the height of the Connecticut four thousand years ago? Now the Nile, five hundred miles above its mouth at Phib, is twenty-four feet lower than it was four thousand years ago."

Prof. Hitchcock said that the terrace lines along the valley of the Connecticut, alone show that the river was once at those heights. We have no means of gauging it within any historic record.

Dr. Jackson said that the ancient pot holes, eleven feet deep in the hardest granite on the tops of mountains dividing Merrimack and Connecticut, were full of pebbles, and show that the Connecticut and Merrimack were once connected. Eleven hundred feet is the height of the mountain on which they are found.

Prof. Silliman spoke of the remarkable pot holes on the Franconia Mountain, twenty feet by fifteen in size and fifteen feet deep—water flowing through there now—most beautiful example of the connections of different streams; no workman could carve it out so skillfully. It should be visited by all scientific persons.

Dr. Jackson said, that long before the present continents were elevated above the ocean, water must have passed through this mountain gorge between the Merrimack and the Connecticut Rivers.

Prof. Silliman said that no doubt the true mode of transport was ice and water; but their great power was much underrated. Lieut. Riggs, of the expedition, said he coasted along one iceberg over seventy miles in length—a mere stranded iceberg. Here, then, was a mode of transport for the largest blocks we ever find; the blocks once torn off from the parent rock, and frozen in, then the ice melts and the boulders drop down in line for forty, fifty, or sixty miles.

FEROCITY OF A BEAR.—The following remarkable instance of ferocity in a bear is recorded as having occurred at Brighton, Maine, nearly forty years ago. It is seldom that the black bear manifests so much ferocity when met with in the forests of New England.—This one, however, was accompanied by her cubs, and her courage and rage were stimulated by the love of her offspring:

"Benjamin Foster, son of Maj. Asael Foster, of Bogdun, being on his way through a thicket of woods, when suddenly alarmed by the growling of a bear. He soon discovered an old she bear and two cubs. The old one immediately made toward him, growling and very fierce. He immediately took to the first tree he could find, which was about nine inches diameter, and about twenty feet to the first limb; this he ascended with all possible speed, and having reached the limb he called to the nearest neighbor, who lived about a quarter of a mile distant, for help. The bear, on hearing his cries, retreated from the tree and hallooed also, which she repeated as often as he called for help.

The bear then returned to the tree and climbed up nearly to the first limb, but losing her hold, she fell to the ground; this enraged her, and she again ascended the tree with still greater velocity, and overtook him at the height of about thirty feet, when she seized him by the foot, but the shoe coming off she fell to the ground; recovering, she ascended the tree a third time, and took off the other shoe, he constantly calling for help and found none. He had now ascended the tree as far as was safe for him to venture, the bear constantly tearing his feet with her teeth, until they became a most shocking spectacle.

The bear at length fastened her jaws so powerfully to one of his heels as to cause the limb by which he held to break, and he fell to the ground, the bear falling at the same time on the other side of the tree; and now standing his feet were in this mangled condition, he escaped to the nearest house and arrived safe. The distance from the ground by measurement, from whence the young man fell, was forty feet. It is supposed that his repeated and eager cries for help tended to increase the rage and fury of the bear, which had her whelps with her."

LICENSE OR NO LICENSE.—The bill in the N. Y. Senate, allowing the people of the several cities and towns of that State, to decide whether they will or will not license the sale of ardent spirits, has been defeated and a substitute inserted prescribing that no charge shall henceforth be made for licenses. This is strange legislation.

A PHYSICIAN in New York advertises that he has extracted a great many teeth from persons in a Mesmeric sleep, without giving them pain. He adds, "and I truly believe that the most painful operations in surgery can be and have been performed when under its influence, without the least pain or inconvenience on the part of the patient."



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, May 10, 1845.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, No. 59 Pine Street, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising. Also at his Office No. 160 Nassau Street, New York. And S. E. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore.

The weather, during the past week, has been rather cold and windy. The crops begin to wear a promising appearance, and, if the weather should continue favorable, we may expect a bountiful harvest.

On our first page will be found a number of useful and interesting articles. On the fourth page a column of humorous matter.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the large and valuable Mansion Farm of the late Thomas Grant, dec'd., is offered for sale by the administrator of said estate. It is a beautiful property, and would make a most splendid country residence for a retired and wealthy citizen.

TEXAS.—In another column will be found highly important news from Texas. Meetings were held in almost every county in favor of annexation, and such has been the tide of popular opinion, that President Jones has been compelled to call an extra session of Congress, to be held on the 10th day of June next.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.—At an election, for borough officers, on Monday last, the following persons were duly elected for the ensuing year: CHIEF BURGESS.—Wm. L. Dewart, 24 BURGESS.—Charles D. Wharton, ASSISTANT BURGESS.—Geo. Rohrbach, Peter Lazarus, Geo. C. Welker, Wm. Galick, COMMON COUNCIL.—Sebastian Haupt, Martin Irwin, Ira T. Clement, Edward G. Markley, George Weiser, Peter Hileman, Gideon M. Yorks, James H. Husted, TREASURER.—Lewis Dewart, BOROUGH CONSTABLE.—Daniel Baldy, CLERK.—Jeremiah H. Zimmerman.

SPEAK TO THE BEAR.—We have received a communication, stating that the "Rush Grays," commanded by Major William H. Case, of Rush township, in this county, on hearing of the threats and intimidations of the members of the British Parliament in relation to the Oregon Territory, at their training on Monday last, unanimously resolved to take the field in defence of their country's rights and liberties, if their service should be required. The Grays are a fine company, and have been well disciplined by their able commander, and are made of the kind of material that would show fight to the last.

A large meeting was held, a few days since, at Philadelphia, in relation to the Oregon question. The numerous cliques of office hunters, who were anxious to be conspicuous in the meeting, prevented any thing being done. Some of the speakers, in attempting to address the meeting, were pitched off the platform by their opponents, who were soon made to follow suit. The Washington Union (formerly the Globe) rebukes them in strong language for their conduct, and tells them such proceedings will be no passport for office, with the President.

WAR WITH ENGLAND.—We are not inclined to believe that there will be any actual hostilities between the United States and England. The threats recently thrown out in Parliament, by Sir Robert Peel and other ministerial leaders, were intended more for political effect at home, than anything else. The English pride themselves greatly upon their high sense of national honor, although no nation in Europe has exhibited a greater want of it in their intercourse with weak powers. It was, therefore, necessary to make some show that their sense of honor had been awakened. The English Government is, however, well aware that war would be a great calamity, and in its consequences ten times more terrible to themselves than to us. The English nation is, in fact, more dependent on the United States than any other power on earth, for its own peace and the welfare of its people. They may be said to be a nation of cotton spinners, and a large portion of their operatives are wholly dependent on that trade for their daily bread. The English Government is well aware of this, and have, therefore, made every effort to cultivate cotton in their East India possessions. Having failed in this, they are now anxious to prevent the annexation of Texas, and by commercial treaties to secure the cotton trade of that fine country. In this they will not succeed. The people of Texas are almost unanimous in favor of annexation, and before their mighty voice all opposition, on the part of the office holders, must vanish before the meeting of their Congress in June next.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.—Gen. John N. Purviance, of Butler county, to be Auditor General. Hon. John Laporte, of Bradford county, to be Surveyor General.

The Muncy "Olive Branch," that hopeful twig of "Old Hunkerism," with a degree of pertinacity and assurance which can only be accounted for by the private grief or disappointed ambition of those connected with it, still continues its insane howlings against Gen. Cameron and the democratic members who voted for him as U. S. Senator. If it were not for the impudent assurance of those connected with the Olive Branch, nothing would be more supremely ridiculous than the course they have pursued in stigmatizing, as renegades and traitors, the democratic members who voted for Gen. Cameron, many of whom are immeasurably superior to themselves, morally, politically, or in any other respect. We have stated before, that the members from this county voted in accordance with the wishes of their constituents, and any member who would have acted differently must be either a fool or a knave. But those connected with the Olive Branch seem to think the voice of the people should never be regarded, when it comes into collision with the intrigues of a caucus, or the interested views of aspiring politicians. And this they call pure democracy! In order to show that the "reliable democratic organs," of our sister States, are opposed to the election of Gen. Cameron, the Olive Branch quotes from the "Democratic Pharos," published somewhere in Indiana. Hereafter let those papers who have supported the election of Gen. Cameron, bow their heads in shame and confusion! The Olive Branch has asserted that they are not "reliable democratic organs," and has had that opinion endorsed by the "Democratic Pharos," of a sister State. This "Democratic Pharos" has also vouchered for the sterling democracy of the Olive Branch. The "Democratic Pharos," one of the "reliable democratic organs" of a sister State, the standard of democracy for Pennsylvania!

Phœbus, what a name! To sound the speaking Trump of future fame. Democratic Pharos, truly! We had high called the whole thing a "Democratic Farce," but that we did not wish to disturb the equality of our contemporary of the peaceful Olive Branch, a title so characteristic of its vocation, in its unceasing efforts in pouring oil on the troubled waters of political strife. We may hereafter give a short history of the rise and progress of some of the "reliable democratic organs" of old Hunkerism, in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA APPOINTMENTS.—The Philadelphia Register says it was rumored on the 6th inst, and the rumors, we understood, was subsequently confirmed by letters from Washington, that the Hon. Henry Horn had received the appointment of Collector of this Port, in the place of Calvin Blythe; Henry Welsh, of York, Naval Officer, in place of Joel B. Sutherland; Dr. George V. Lehman, Postmaster, in place of James Hoy; Hon. Thomas M. Pitt, U. S. District Attorney in place of Henry M. Watts, Esq.; and Hendrick B. Wright, of Luzerne, Treasurer of the Mint. The Washington Union, of Monday evening, contains no notice of any of these appointments, though it is positively asserted that two of the city gentlemen have received notice from the appointing power to prepare themselves for their commissions.

A FRIEND IN NEED.—Some kind friends, admirers of Mr. Clay, recently relieved him from the payment of \$30,000, to one of the Banks, by cancelling and taking up his notes to that amount. When Mr. Clay asked "who done this thing," no one could tell.

FOR THE AMERICAN. Mr. Editor.—Permit me, through the medium of your excellent and valuable paper, to recommend to the Democracy of Old Northumberland county, the name of JESSE M. SIMPSON, as a suitable person for the office of County Treasurer. Mr. Simpson is an industrious mechanic, and a person who is, in every way, qualified to fulfil the office of Treasurer. He is an honest, upright man, of excellent moral character and business habits; and, withal, a sound and unflinching Democrat of the Jeffersonian school.—He has always been found battling in the ranks of Democracy, giving his influence and money in favor of Democratic men and measures. There is no man that I know of, of his age, who has done more for the cause. I, therefore, would recommend him to the democratic voters of Northumberland county. His nomination and election would ensure to our county an able and efficient officer, and one who would discharge the duties of the office with justice and fidelity. A DEMOCRAT OF SEBASTIA.

VERY SUSPICIOUS.—In the rapid movements of Ashbel Smith, the Texan diplomatist, about to embark for England, and who studiously avoided taking the city of Washington in his way, there is much more than meets the eye.

CROPS IN ILLINOIS.—The long continuation of dry weather has done considerable damage to the Wheat throughout that State. The Corn crop, unless destroyed by unfavorable weather, bids fair to be the largest ever raised there. Some comfort.

USEFUL ENTERPRISE.—The Mount Savage Iron Works in Allegheny, Md., now give employment to upwards of a thousand persons. These are the only works in the United States where the T rail is rolled.

THE PIRATE.—Vail, (at first supposed to be Webster, the pirate) has been discharged in New York, as respects the Piracy, but committed on another charge, and an indictment found against him.

ELECTRICITY is doing wonders. A. M. Ross has succeeded in procuring cucumbers five inches long, in thirty-seven days from planting the seed, by applying electricity three times from a common Leyden jar.

Important from Texas.

CONGRESS CONVENED BY THE PRESIDENT TO CONSIDER THE ANNEXATION RESOLUTIONS.—By New Orleans papers, of the 25th ult., we learn that the force of public opinion in Texas in favor of Annexation has compelled the President to issue his proclamation convening a session of Congress on the 10th day of June next. The people are taking the matter in their own hands and will scarcely leave time for Mr. Ashel Smith to go to England, before they will probably have the question settled.

A meeting held in Washington county, strong resolutions were passed in favor of immediate annexation, "without reference to the wishes or concurrence of any foreign or European power," and calling on the President to convene Congress immediately.

The meeting also recommended to the citizens of the Republic, in case the President did not convene Congress, to meet as soon as possible in Convention, to ratify the Joint Resolutions and form a State Constitution. Mr. E. Allen, Attorney General, who was present, objected to the tone of the resolutions. Mr. Scoury, in reply, intimated that the citizens of the Republic might yet become still more impatient of the delay of the President in convening Congress and adopt measures much more violent than those recommended in the resolutions. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Gen. M. Hunt, Dr. J. C. Chalmers, Judge Ewing, R. W. Williams, J. B. Wilkins, and other prominent gentlemen participated in the proceedings.

The following are the resolutions: "Be it Resolved, That this meeting approves of the Annexation of Texas to the United States on the basis of the joint resolutions passed by the Congress of that country."

"Be it Resolved, That the Executive be requested to use all means within his power to effect the annexation of Texas to the United States upon the basis of the joint resolutions aforesaid, with the utmost promptness."

"Be it Resolved, That inasmuch as the Government of the United States has given its ultimatum on this subject, that *scry* on the part of the Executive tends only to embarrass this subject, without producing any beneficial result."

"Be it Resolved, That if the President of the Republic does not convene the Congress on or before the fourth Monday in June next, we, a portion of the people of Texas, recommend to the counties throughout the Republic to meet as soon as practicable, at any point that may be designated, in convention to ratify said Joint Resolutions and form a State Convention."

"Be it Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is the duty of the President of this Republic to consummate the measure of Annexation to the United States, without reference to the wishes or concurrence of any foreign or European power."

The President issued his proclamation on the following day. It is as follows: the President of the United States, it will be seen, having selected the first and second sections of the resolutions as a basis for the proposed annexation.

By the President of the Republic of Texas. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, since the close of the last Session of Congress, a Joint Resolution respecting the Annexation of Texas to the United States has, by their Congress, been adopted, authorizing the President of the United States to select the alternative of two certain propositions contained in the said Joint Resolution as the basis for consummating the proposed annexation; And, whereas, the President of the U. States has selected the first and second sections of the Resolutions as his basis, and notified this Government thereof;

[Here follow the resolutions passed by the United States Congress for the Annexation of Texas.]

And, whereas, the premises, requiring the solemn deliberation and action of the Representatives of the people, form an extraordinary occasion for convening the Congress of the Republic. Therefore, be it known, that I, ANSON JONES, President of the Republic of Texas, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution, do by these presents, require that the Senators and Representatives to Congress of this Republic, shall assemble in special session, at the Town of Washington, in the County of Washington, on Monday the sixteenth day of June next ensuing, then and there to receive such communications as may be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of Texas. In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the Republic to be hereunto affixed. Done at the Town of Washington, this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and of the Independence of the Republic the tenth. ANSON JONES.

By the president: ESN'R ALLEN, Acting Secretary of State.

It was rumored at the seat of government that communications had been received from General Arista, by way of Corpus Christi and Bexar, conveying assurances that the new Government of Mexico is disposed to treat with Texas upon the basis of independence. Similar despatches were received from Vera Cruz by the Eurydice. It is rumored also that the Texas government has answered these communications, and the despatches for this purpose were sent back to Vera Cruz by a British vessel. So says the Houston Star of the 19th inst.

The Hon. Ashbel Smith has been re-appointed Charge d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas in France and England, and was proceeding to assume the duties of his office. The office of Secretary of State, made vacant by this appointment will be taken by the Hon. Ebenezer Allen, now Attorney General.

A party of Indians, supposed to have been Creeks or Cherokees from the United States, lately attacked a settlement in the Cross Tim-

bers, and in the skirmish which ensued, an old gentleman, named Underwood, his son, and a boy, named Price, were killed. Several Indians also were killed.

(From the Houston Telegraph, 15th ult.) **The Whirlwind Sweeps Onward.**

From every section of the Republic we hear but the continued roar of plaudits, as the people assemble in county after county to testify their approbation of the terms of annexation offered by the American government. The thunders of applause resound on every side. The whirlwind of public opinion has swept down all opposition, and the few opponents of annexation have turned with dismay from the contest, if contest it could be called, when the opponents of this great measure only looked around them once to survey the field, and cry "all is lost!" In Jasper and Jefferson, it is said, there is scarcely one man opposed to the measure. In Robertson, only five or six. In the great counties of San Augustine, Nacogdoches and Montgomery, it is estimated that the majority in favor of annexation exceeds two thousand. Along the whole line of the counties on the Brazos, Colorado, and Guadalupe, there is scarcely a dissenting voice except in the little hamlet of Washington. Even the officers of government now declare that the torrent of public opinion is irresistible, and they are bending beneath it. We have learned with pleasure that the Secretary of the Treasury has stated that he is in favor of annexation, and is willing to accept the proposition of Mr. Brown.

The Secretary of State, we are told, has written back to the President and informed him that it is useless to delay the measure, and that the popular enthusiasm is irresistible. Even the Washington Register is compelled to change its course and vouch about to the popular current. It is now reported that an extra session of Congress will be held on the 1st of June. Long before that time the people in each of the counties of the Republic will have expressed their entire assent to the terms offered by the American government. Since it is now admitted by every officer of the government that it is impossible to prevent the consummation of this great measure why should there be any delay? Cannot Congress act upon this subject by the middle of May as well as on the first of June?

We have yet confidence in the President that he will not resort at this crisis to any procrastinating policy to defeat the measure. The die is cast. It is the decree of destiny that this great work shall be consummated; and the puny band of man might as well be applied to turn back the clouds as to turn back public opinion on this question.

We shall indulge in no forebodings. We rejoice that the President and Cabinet have determined to carry out the will of the people. All parties can now unite with cordiality in advancing this great measure. The people will act with the Government, and the Government will act with the people. Harmony, order and good feeling will prevail on every side, and we will have the proud satisfaction that we shall return as a band of brothers to our "FATHER LAND."

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Office of the BALTIMORE AMERICAN, May 5. GRAIN.—The receipts of Md. W heats are very trifling. A small lot of very prime Md. white sold to-day at \$1.20. On Saturday and to-day about 9000 bushels Pennsylvania red W heats were sold at 85 a 90 cts. for inferior, to 95 a 100 cts. for good and prime. A lot of inferior white sold at 105 cts. and a lot of prime white at 112 cts. Sales of Md. white Corn at 37 a 38 cts. and of yellow at 29 a 30 cts. A lot of mixed Pennsylvania Corn sold at 40 cts. We quote Oats at 24 cts.

WHISKEY.—There is a slightly improved demand and moderate sales to-day of blads. at 21 cts. and blis. at 22 cts.

MERCURY, whether in the shape of Blue Pill, Calomel, Corrosive Sublimat, or any other form, never can effect a permanent cure of any disease, because, being a mineral, it cannot be digested, and consequently cannot purify the blood. The only curative properties it possesses is to change the present development of the disease and substitute another in its place. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills stand pre-eminent in the cure of disease, because their effects are as certain as they are salutary, and being composed entirely of vegetable, they cannot possibly injure; therefore a trial of them is always safe.

Purchase of H. B. Masses, Sunbury, or of the agents, published in another part of this paper.