

THE FOUR GREAT SOURCES OF HEALTH.

The preservation of health mainly depends on early rising, temperance in eating and drinking, exercise, and cleanliness. These important advantages are distributed between the rich and the poor, in a tolerably fair proportion, which may account for the apparent equality in the length of life, between two states so seemingly opposite, in respect to these advantages, which might be thought to conduce to the enjoyment of health and long life. The poor have early rising, which is of the very first consequence. From this the rich often exclude themselves, because they have no obligation to compel them, and because they go to bed too late. The humble and scanty diet of the poor, which they so much deplore, is yet of advantage to their health; though, it is true, as they work hard they could often bear more substantial diet than they can generally procure. But the opposite state of the rich is much more prejudicial to health. Their luxurious living, and comparative want of exercise, vitiates the blood and humors, and lays the foundation of various complaints. From not being able to afford suppers, the poor enjoy sound rest, the want of which is complained of by the rich. But the poor injure themselves materially by the use of intoxicating drinks of an inferior quality, which are strictly poisonous, and which have not one useful redeeming quality to justify their use. The rich use wines and other rich drinks too frequently, and they eat more than is necessary or proper, and that generally of things so artificially prepared, that the simple or nutritious qualities are in a great degree lost.

Of exercise, which is allowed by all as indispensable to the preservation of health, if the poor have sometimes more than enough, the rich, who from their sumptuous living require more, can scarcely be said to take any. This is a heavy draught upon the sources of longevity. But it is in cleanliness that the rich have inappreciable advantages over the poor. The world has too extensive a meaning to be considered under all its bearings in this concise sketch; besides its usual meaning, personal cleanliness, it embraces in the present view, numerous comforts, personal and domestic, presenting important securities against injury to the health. No one can doubt that personal cleanliness is of the greatest advantage to the health, and is much neglected by some orders of society—but there are other serious disadvantages to which poverty, or want of means subjects many—want of changes from wet or damp clothes, bad shoes, humid and crowded apartments. These are some of the consequences of the privations of the poor, as to cleanliness and comfort, from which result coughs and many complaints, that would preclude them from old age, were it not for their early rising, simple diet and exercise.

"Cleanliness, says Volney, 'has a powerful influence on the health and preservation of the body.' Cleanliness as well in our garments as in our dwellings prevents the pernicious effects of dampness, of bad smells, and of contagious vapors. Cleanliness keeps up a free perspiration, renews the air, refreshes the blood and even animates and enlivens the mind.—Hence we see that persons, attentive to the cleanliness of their persons and habitations, are generally more healthy and less exposed to disease than those who are negligent of it; and it may moreover be remarked, that cleanliness brings with it, throughout every part of domestic discipline, habits of order, and arrangement, and decency.

A temperate diet has always been attended with the best effects. A regular attention to this practice is the only infallible nostrum for the prevention of disease. It is sometimes essential for those who are under the necessity of having their minds always on the watch, to be extremely temperate; hence the gallant defender of Gibraltar, (Elliot Lord Heathfield,) lived for eight days during the siege, taking only four ounces of rice per day as solid food. Dr. Franklin, when a journeyman printer, lived for a fortnight on bread and water, at the rate of ten pounds of bread per week, and hearty with this diet. A respectable magistrate has related of himself, that at the age of seventeen he was free from every bodily complaint, and had never paid five shillings a year for medicine, which he attributed to his having restricted himself to fourteen ounces a day of solid food. And the number of indigent people who have lived to a great age, is a proof of the justness of Lord Bacon's observation, that intemperance of some kind or other destroys the bulk of mankind; and that life may be sustained by a very scanty portion of nourishment. An eminent British army physician, (Dr. Jackson,) on this subject says—"I have wandered a good deal about the world, and never followed any prescribed rule in any thing; my health has been tried in all ways; and by aids of temperance and hard work I have worn out two armies, in two wars, and probably could wear out another before my period of old age arrives. I eat no animal food, drink no wine, or malt liquor, or spirits of any kind; I wear no flannel, and neither regard wind nor rain, heat nor cold, where business is in the way." Such is the protecting power of temperance.

To the Victors belong the Spoils. Is it any wonder the administration has so many lawbreakers on its side, when there is so much public plunder to be gained by corrupt and unprincipled supporters? The interest on the public deposits now lying in the three pet banks at New York, amounts to two thousand dollars a day! Who pockets this enormous profit? How long will it take a good Jackson man in Wall street to grow rich, if he can get his share of this sum? and who are the gentlemen thus favored by the government? But let us make another inquiry. What becomes of the profit made on the fifty millions of dollars belonging to the treasury loaned to the pet banks without interest, in the different States, at seven per cent? The annual gain to these institutions is three and a half millions a year! This is no trifling matter.

The afternoon came, and brought its proportion of troubles; for no sooner had he uttered an exclamation on his morning tormentors and resumed his stand at the receipt of custom, than his counter was beset by a range of smiling faces, which might have been cavied under almost any circumstances. One would like to look at some edging; another at some quilting; the third at some gloves; a fourth desired to examine some hosiery. Elnathan exhibited the latter—they would not do, she wanted Merino; he found some, they were too thin; he handed more; they were not ribbed—he tried again; they were the wrong color; once more, said he, and another bundle was produced; they were of American fabric. 'I wish an English article said his fair customer. 'Here they are,' said Elnathan. 'O these are not lace

ELNATHAN YARDSTICK.

"To-day," said Elnathan Yardstick, as he threw back the shutters and laid by those iron bars, which, with the assistance of sundry locks and bolts usually protected his visible and tangible property from depredation—"To-day I hope not to be intruded on by a thousand gossiping customers, who have no inclination to buy, and if they had, lack that very material article in trade known by the common cognomen of cash. If there is anything truly vexatious in the long catalogue of 'ills that flesh is heir to,' it is this endless haggling with their wits; it is not desire to purchase." So said Elnathan to himself, as he earnestly wiped the broom, that he flour might be relieved of its dusty diurnal deposits.

He uttered this sentiment, with an actual longing for its fulfillment—hoping for the occurrence of one day in four years, at the close of which he might say that his peace had remained unbroken by certain harpies in the shape of shoppers, who perambulate the streets, infest every retailing store, perplex every trader, and finally go away empty. But such a rarity was never intended to assist in promoting his happiness. Hour after hour, day after day, had he stood behind the counter, bowing in smiles to each visitor, stripping his shelves of complete nudity, brandishing his triad wand, and listening for orders to apply it to some of the various wares piled up around him—and almost as often had the heart-rending sound "I'll look further," rattled in his ear. A sale now and then it is true, served to mollify his feelings; and notwithstanding he so frequently missed a 'trade,' his hopes brightened at the appearance of each customer.

On this particular morning a glance at his note book reminded him of a large amount of money to be paid at the Bank on the succeeding day; in default whereof, the fact to be immediately blazoned forth by the communicatives, that Elnathan Yardstick's paper had been dishonored! This he could not brook. Any thing reasonable he felt able to surmount; but the idea of a notarial protest was too much for his philosophy.

The first two hours of that morning were devoted to the drawing of bills, and anticipating their payment. Soon the streets began to display all the beauty, wealth, and fashion of the town, "going a shopping." Elnathan brushed his hair, washed his hands, put on his most striking visage, and assumed his accustomed position, hoping for sales that might assist him in the discharge of his pending obligation. The visitations commenced—"Good morning Mrs. D.," observed the knight of buckram, as the first female apparition took off its silken bonnet, and laid it aside for an hour's job—"what a delightful day we have!" "Very fine," said the respondent—"has there any broadcloths?" "Yes ma'am—step this way if you please—what color, madam?" "I'll look at some olive or brown." A dozen pieces of each were thrown out for examination, and Elnathan moved quietly along to inquire into the wishes of another who had made her appearance. "I'll see some of your shoes." "Yes ma'am; please to be seated; what size, madam?" "Two and a half is my number." "Here are some small threees, that perhaps will suit." Miss C. tried them by hauling, stamping, prying with the shoe horn, and various other physical exertions, but to no purpose—the shoes had actually shrunken since their manufacture. Elnathan presented some furs; they were troubled with nearly the same degree of tightness. Some fives were reached, which she tried, and asked for a half a size larger! "Heavens," she must have a foot like an elephant's and wants a shoe lasted on a lapstone! he handed number six—they fitted! "Good!" thought he, "now for a trade!" "What is the price?" asked his customer. "Six and nine!" "Why they don't ask but a dollar no where!" "But ma'am, these are of superior manufacture—they cost me six and six pence." "They did, ha! well I suppose you'll take off the threepence, and give in the lacings?" "Why, sooner than lose the sale you may take them." "Well, lay them by, and if I can't do better I'll call and get them." So that bargain slipped through his fingers; but, thought he, there is the old lady left yet.

"Well ma'am," said Elnathan coming up his forehead with his fingers, "do you find my cloths that suit you?" "Not exactly; this ere piece comes the nearest," answered the customer, pulling heavily back on the end of a roll interwoven with about twenty other pieces, which she had tumbled and twisted together. "What is the price, friend Yardstick?" "Three and a half, ma'am," said the elated tradesman snipping the web between his thumb and finger, "that ma'am is an English fabric, see what a fine, full, rich shade it has; that piece of goods cost me three dollars in Boston, ma'am, and it was considered the greatest bargain made in Kilby street for a month; there is no mistake about its importation; you may rest assured it is a foreign article." Elnathan finished his string of praises in a breath, and stood waiting to know the number of yards desired. "Well, friend Yardstick, I'll like to have thee cut me a pattern of 'each—pin them on a piece of paper, with the price marked below, let a boy carry them up to our house, for my husband always wants to look before he purchases." Elnathan stood agape. "Ten dollars would not pay the damage done my cloths by the abominable pulling and stretching which they have undergone this forenoon," he inwardly muttered; "and now a sample from every piece, and all these to one she'll buy at another shop!" The old lady had retired, and the merchant used up the remainder of the forenoon in complying with the demands.

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anles, Mr Yardstick.' Now, thought he, why in the name of wonder could she not have asked in the first place for thick ribbed, blue, English, lace-angled, Merino hose, and not create so much trouble for nothing? At length in this instance, a bargain was happily created. Elnathan during this examination, employed the intervals of time in supplying various little demands, such as cutting a yard or two of tape for this, selecting a skein of thread for that, and listening to a dirty faced boy, who came rushing up to the counter with 'Mother wats a celtis worth o'leddles.' 'Yes sir did she say what size?' 'Lo she didit.' 'Well here they are.' 'She wants you to give her some elds of broadcloth, cause she's a good customer.' 'Tell your mother we sell the ends of broadcloth for vestings.'

By the time this applicant had departed, two pretty little misses stepped up to the counter and inquired for calicoes. It was towards night; Elnathan began to display, and his customers to scrutinize. This piece was a little too dark, this a little too light, that too large a figure, this not quite odd enough, and that, they were afraid would wash out. The tradesman delved away; this again was too gay, that too grave—one had a set figure, another some other fault. Elnathan grew restless, the blood struggled to burst through the epidermis of his pliz, when one of his visitants with a captivating smile, after having been informed she had examined every print in the store, said, 'Well Mr Yardstick, if you haint got any older calicoes than these I'll take a pattern of 'each—and (aside to her companion) you had better get some patterns too, you are a making patch work out you?' The merchant breathed aloud, it was growing dark, and here he stood up to his arms in a morass of chintz, and more than one hundred samples to cut immediately. While plying his scissors, and his teeth also in sympathy, his clerk entered with the intelligence that he had not collected a single bill; that one would call in a day or two, another had no money just at present, one would look over and see if all was right, another offered his note on six months, and so on.

The patterns were prepared and presented; the shutters ordered to be closed forthwith; but while looking for his hat on hero hours at his elbow, 'Here's tea ledless mother sell back, she watted drilled eyes.' The furies drill her eyes, thought Elnathan as he tossed the coat to the boy; and grasping his hat he rushed forth in a state bordering on insanity.

At an early hour he crawled into bed, hoping to bury in forgetfulness, the history of that day's journey towards independence but he had scarcely fallen into that state when a thousand hideous phantoms flitted by him in the shape of duns, bank-runners, bailiffs, lawyers and auctioneers; whole pieces of starched prints were rattling and whizzing across his brain; patterns of all kinds of woven merchandise were dropping from the ceiling, giving to his distorted fancy the idea of a calicoe snow storm; an ample figure sat at the foot of his couch, glaring his yellow eye balls, and twirling a tail just a yard in length, with his grinning visage encircled by a complete hole of lint and feathers; a hundred old women were crawling over him piles of notes payable, with his own name appended, were dancing about the partitions, and playing about the heads of a couple of demon-faced countesses, who had now detached him, and were menacing imprisonment. Elnathan in a frenzy of terror awoke from his horrid reverie, when he found his clerk shaking him by the arm, and stating that day had broke. 'It's dream me then that's broke,' exclaimed the dropper; and he arose with new determination, borrowed money to meet his payment that day, and took a solemn oath never to trust another person, or cut another pattern; he held to his vow, and in a few years became independent; showing to the world that it avails nothing to be dreadful clever in a dry goods shop.—Auntucket Inq.

From the Newburyport Herald.
A rare chance for the Girls. A girl and man has handed us the following letter, which he has recently received from Ohio: as he thinks its publication in our columns will aid his inquiries, we cheerfully give it a place. The author will perhaps blame us for not suppressing it; but as the letter is well written, and contains nothing which is not honorable, both to the heart and head, we have thought it best not to suppress the name:
"Wellington, Lorain Co. Ohio.
To ———, Newburyport, Mass.
"Dear Sir: I perceive by the Louisville Public Advertiser, that you have one thousand more females than males in your town; and, as a matter of course, you have some girls that would make good wives, and I am in want of one. I am twenty two years old, of middling size, of decent appearance, of good education for a backwoodsman, own a good farm with improvements, sufficient to support a small family; and have a good crop of wheat on the ground. I am a good natured man, of a good moral character, and in good credit; and if you send me a good girl, not over twenty-five years of age, I will pay all expenses, receive her thankfully and use her well, and thank you, dear sir, a thousand times besides; for there are no girls in this place, and my business is such that I cannot leave to find one.
LUTHER W. DAY.

The Corn Planter.—A machine of this name, for which a patent has been obtained by Henry Blair, a free man of color, of an adjoining county of Maryland, is now exhibiting in the Capitol. It is a very simple and ingenious machine, which is moved by a horse, opens the furrow, drops (at intervals, and in an exact and suitable quantity) the corn, covers it, and levels the earth so as, in fact, to plant the corn as rapidly as a horse can draw a plough over the ground. The inventor thinks it will save the labor of eight men. We understand he is about to modify the machine, so as to adapt it to the planting of cotton. If it will accomplish (as we incline to believe it will) all which he supposes, it will prove to be an invention of great utility.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Notice!
DOCTOR F. W. ADAMS, partner of Doctor J. Y. DEWEY, at Henry Y. Barnes' Hotel, Montpelier, Vermont, will not be ungrateful for professional patronage.
March 26th, 1836.

Brookfield Female Seminary.

THE next term of this institution will commence on Wednesday, the fourth day of May next, under the direction of Miss NANCY TRASK, the former Principal, and will continue as usual, twenty four weeks. At the end of twelve weeks there will be a vacation of two weeks.

Tuition for twelve weeks \$3.00. Board \$1.25 a week.
A boarding house will be in readiness to accommodate all who will attend, and an adequate number of teachers.
DANIEL WILD, ELSHA ALLIS, JEREM EDSON, } Committee.
Brookfield, April 12, 1836.

Notice.
I HEREBY give notice that I have given to my son, Hiram Walker, his time, to act and trade for himself; and that I shall pay no debts of his contracting, nor claim any of his earnings after this date.
CALVIN WALKER.
Wolcott, March 1, 1836.

Now look at this!

"YEA ALL THAT A MAN HATH WILL HE GIVE FOR HIS" HEALTH.

THE subscriber would again inform the public that he still makes and has constantly on hand, the most valuable medicine which will in most all cases, cure Rheumatic and Hip Complaints, and he warrants those who call upon him on Saturdays and stay until Monday and find no relief by the application of said medicine, that they are welcome to the medicine and attendance. It is a mistaken idea of many people, that the aged who have been afflicted with Rheumatism for many years, cannot be helped. It is true that the aged cannot be made young again; but they may be relieved from pain.

Those who may favor him with a call may find him at the first house North of the Centre Village Hotel in St. Johnsbury California Cal.

N. B. Applicants are requested to bring with them three vials each. Price not to exceed \$1.50 in common cases. Applications by letter directed to St. Johnsbury Centre, or verbal, will be punctually attended to. Where there are cases of costiveness or bilious complaints, attending the Rheumatism, the cure cannot be so speedily obtained; but he considers himself able to manage all such cases.

Many certificates may be obtained of different cases; but the following are of the most obstinate kind.
Board can be had for \$1.25 per week.
REUBEN POWERS.
St. Johnsbury Centre, Jan. 1836.

CERTIFICATES.
I, Thomas Kent, of Orford in the State of New Hampshire, certify that my wife has been afflicted with the Rheumatism for ten years, and for five years so lame as to use a cane in each hand and that with difficulty, and was in extreme pain, and had resorted to various medicines without relief—at length in Sept. 1834, by the use of Reuben Powers' Medicine, she was so far relieved as to walk without canes, and is as free from pain as most people of her age, which is 71 years.
THOMAS KENT.
December 17, 1835.

I, Keziah Aldrich, of St. Johnsbury in Caledonia County and State of Vermont, aged 65 years, hereby certify that I have been for fifteen years afflicted with frequent attacks of inflammatory Rheumatism, which has produced the most excruciating pain, and at times rendered me entirely helpless, have applied to a number of physicians and used many medicines recommended in such cases but without any material relief, and at length in November 1834, I was induced to make use of Mr. Reuben Powers' Medicine, by the use of which I experienced immediate relief, and have never since had an attack of Rheumatism, but have in every respect enjoyed better health than for many years before.
ARIEL ALDRICH, KEZIAH ALDRICH.
St. Johnsbury, Dec. 1, 1835.

I, Nathaniel Hazleton, of Orford in the County of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, hereby certify that my son, William Hazleton, aged 17 years, was two years afflicted with Rheumatism in both knees, was much of the time in extreme pain, the knee joint became considerably enlarged, and he was sometimes wholly confined to bed, and having resorted to medical aid, without any relief, I was induced to use Mr. Reuben Powers' Medicine, by the use of which in three weeks, the pain and swelling of his knees subsided and he was restored to perfect health.

My daughter, Mary Tiler, of Thetford, in the State of Vermont, aged 26 years, was two years and a half afflicted with a lameness in the Hip, which was much of the time extremely painful. She was most of the time unable to walk a step without crutches. They applied to seven different physicians who all decided her complaint was Hip Disease. In Sept. 1834, after my son was well, I went to Thetford, with my daughter, and advised them to obtain him to Doctor her. They did, and in three weeks she was able to walk without crutches and in ten weeks she was perfectly restored. I do cheerfully recommend the said Powers' medicine to the public as in my opinion, the most valuable medicine known in such cases.
NATHANIEL HAZLETON, LUCY HAZLETON.
December 7th, 1835.

BRACKETT'S Universal Panacea,
FOR the cure of Rигworms, Caners, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Humors, or any eruptions of the skin. Price 75 cents per bottle. To be had of the Manufacturer, GEORGE BRACKETT, perfumer, or of J. C. EMERSON & Co. Druggists, at the sign of the Big Horn Concord, New Hampshire. Also for sale by P. G. SMITH, Opposite the Bank, Montpelier, Vt. None genuine unless put up with printed directions on the inside wrapper, signed George Brackett, and sealed on the cork with his seal.

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To the honorable the Probate Court for the District of Randolph.

THE petition of Josiah White of Willamstown and John Stone of Washington in said district humbly sheweth, that they are guardians of Lucy Ann, Laura Ann and Daniel Pease, heirs of Daniel Pease, late of Washington in said district, deceased, and that their said wards own one lot of land called the Tracy lot, also the South half of a lot called the Mourton lot, also about ten acres deeded to said heirs by Stephen Burton, and also one acre called the brick yard, all of said land lying in Washington, which the said Daniel owned at the time of his decease, except that which was deeded to said heirs by said Burton, and that it will be conducive to the interests of their said wards, that their interest in said lands should be sold, and the avails put at interest.

Your petitioners therefore pray that they may be licensed and empowered to sell and convey said interests according to the statute in such case made and provided.
Dated at Washington the 9th day of April 1836.
JOSIAH WHITE, JOHN STONE.

STATE OF VERMONT.

District of Randolph ss. WHEREUPON, the said Josiah White and John Stone, Guardians as aforesaid, are ordered to notify all persons concerned, of the pendency of the foregoing petition, and that a hearing will be had, on the second Friday in May next, at the Probate Office in Randolph, by publishing the same two weeks successively in the State Journal, a paper printed at Montpelier, the last of which shall be at least two weeks previous to the said 2nd Friday in May.
Given in Probate Court, and under the seal thereof, at Randolph, in said district this eleventh day of April A. D. 1836.
CALVIN BLODGETT, Judge.

Removal!

L. & L. Egerton, Jr.

HAVE removed to the Store lately occupied by Emmons, Pettes & Curtis and would now offer for sale a large and splendid assortment of Foreign and Domestic Goods, among which may be found—Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of every description; Silks of almost every color; Pongee patterns; Silk and Cotton Velvets; Linen Table Covers; Linen and Linen Handkerchiefs; Thread & Bobinet Edgings and Insertings; Calicoes from 10 to 12 1/2 cents; Sheetings from 12 1/2 to 25 cents; Sertings at 10 cents; Drillings, Tickings, &c.

West India Goods.

Ontario Young Hyson Tea, 3 to 4; Hyson skin, Souchong and B. Tea; Pepper and Spice, 12 to 2 cents; A choice selection of Liquors; Paints and Dye-Stuffs.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE.

A more extensive assortment than can be found at any other Store in the County of Orange.
Ten Sets at 1 1/2 to 2 cents and other articles proportionally low.

HARD WARE, STEEL, IRON AND NAILS.

Those who are wishing to make good bargains are requested to call and examine goods and prices, and we are confident no one will go away dissatisfied.
L. & L. EGERTON, Jr.
March 23, 1834.

A. HOLMES, M. D.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services in the various branches of the healing art, to the inhabitants of Montpelier and vicinity. From experience in the practice of his profession, he feels justified in soliciting a share of public patronage.
Office in Keith & Lyman's new Building, Maine street, where calls will be received and attended to at all hours.
Montpelier, Feb. 1836. 228—13w

Indian Catholicon

JUST received and for sale by E. H. PRENTISS, Montpelier, Dec. 5.

A new and valuable Composition

OF MEDICINE, prepared by J. New ton, Norwich, Vermont, named PAIN EXPELLER, or Purifier of the Blood. I think this to be the best antispasmodic now extant for the removal of nervous trembling of the stomach hands, etc. in restoring to health and strength those who labor under great debility. In Scrofula or Kings Evil, Cutaneous eruptions, the early stage of Consumption, relaxed, female weakness, stranguy, gravel, diabetes, costiveness, dropsy, bilis, and other sores. It is a good restorative from fevers. For a more full view of its efficacy see the bill of directions and pamphlet of certificates, for which call on Doct. Prentiss. I further say I never before knew any one medicine do so much good in so short a time and in so small a circle. It is also very pleasant to take. Put up in Junk or Pint bottles at 12 1/2 and 20. It can be obtained at East Windsor, Woodstock, Montpelier of E. H. Prentiss, and of the subscriber. Also ointment for scrofula, a wash for Herpes Tetter or Salt Rheum, &c.

ISRAEL NEWTON.
Norwich, Vt. Oct. 1835.

P. S. Within the last three months this medicine has cured and been of essential service, mostly in Norwich, 30 persons of debility, nervous trembling, and cutaneous eruptions, one of scrofula, and ten or twelve other complaints.

MONTPELIER HOTEL.

HENRY Y. BARNES, would inform the public that he has opened a house of public entertainment, in the central part of the village of Montpelier, on the strict principles of Temperance: wine, strong beer, and all ardent spirit wholly excluded. Said house is pleasantly situated on State street, a few rods west of the Bank, and will be a pleasant home for the traveller, or persons in the vicinity visiting Montpelier on business.—Good attendance always in readiness, and every reasonable attention paid to all who patronise the above house.
Montpelier, Dec. 19, 1835.

THOMSONIAN.

VERMONT BOTANIC INFIRMARY, AND INSANE HOSPITAL.

DR. J. WRIGHT opened his Infirmary in this village, in April last, since which he has administered medicine—not poison—to several hundred patients. Having more business than was anticipated, he has been obliged to take a larger house, and has accordingly taken the large three story building, 30 by 70, corner of Maine and Hubbard-streets, opposite Shepherd's Hotel. It is occupied exclusively for the accommodation of the sick, where he may always be found, except when visiting his patients abroad, as he is determined to devote his whole time and attention to the science of Medicine.

The Infirmary is situated in a central, airy, and pleasant part of this flourishing village; has separate apartments fitted up for gentlemen and ladies; and is, in every respect, convenient for the accommodation of the sick. The location being central, near the capitol of the State, where stages are coming in from all directions, the Infirmary will be easy of access to the southern, northern, eastern, western, and central parts of Vermont, and their vicinities—Canada, New-Hampshire, New York, &c. It will be a home for the sick, the lame, and the insane, where they can be cured of all their infirmities, on the true principles of philosophy and science. Ladies, in particular, can be attended on at the Infirmary, as rooms will be fitted up expressly for that purpose—or, at their homes.

Dr. Wright has been acquainted with the Thomsonian System of Medical Practice for many years; commenced his practice in this, his native state, then moved to Acton, Massachusetts, where he practiced two years within twenty-five miles of Boston, enjoying all the advantages resulting from an acquaintance with Dr. SAMUEL THOMSON, the father of the System, and the Managers and Practitioners of the principal Infirmaries and Hospitals in the city; has gleaned all the good he could from other Systems of Medicine; and has had an extensive practice in this village and vicinity for seven months past, not losing one patient. With these advantages and qualifications, he hopes he shall continue to receive, as he is now receiving, a large share of public patronage.

The services of Dr. Thomson and wife, both experienced in attending the sick, have been engaged. Dr. Johnson will superintend the male, and Mrs. Johnson the female department, Dr. WRIGHT, himself, superintending the whole.

Vapor Baths, and Medicated Vapor Baths, in readiness at all times for the sick or well.

TERMS. Board \$1.75 per week, exclusive of washing; Courses of Medicine, \$2, amounting from \$3.75 to \$12 per week, according to the number of courses taken. Extra charges will be made for being up nights, having waiters, separate rooms and fires.

Charges for visiting patients abroad, very reasonable; and the poor destitute of friends to assist them, will never apply for relief in vain.

The expenses of the establishment being considerable, those coming from a distance will be expected to settle their bills before leaving the Infirmary.

Prescriptions gratis. A large stock of Medicines on hand at Boston prices.

The following Diseases, among others, can be cured at the Vermont Botanic Infirmary:

- Fevers of all kinds, Numb-Palsy, Lock-Jaw, Asthma, Hydrocephalus, Convulsive Fits or Nervous Affections, Dropsy, Ulcers, Scald Head, White Swelling, St. Vitis' Dance, Nervous Debility, Tatters, and other Cutaneous affections, Gonorrohea, Syphilis, General Debility, Consumption, Female Weakness, Colds, &c. &c.

Vegetable Medicines for sale, accompanied with directions. Composition, Pungent or Stimulating, Nerve, Canker, Cough and Tooth Pow