

SLEEPING ON FEATHER-BEDS.

"Sleeping on soft beds," says a writer in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, while treating of the causes of consumption, is a practice of almost universal prevalence, at the present day, throughout the civilized world; yet perhaps there are few practices that have a more pernicious influence on the young than this. Sleep is as necessary to life as food; the exhausted excitability of the system must be repaired, as well as the channels of nutrition supplied; but excessive luxuries in either are injurious to health, and the epicure in one is as irrational as the epicure in the other. Children and youth who are accustomed to sleep on soft beds during the warm season, require more than ordinary force of constitution not to be injured by it.

In speaking, in this place, of soft beds, it is believed that the writer refers principally to feathers; for we know not why the mere circumstance of a bed being soft, should be a very strong objection to its use. It is true it is an almost universal practice with physicians, to place their patients who are greatly debilitated, in many diseases, on hard beds; but we have supposed it was chiefly because feather beds were obviously injurious, and hard beds were the only convenient substitute. We do not know, however, but too much of mere softness is injurious, even to persons in health.

But as to the use of feathers, especially in summer, we believe there is now scarcely a division of opinion, among those whose opinion is of any value. Some reject them both in summer and in winter. Even Dr. Douglass,--and if he makes the concession, who will not?--admits that, "on the whole, perhaps the ordinary hair mattress is best adapted for both summer and winter."

Perhaps it may not be easy to give a satisfactory account of the manner in which beds of feathers so generally operate to produce weakness, as to have set the whole medical world against them; but that such is their tendency, we believe, very few will have the hardihood to deny.

Every one who has slept much on feathers must have observed, however, that the air of the room where he sleeps always appears to be more impure and oppressive when he rises in the morning, than when the bed consists of other materials; and that the lungs, in particular, are more affected by it. To some persons, the oppression is quite intolerable. It is believed that this arises from a peculiar kind of effluvia which the feathers emit. And hence it is, perhaps, that feather beds tend to induce consumption.

Besides feathers do, in fact, however difficult it may be to account for it, stimulate the surface of the body--the circular system--more than any other soft material, as well as cause a greater degree of perspiration; and this of a more relaxing kind, too, than perspiration induced by other causes. The joints and kidneys appear to be more affected, and indeed the system in general appears to suffer more.

There are a thousand other causes in perpetual operation to produce this fatal malady, besides feather beds, it is true.--These may, and most unquestionably do, slay their thousands; but abuses, in eating, drinking, dress, and a formidable list of other causes, almost too numerous to mention, slay their ten thousands--nay, their millions.

A fact came under our notice, not long since, which may be worth relating. It is true it is only one fact, but as far as it goes, its language is most striking.

A Boston boy, about nine years of age, has been accustomed to go out of the city fifteen or twenty miles, every spring, to spend a few weeks in the family of his grand mother. He is usually somewhat feeble at this season; but the journey and the residence there a few weeks always restores him to his wonted vigor.

We said always; but last spring, this child failed of being produced. The boy continued as pale and feeble after his removal as before; indeed he was rather more so. What could be the cause?

It happened that the boy had never slept on feathers at home, nor until now, when abroad. But in this instance, the good grandmother had forgotten to take off her feather bed. "I see now," said she, "what the matter is with John;" and so removed the feather bed and gave him a mattress. He immediately began to increase in vigor, and soon became uncommonly healthy.

Can there be a stronger case than this? And yet the world is full of facts not unlike it. Why then do not people make the natural and legitimate inference?--Moral Reformer.

GEORGE THOMPSON IN LONDON! Who would have thought it, after all that has been said by his enemies in America, and the pains taken to proclaim him a bankrupt in character, that immediately on his return he should not only be welcomed with exultation by the abolitionists of Edinburgh and Glasgow, but greeted with acclamations in Exeter Hall, the bishop of Chester in the chair? We take it there is now satisfactory proof of what we said when Mr. Thompson was ignominiously hunted from the United States by Christian ministers--that he was and is a person of responsible character in the best circles in London. As the Rev. Dr. Fisk, of Middletown, now in England, is well known to be an able advocate of temperance, we wonder why he was not among the speakers on the occasion. It would have been a curious circumstance had his first meeting with George Thompson, where Mr. T. is best known, occurred on the platform of Exeter Hall, among the choice spirits of the age, as one of their number. To a man of ordinary sensibility, it would have been embarrassing, and a Christian would have felt at least strongly inclined to say, "Brother Thompson, I would not be in America, but it was because I did not know you, I now rejoice to learn that it was the falsehood of your enemies I had believed. Cause among us again, and my heart and hand, my house and pulpit, my voice and pen, shall bear witness that I am sorry for that wrong." N. Y. Eccl.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says that the receipt on the last trip of the steamboat Michigan, Captain Allen, to Chicago, independent of the bar bill, was \$14,500, the boat being full both ways.

The dwelling house of Mr. Danl. Goddard of Mansville, N. York, was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 21st ultimo, and five of his children perished in the flames.

From Paulding's Life. SICKNESS AND DEATH OF GEN. WASHINGTON.

A heavy fall of snow took place on Friday, which prevented the general from riding out as usual. He had taken cold (undoubtedly from being so much exposed the day before) and complained of having a sore throat; he had a hoarseness, which increased in the evening, but he made light of it, as he would never take any thing to carry off a cold,--always observing, "Let it go as it came." In the evening having come from the post office, he sat in the room with Mrs. Washington and myself, reading till about nine o'clock; and when he met with any thing which he thought diverting or interesting, he would read it aloud. He desired me to read to him the debates of the Virginia Assembly on the election of a senator and governor, which I did. On his retiring to bed he appeared to be in perfect health, except the cold, which he considered as trifling--he had been remarkably cheerful all the evening.

About two or three o'clock on Saturday morning he awoke Mrs. Washington, and informed her that he felt very unwell, and had an ague. She observed that he could scarcely speak, and breathed with difficulty; and she wished to get up and call a servant; but the general would not permit her, lest she should take cold. As soon as the day appeared, the woman Caroline went into the room to make a fire, and the general desired that Mr. Rawlins, one of the overseers, who was used to bleeding the people might be sent for to bleed him before the doctor could arrive. I was sent for--went to the general's chamber, where Mrs. Washington was up, and related to me his being taken ill between two and three o'clock, as before stated. I found him breathing with difficulty, and hardly able to utter a word intelligibly. I went out instantly, and wrote a line to Dr. Plask, and sent it with all speed. Immediately I returned to the general's chamber, where I found him in the same situation I had left him. A mixture of molasses, vinegar, and butter was prepared, but he could not swallow a drop; whenever he attempted he was distressed, convulsed, and almost suffocated.

Mr. Rawlins came in soon after sunrise and prepared to bleed him; when the arm was ready, the general, observing Rawlins appeared agitated, said, with difficulty, "Don't be afraid;" and after the incision was made, he observed the orifice was not large enough; however, the blood ran pretty freely.

Mrs. Washington, not knowing whether bleeding was proper in the general's situation, begged that much might not be taken from him, and desired me to stop it. When I was about to untie the string, the general put up his hand to prevent it, and as soon as he could speak, said "More."

Mrs. Washington still uneasy lest too much blood should be drawn, it was stopped after about half a pint had been taken. Finding that no relief was obtained from bleeding, and that nothing could be swallowed, I proposed bathing the throat externally with sal volatile, which was done; a piece of flannel was then put round his neck. His feet were also soaked in warm water, but this gave no relief. By Mrs. Washington's request, I despatched a messenger for Doctor Brown at Port Tobacco. About nine o'clock, Dr. Craik arrived, and put a blister of cantharides on the throat of the general, and took more blood, and had some vinegar and hot water set in a teapot, for him to draw in the steam from the spout.

He also had sage-ten and vinegar mixed and used as a gargle, but when he held back his head to let it run down, it almost produced suffocation. When the mixture came out of his mouth some phlegm followed it, and he would attempt to cough, which the doctor encouraged, but without effect. About eleven o'clock, Dr. Dick was sent for. Dr. Craik bled the general again no effect was produced, and he continued in the same state, unable to swallow any thing. Dr. Dick came in about three o'clock, and Dr. Brown arrived soon after; when, after consultation, the general was bled again; the blood ran slowly, appeared very thick, and did not produce any symptoms of fainting. At four o'clock the general could swallow a little. Calomel and tartar emetic were administered without effect.--About half past four o'clock he requested me to ask Mrs. Washington to come to his bedside, when he desired her to go down to his room, and take from his desk two wills which she would find there, and bring them to him, which she did. Upon looking at one, which he observed was useless, he desired her to burn it, which she did; and then took the other and put it away. After this was done, I returned again to his bedside, and took his hand. He said to me, "I find I am going--my breath cannot continue long--I believed from the first attack it would be fatal. Do you arrange and record all my military letters and papers; arrange my accounts and settle my books, as you know more about them than any one else; and let Mr. Rawlins finish recording my other letters, which he has begun." He asked when Mr. Lewis and Washington would return? I told him that I believed about the twentieth of the month. He made the physicians arrived between five and six o'clock, and when they came to his bedside, Dr. Craik asked him if he would sit up in the bed; he held out his hand to me and was raised up, when he said to the physician--"I feel myself going; you had better not take any more trouble about me, but let me go off quietly; I cannot last long. They found what had been done was without effect; he laid down again, and they retired, excepting Dr. Craik. He then said to him--"Doctor, I die hard but I am not afraid to go; I believed from my first attack I should not survive it; my breath cannot last long." The doctor pressed his hand, but could not utter a word; he retired from the bedside and sat by the fire, absorbed in grief. About eight o'clock, the physicians again came into the room, and applied blisters to his legs, but went out without a ray of hope. From this time he appeared to breathe with less difficulty than he had done, but was very restless, continually changing his position, to endeavor to get ease. I aided him all in my power, and was gratified in believing he felt it, for he would look upon me with eyes speaking gratitude, but unable to utter a word without great distress. About ten o'clock he made several attempts to speak to me before he could effect it; at length he said, "I am just going. Have me decently buried; and do not let my body be put into the vault in less than

two days after I am dead." I bowed assent. He looked at me again and said, "Do you understand me?" I replied, "Yes, sir." "Tis well," said he. About ten minutes before he expired, his breathing became much easier; he lay quietly; he withdrew his hand from mine, and felt his own pulse. I spoke to Dr. Craik, who sat by the fire; he came to the bedside. The general's hand fell from his wrist; I took it in mine, and placed it on my breast. Dr. Craik placed his hands over his eyes; and he expired without a struggle or a sigh.

To School Teachers and others.

YOUR attention is a moment called to a little School Book entitled the CHILD'S ASSISTANT, to a knowledge of the Geography and history of Vermont, by S. R. Hall. It has already passed through six large editions, and is now offered for sale by the publishers, with the belief that it is one of the best elementary works ever put into the hands of children. The present system of putting a child to study the Geography of the World, before he can even bound his own town or county is certainly wrong. How many there are who can answer almost any question respecting the Geography of the World and are yet unable to give the boundaries of the County in which they live, much less of the several counties in the State! and how many have a complete ignorance of the History of their native State! This book is intended to supply this defect in the education of the children of Vermont. A child should first study the Geography and History of his own State and then some elementary Geography of the World; and next he may take a larger Geography.

RECOMMENDATIONS. The Journal of Education, one of the most deservedly celebrated literary publications, says of this work--"This is one of the most judicious and practical books for a primary school, we have yet seen. The Geographical details are well selected, and the chapter on natural history will furnish much food for thought, and will aid the early formation of good mental habits. The civil history is sufficiently copious for the purposes of such a volume, and the account of the hardships of the early settlers is highly instructive and entertaining. Books, such as this, contain the true elements of enlightened patriotism, and possess a much higher value than is apparent at first sight."

Zadock Thompson, A. M. says "I am much pleased with the 'Geography and History of Vermont,' by the Rev. S. R. Hall, which you lately put into my hands. It is a work which I believe might be profitably introduced into all the primary schools of this State."

Published and for sale by E. P. WALTON & SON, Montpelier, July 5, 1836.

Stray horse. CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 27th of June, a brown stud horse, considerably in years, very flat hoofs, thin in flesh, very still and grant, and to appearance had been used very hard, when he came here. RUFUS CAMPBELL, Montpelier, July 1st, 1836.

STATE OF VERMONT. } Washington District ss. } In Probate Court holden at Montpelier with in and for said District, on the 5th day of July A. D. 1836.

HEMAM MORSE, administrator on the estate of DAVID T. CANADY, late of Duxbury, in said District, deceased, presents his administration account for settlement. Whereupon, it is ordered that the same be referred to the 27th day of July instant, at the Probate Office in Montpelier, in said district, for examination and allowance, and that all concerned be notified hereof by publication of this order in the State Journal, printed at Montpelier, three weeks successively, as soon as may be, that they may appear, if they see cause, at said time and place, and object thereto. By the Court. J. T. MAUSTON, Register.

SILK MANUAL. CONTAINING information respecting the growth of the Mulberry Tree with directions for the culture of Silk, by J. H. Cobb. For sale by E. P. WALTON & SON.

POCKET MAPS of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Texas, also, Mitchell's, and Webster's Traveller's Guide for sale by E. P. WALTON & SON.

NEW GOODS! JUST received and for sale on the most reasonable terms, by J. & C. SPALDING, Montpelier, May 9th, 1836.

More New Goods!! Hutchins & Wright, HAVE just received a large addition to their former stock of Silk, Cotton, Woolen and Worsted Goods, Groceries, Crockery and Hardware, which they offer for sale on favorable terms. Montpelier, May 10, 1836.

BRACKETT'S Universal Panacea.

FOR the cure of Ringworms, Cancers, 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 Mortar 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.

BOOKS E. P. WALTON & SON have just received a new and general assortment of Books and Stationery from the city of New York. June 3, 1836.

PROSPECTUS OF THE FRIEND OF MAN.

"This commandment have we from Him, that he who loveth God loveth his brother also."

EVER since God created man in his own image, his fundamental law has required every man to regard every other man as his equal, and to love him as he loves his own soul. And ever since Cain sought the favor of his Maker by a pretended worship, without love to his brother, the progeny of Cain have dreamed themselves religious while saying in their hearts, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

The second table engraved by the finger of God on Sinai, contained a solemn re- enactment of that original law; a decisive testimony against such selfish and spurious religion. Century after century holy men were inspired to tune the harp of melody and sweep the lyre of prophecy, in unison with the statutes of righteousness. Of their testimony, the fiftieth Psalm, with the first and fifty eighth chapters of Isaiah, may be adduced as incidental, yet glowing specimens. But the religion of Cain had corrupted and well nigh displaced the religion of the law and the prophets, when Jesus Christ himself appeared among men to "magnify and make honorable" its requirements. For this cause his Sermon on the Mount unfolded its long forgotten principles and vindicated from perversion its oft misconstrued enactments. For this cause he went about doing good to the bodies as well as the souls of men, that his followers might imitate his example. For this cause he put forth the parable of the good Samaritan, which teaches us to be neighbor to him who is fallen among thieves. For this cause he tested the religion of the rich young man, who imagined he had kept the law "from his youth up" by a requirement which sent him away sorrowful. For this cause he drove the extortioners, as thieves, with a scourge of cords, from the house of prayer. For this cause he denounced woes upon the orthodox and high professing Scribes and Pharisees, whose hypocrisy was attested by their oppressions. For this cause he announced his fixed determination to distribute the awards of the last Judgement upon the principle of considering the good or ill treatment of one of the least of his earthly brethren to be virtually the treatment of his own person.

Christianity while it remained such, was emphatically the Friend of Man. It could only become otherwise by a corruption which should extinguish its vital principle of equality and impartial love. The mystery of Iniquity began early to work. The Apostles themselves were in perils among false brethren, who loved to have the preeminence, and "lord it over God's heritage." In this spirit was revealed the Man of Sin, who exalted himself above all that is called God. Christianity degraded, became the ally of despotism. Tyranny dreaded the light that shone upon its own deformity, and deemed it unsafe to entrust to the injured poor the privilege of reading the Bible that condemned their own grievous wrongs!

This was the slumber of the dark ages! Luther illumined its dungeons with a few gleams of day light. But we live in an age in which Protestants--so called--are redoubling its horrors, and becoming clamorous for the perpetuity of its darkness. In our own country, (so boastful of its liberties) they not only withhold the Bible from their brethren, but claim, and hold, and buy, and sell their souls and bodies as goods and chattels personal. They forbid to marry, and put asunder whom God hath joined together. They expunge, not the second merely, but every command of the Decalogue, particularly the first, the fifth, the seventh, and the eighth. They effectually say to their brother, "thou shalt have no other God before thy earthly master." They a null the law of obedience to the parent and of instruction to the child. They declare the wife and husband "not entitled to the conditions of matrimony." They sanctify and legalize "the highest kind of theft, the robbery of the labor of a whole life--the person of the laborer himself. They extort not the unwilling tithes of the reaper's toil, but the hire itself, and the reaper with his hire! They use their neighbor's services without wages, and give him not for his work! They judge not the cause of the widow, neither doth the cry of the needy come before them.

Such, to an alarming extent, is the religion of the nineteenth century, in America--a religion which claims to be the religion of Protestants and of the Bible! It prates of the horrors of the inquisition, and erects gibbets for the defenders of the truth--the advocates of the poor! It builds the tombs of reformers, and accounts it insanity and treason to ask for the oppressed American the occupancy of so elevated a condition as that from whose degradation it was the labor of the Reformers to redeem the benighted peasantry of Europe!

A remonstrance has been raised against these accumulated wrongs; a rebuke has been uttered against these unparalleled sins. Satan is roused from his seat, and wages war against the throne of God and of the Lamb. Lawless violence has been wielded by the boasted guardians of the law.

The National Constitution has been trampled in the dust, under the plea of preserving the Constitution. The bands of society have been severed under the pretext of preventing disunion. The contemners of law have been clamorous for despotic legislation. A corrupted christianity looks complacently on, and cautions the transgressor not against his sin, but against its too sudden abandonment! Its anathemas, so charitably withheld from iniquity, are thundered fiercely upon the heads of its reprovers. Instead of calling to her children in the confines of Babylon,--"Come out of her, my people, that ye partake not her sins, and she beard proclaiming that all who in any way impair her powers," are justly liable to the highest civil penalties and ecclesiastical censures.

Such is the crisis at which it is proposed to publish in the heart of our "temple state" a weekly paper to be called "THE FRIEND OF MAN." Its object will be to maintain the equality and inalienable rights of all men--To plead for the down trodden slaves--To support republicanism--To assert and exercise the right of free discussion--the right to investigate truth,--to proclaim and practice duty. In this it will seek to restore and promote the religion of the Bible--the religion of supreme love to God, the

Father of all men, and of equal and impartial love to all his offspring, without respect of persons.

The promotion of "pure and undefiled religion," as defined by the apostle James, we propose as the beginning and the ending, the means and the object of our labors. Men will never "walk humbly with God" while they walk arrogantly towards man. If a man love not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God, whom he hath not seen? When the solemnity of man's inalienable rights are daily appreciated, then, and not until then, will men begin to conceive the nature and magnitude of his claims, in whose sight the nations of the earth are as the small dust of the balance.

Our labors therefore will not be confined to the subject of SLAVERY. INTERFERENCE, GAMING AND WAR are great enemies of our race, closely allied to slavery, and demanding the ceaseless opposition of the Friend of Man. Violence will oppress men, so long as men avenge themselves by violence. The dishonesty that covets wealth without earning it, and seeks gain without an equivalent, is the same principle that fattens upon the unrequited labor of the slave. And so long as our rulers "drink wine, and our princes strong drink," so long will they "forget the law, and pervert the judgment of the afflicted." There is no escape from slavery, but by the freedom of virtue--no charter of human liberty, but the law of the Creator.

"THE FRIEND OF MAN," by seeking to cultivate and extend the religion of holy love and of the Bible, may hope, in some good measure, to escape the trammels of narrow bigotry; avoiding at the same time, the spurious liberality that deems it heavenly charity to shake hands with sin. By supporting the principles of liberty and the practices of righteousness--by rebuking lordly iniquity in high places--by thwarting the selfish purposes of partizan rivalries of every name, we may hope to escape the polluting infection of party politics, and (while seeking to secure the liberties of the people) afford some guarantee that we will not become the tools of demagogues or of men in power.

Our departments of religious and secular intelligence, and miscellaneous reading selections, will receive constant attention, and vary in extent, from time to time, according to the amount of interesting matter afforded, and according to the wants and exigencies of the great cause in which we chiefly labor.

TERMS. The paper will be published at Utica, on Thursday of each week, printed on a superior quality of paper, under the direction of the Executive Committee of the New York State Anti-Slavery Society, and edited by WILLIAM GOODSELL. Subscribers will be furnished with the paper at \$2.00 per annum, payable in advance, \$2.50 at six months, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. Utica, April, 1836.

*The slave is entirely subject to the will of his master to whom he belongs!--Slave Code.

For Sale or to Let.

The Montpelier Hotel kept by the subscriber the winter past as a Temperance House, is offered for sale on a credit of several years; or to let and possession given on or before the first of August next. Said house is pleasantly situated in the centre of the village of Montpelier, a few doors west of the Bank, and may be made one of the most profitable public houses in the place. The buildings are all new. Good out houses &c. Enquire of the subscriber now occupying the same. HENRY Y. BARNES, Montpelier, May 1836.

Removal.

WILLIAM T. BURNHAM, has purchased the Shop at the South end of the Arch Bridge, lately owned and occupied by Joseph Freeman, where he will be ready at all times to attend to any orders for work in his line.

EDGED TOOLS, and all other kinds of Blacksmithing, at the shortest notice. Tending his acknowledgments to the public for their very liberal patronage heretofore, he will endeavor to merit, and hopes hereby to ensure a continuance of the same.

WILLIAM T. BURNHAM, May 21, 1836. if

DANIEL BATES & CO. No. 21 Elm-Street, and 32 Union-Street, Boston.

HAVE FOR SALE, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF HOLLOW WARE.

JUST received from the Taunton Furnace, of superior quality, very light and strong, ready to be retailed, consisting of Lever and Plain, Tea Kettles, Baked Pans, Pots; Dish Kettles of all sizes, Basins, Potato Steamers; Spiders, Griddles, Kettles, Maslin Kettles, High Pans; Cooking Furnaces, &c. &c.

ALSO, Oven Mouths, Ash Pit and Boiler Doors; Sash Weights, Sad Irons and Steel Fire Sets;

Fire Frames and Parlor Stoves; Parlor and Chamber Mantle Grates; Russia and English and American Sheet Iron;

Cauldrons of all sizes; Fire Brick; Tinned Sheet Copper; In addition to the above, D. B. & Co. have constantly on hand a large assortment of ROTARY COOKING STOVES, for coal or wood, with a general assortment of Cook Stoves, such as James', Wilson's Premium, Prophesy and others of the latest patterns.

N. B. Dealers in the above articles are invited to call and examine the above assortment, which will be sold on the most favorable terms.

Those who buy at retail are likewise requested to call. Boston, May 14, 1836. 34

NEW GOODS.

JEWETT, HOWES & Co., have just received a large assortment of NEW GOODS. Montpelier, May 9, 1836.

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 south, north, 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 Thomson 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 THOMPSON, the father of the System, and the Managers and Practitioners of the principal Infirmarys 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.

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 lights, having watchers, 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 bill, before leaving the Infirmary.

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

THE FOLLOWING DISEASES, among others, can be cured at the Vermont Botanic Infirmary:

- Fever of all kinds, Numb-Palsy, Loek-Jaw, Asthma, Liver and Lung complaints, Hydrophobia, Convulsive Fits or Nervous Affections, Piles, Scitars, Dropsy, Palpitation of the heart, St. Vitus' Dance, Ring Worms, Nervous Debility, Tetters, and other Cutaneous affections, Gorrhoeas, Syphilis, General Debility, Consumption, Female Weakness, Hernia, and all other female complaints caused by Colds, &c. &c.

Vegetable Medicines for sale, accompanied with directions. Composition, Pungent or Stimulating, Nerve, Canker, Cough and Jaundice Powders; Spice, Wine, Gold; en, Aromatic, Physical, and Anti Dispeptic Bitters; Green and Brown Emetic; Hot or Rheumatic Drops, and Rheumatic Liniment; Olive, Nerve and Itch Ointments; Hair Oil and Bear's Grease; Corn Strengthening and Healing Salve; Cancer, Strengthening and Sicking Plasters; Cough, Tooth-Ache and Asthmatic Drops; Lobelia, 1st, 2d, and 3d preparations; Peach- nut, Cholera, Worm, and Liver Complaint Syrup; Mother's Friend and Female Regulator; Lotion for Itch, Salt Rheum, Scrofulous, and other bad humors and sores; Eye Water; Aromatic Snuff; Head ache; Stimulating, Physical, and Emetic Pills; Volatile Salts, or Smelling Powders, &c.

Books for sale. Dr. Thompson's Narrative and New Guide to Health, or Botanic Family Physician, price, \$ 20. Dr. Robinson's Lectures, 60 cts. Quackery Exposed, 12 1-2 cts. &c.

A change of Linen is necessary in every course of Medicine. Village of Montpelier, } November 23, 1835. }

N. B. The advantages being great at the Infirmary, young men of good education and correct moral habits, can here qualify themselves for extensive usefulness, in the Botanic Practice, on reasonable terms.

JUSTIN O'JILEY'S CO. MERCHANT TAILORS.

OFFER for sale cheap for cash, or on prov'd credit, a superior assortment of BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.

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Montpelier, May 13, 1836.