From the Glove.

A WORKINGMAN'S APPEAL.

Revolving years still speed their course away
And man still tramples on his fellow clay,
Throughout the world the people cry in pain,
Strong are they bound in slavery's galling chain.

Too long their dearest rights have been betrayed;
Too long have tyrant's iron sceptres sway'd;
Still are they kept in superstitious awe,
By drones with money, by the aid of law,

Yes, thousands of the lab'ring race of man,
From year to year, since early time began,
Have spent their days in servile toil and pain,
And all their labors been the rich man's gain.

The poor man's hands rear up the palace wall,
His skill and toil bedeck the spacious hall;
Yet hardly knows he where to lay his head,
His home a hovel, and the straw his bed!

He makes fine clothing, with its glossy hue,
To deck the persons of the lordly few;
Yet, for himself, a coat can scarce obtain,
He toils severely, but he toils in vain!

What makes this difference in the social state?
Are all things govern'd by decrees of fate?
Why should the lab'rer, who prepares the feast,
Partake of none or yet partake the least?

Because your laws, your country's laws, are wrong;
They help the mighty, and assist the strong;
To him who hath much wealth, they give him more;
The poor they make yet poorer than before!

Bank charters are to help the monster wealth;
Increase the influence of his giant self,
Militia laws compel the poor to fight
For those who rob them of their inborn right.

The laws! reform the laws, ye workingmen!
Then will you have your rights and not till then;
Let not accumulators make for you
Their unjust laws, to benefit the few.

Then "onward" be the word, until we see
The laws made equal, and mankind made free.
Remember 'tis the laws that you must scan,
And be they based upon the rights of man.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

From the Lady's Book.

AMELIA.

A SKETCH.—BY MISS S. E. PENHALLOW.

Human life with all its vicissitudes and changes, its bright gleams of sunshine, and of its dark hours of shadow is a study which well may claim the interest of the reflecting mind. The prize is one of varied character, now bright with hope, gilded by anticipation, then shrouded in gloom. Trace but the history of a single individual from infancy to maturity, and thence on the decline of life, and how checked are its lines; the favored child of ease and indulgence may see friends, and fortune, all departing till the last link, the last tie of life is broken—while he in penury and sorrow first entered upon the experience of life, sees himself by a succession of unforseen circumstances raised to the very pinnacle of prosperity. And so the world goes on the wheel is ever turning, the secret springs which influence man's earthly destiny and produce his moral discipline, are to us invisible; it is enough that He who controls and directs them all is as perfect in wisdom as in goodness.

The superficial observer looks on and exclaims 'tis the work of chance' he who looks not beyond the surface, he sees not the hidden cause which has produced the result—he perceives not that character has exerted a powerful influence—he acknowledges not the doings of an inscrutable providence. From slender materials some manufacture a fabric of happiness; while others as wantonly sport with their own peace and that of others, and throw from them every advantage which station, friends, and all else can offer. How little does the parent realize, when his fond indulgence is fostering the seeds of passion in the child of his affection, that he is barbing the arrow which is to destroy his future peace—how seldom does he reflect that the indulgence of one selfish feeling and sinful passion may poison the stream of life and turn all its waters to bitterness.

The changes which mark an individual's lot, would sometimes seem to baffle all calculations upon cause and effect. Again they would seem the natural result of character, as no arbitrary chastisement, the simple following out of consequences, the effects which as naturally follows from previous causes, as the harvest of Autumn from the showers and sunshine of summer. A circumstance which may be placed in the latter class, was related to me a short time since, which wearing something the garb of Romance, is its simple truth but confirms the assertion, that the every day occurrences of life will occasionally cause fiction and imagination to blush for their deficiency.

'What is the matter,' exclaimed Mr Meredith, as he entered his own luxurious apartment, 'why that frown my dearest wife—and whither goes my own little Amelia?' as his daughter hastily closed the door opposite the one he had entered.

'If a frown was on my brow,' answered Mrs Meredith, 'it was that I was balancing Amelia's wishes with my own.'

'And the scale had preponderated in her favor,' added Mr M. finishing the sentence his wife had commenced.

'You are right I refused until refusal was in vain. I knew her health would be endangered, but she has 'set her heart upon attending the dancing school ball.'

'But she is just recovering from sickness, and the exposure on such an evening as this promises to be, may cost her life—surely you have not consented'

'I have—for I cannot long oppose Amelia: in thwarting her, I punish my self,' answered the weakly indulgent mother.

'Ah, my dear Mary,' exclaimed Mr Meredith, 'and will a constant course of self indulgence prepare our child to bear the necessary ills and trials of life! * * * *

—believe me, though opposition may not meet her here while under our care, though we may shield her from suffering the world will not be slow to disappoint her.'

Mr Meredith was a man of principle and sense. He loved his own family circle, but the increasing calls in his profession left him little leisure for home, little time to devote to his daughter's education, though there were times when he deeply regretted the weak and mistaken indulgence which Amelia received from her mother: an only child, she was the cherished object of affection to both her parents; but far different was their mode of manifesting it. While Mrs Meredith weakly yielded to every caprice and whim which the spoiled child of fortune could form, her husband, with a more judicious affection, looked forward to the future effect upon her character. He thought of the time when the fond paternal love would be withdrawn, and the world would come with its disappointments, and he would have given to his child those principles, which would enable her in the hour of trial to resist its influences. Yet with many cares constantly pressing upon him, engaged in a profession which obliged him to pass much of his time from home, the mother's influence was more powerfully felt, and the little Amelia was not slow to learn that she was beautiful, and the sole heiress of her father's wealth. With an affectionate heart and fine powers of mind, under the withering influence of flattery and indulgence, she was daily becoming selfish and imperious; her will had as long been law with her mother and her mother's [illegible] that the idea of sacrificing it never once [illegible] her mind. How little do we realize the fa[illegible]nce of such a course until some startling [illegible]rces themselves upon us.

[illegible] passed away, the beautiful but wilful [illegible] just entering upon the world of fashion, [illegible] she was likely to become an idol when [illegible]r's death left her mistress of a fortune, [illegible] no means lessened the powers of her [illegible]sual attraction. Surrounded by admi[illegible] drinking the intoxicating draught of adula[illegible] from all, Amelia became the reigning belle in the large town of B——. Accustomed to seek her own selfish gratification, she trifled on, now repulsing, now encouraging her admirers, and while trifling with all seriously interested in none.—Their attentions were grateful, because they flattered her vanity—as to her heart, that was still untouched, and she could hear and say brilliant nothings, receive their homage day after day, and turn from them without one feeling of marked interest. At a large evening party, where, as usual, surrounded, the centre of attraction, she was talking and laughing, her attention was arrested by a gentleman, who leaning pensively against a marble bust, at a short distance from her, seemed wholly abstracted from and indifferent to the scenes around him.

'Who is he?' said she to a gentleman who stood near her.

'Be a little more definite,' said he smiling at her air of interest, 'and I will endeavor to answer your question.' 'Oh,' said she. 'Il Penseroso, I should call him. I mean the stranger who is leaning against the bust yonder—he is just speaking to Mrs W.'

'That, oh, that is Mr Ludlow, a bright star in the literary constellation, the lawyer who has distinguished himself so much by his successful plea in a late important case. You have surely heard of his eloquence—all the papers of the day rung his name—he passes a few weeks in B. on professional duty. Amelia remembered of having heard Mr Ludlow's name mentioned in terms of high encomium. But when her companion enquired if he should introduce him, 'no certainly not,' said she, 'I never seek the acquaintance of any gentleman;' her manner having evidently proved she was not averse to an exceptation to her general rule—and the captain soon went in pursuit of Mr. L. whom he found engaged in conversation with several gentlemen, and by no means anxious for the proposed introduction to a lady whose coquetry was notorious as her beauty. The Captain returned alone, and Amelia bit her lips with pique at the indifference of the stranger: but he shall feel it; thought she, he shall sue for my acquaintance—he shall bow at my shrine, and ere six months have passed I will see if his heart be made of too flinty materials to feel my power.

Evening after evening, and often in her morning walks did she pass the stranger, who still manifested the same indifference. Accident, however, at length introduced them. Amelia was one of a party who were returning from an excursion on horseback, her horse took fright from some object in the road, and a serious accident, if not death itself, seemed inevitable—when Mr Ludlow, who happened to be near, seized the reins and saved her from the impending evil. It has been remarked, and the experience of every one may determine with how much truth, that those whom we have obliged have always a claim on our affections.—the next morning, civility demanded a call of enquiry: Miss Meredith had not wholly recovered from the alarm of the preceding day—she was paler and more languid than usual—but the deep blush which suffused her face as she received the enquiries of Mr L. with the fascinations of her whole manner, excited an interest which he would gladly have concealed even from himself.

Henry Ludlow had been born in a humble and indeed obscure station, but by the brilliancy of his natural powers, and his unusual exertion in their cultivation, he had risen to be the admired, the courted, not only of the literary, but of the gay and fashionable world; he was not handsome, but the ide[illegible] intellectual[illegible] cast of his countenance the high pale brow, the dark expressive eye, even to the casual observer, spoke a mind of no ordinary cast. Heretofore engaged in study and professional duty, he had rarely mixed in general society: his frequent cards of invitation had been slighted—but now each day found him a visitor at Miss Meredith's. It was not by her personal attractions alone though her beauty was dazzling, that she had charmed; her spell's had been thrown round him, and every art which coquetry, a desire to please, and we may add too, feelings of pique for former indifference could call into exercise, had been used by Amelia to captivate the talented Ludlow. His heart thus besieged by the united power of beauty and fascination, yielded at length to their influence. Amelia felt too that his society was essential to her happiness if she did not see him constantly her depression too plainly told the void she had felt; but to conceal these sentiments with the mark of indifference was her aim, until her triumph should be completed over one who had hitherto been insensible to all female attraction.

In the vicinity of B. is a beautiful spot called the crescent beach, whose advancing and receding waves have given rise to so many beautiful and poetical images; the high precipices which rose in some parts, contrasting their dark brown rugged sides with the beautiful plains beyond, all presented a scene of singular interest and beauty. This was a favorite resort during the summer months. Amelia and Ludlow, who had joined a large and gay party to this spot, had wandered alone to one of the wildest spots on the coast: he had before often alluded to the nature of his sentiments, which Amelia had always chosen to misunderstand he now resolved to decide the question—and while his fine form became animated with feelings as he spoken with the high sense of honor which eminently characterized him, he proudly and with manly decision spoke of his present want of fortune, his moderate wishes, and his plans for domestic happiness. Amelia secretly felt that poverty withhim would be preferable to splendor with any other.—But even then when her answer was expected, an answer which was to decide her future fate, she gaily turned to him saying, 'leap yonder cliff, and I can yours:' for at this time she perceived the party advancing, and felt that her long expected period of triumph had arrived.

The spot on which they stood was separated from the cliff to which she pointed by a space of several feet, between which was a chasm: it seemed that some violent convulsion of nature must have sundered the mineral rock from their base, for it was frightful to look down on the yawning chasm below.

'Will you repeat these words,' exclaimed Ludlow, every feature of his usually calm face expressive of the deepest feeling.

'I do repeat them; this spot shall take its name from the feat—hence forward we will call it the 'Lovers's Leap.'

All now were in breathless expectation, for their last words, almost unconsciously to themselves, had found other auditors in some of the party who were near. It was indeed an instant of breathless suspense, though all who had heard the challenge, supposed it rather a thoughtless jest than sober earnest: but there was one to whom they were words of serious reality. With the agility of one accustomed to scale mountains and ford rivers, to which the scene of his early life had familiarized him, he leaped from the spot on which they stood, and no time was left for remonstrance—he stood, on the opposite height, but not long enough did he remain to receive their congratulations, taking a circuitous path which led at the distance of half a mile he regained the party. Amelia glowing with animation and gratified vanity, stood ready to receive him, with extended hand; but Ludlow, with a slight and distant bow passed on, he spoke not to her, but with a hasty excuse to some of the elder members of the party left them, ere they could recover from their astonishment.

* * * * * * *

It was on a festive eve, that a brilliant circle of the fashionable and gay, we will not say the happy, for gayety is seldom the test of happiness, and the mask of pleasure is often assumed to hide the aching heart, had assembled at the house of Mrs Andrews, a rich widow of New York.

'Who is that interesting stranger leaning on the arm of a gentleman who had just entered the room?' said a young lady to Amelia. Amelia looked too—years had passed away, change had come over him but the quick eye of affection discovered in the elegant stranger the favored the loved of former years. It was Ludlow—yet it was he whose love she had thrown from her. They had been all the world to each other, whose destiny she had believed to be indissolubly linked with hers—they meet as strangers—a word was between them—the revulsion of feeling was too great—past scenes of happiness could never be recalled—lost opportunities could never be recovered—Amelia's heart was crushed and by her own folly.

To describe the feelings of the ardent and high souled Ludlow; when he heard the heartless challenge of Amelia, is impossible—it tore from his intellectual vision the mask which had concealed the truth. Could she whom he had so devotedly loved, could she so lightly sport with his feelings and his life, while he would have shielded her from even a moment's pain.

Leaving B——which had been merely a temporary home, he traveled south, and established himself in one of the cities, married a beautiful girl and rose up to eminence in his profession. And where was Amelia? It were in vain to say she had not suffered the penalty of her folly—wounded affection and pride had long deprived her of peace.—She married, but the heart had little to do with the connection, and often did the faults and peevishness of her husband, lead her to deplore, with the bitterest feeling of self reproach, the fatal act by which she had sacrificed her happiness and peace of mind.

NASHUA AND LOWELL RAIL-ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Wednesday, April 1, 1840, the passenger trains on this road will run as follows: Leave the Depot of the Lowel Road, in Boston, at 7 and 11 A. M., and 2 and 5 1-2 P. M.

Leave Lowel at 8 1-4 A. M., 12 1-4 M., 3 1-4 and 6 1-4 P. M., or immediately on the arrival of the cars from Boston.

Way Passengers taken at Tyngsborough, N. Chelmsford, and Middlesex.

All baggage at the risk of the owners.

Fare from Nashua to Lowell, 50 cents; from Nashua to Boston, $1.50.

On the arrival of the cars at Nashua, stages leave for any part of New-Hampshire, Vermont, New-York and Canada, via Amoskeag, Concord, Keene, Charlestown, N. H., Windsor, and Brattleborough, Vt.

Books are kept at the Stage Offices, Nos. 9 and 11 Elm Street, where seats can be secured in any of the coaches, and correct information obtained respecting any of the following routes.

For Plymouth, Guilford, and Stanstead, daily, 7 o'clock cars from Boston—via Amoskeag, Concord, Plymouth, 1st day, to Haverhill, St. Johnsbury, Derby, to Stanstead, L. C.

For Keene, Brattleborough, Vt., Albany, and Saratoga N. Y., daily, 7 o'clock cars from Boston, via Walpole, Bellows-Falls, and Brattleborough 1st day, to Bennington, Albany, and Saratoga 2d day.

For Meredith Village N. H., 7 o'clock cars from Boston, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, via Concord, Gilmanton, Factory Village, same day day.

For Burlington, Vt., daily, by 7 and 11 o'clock cars from Boston, via Concord 1st day, Hanover, N. H. to Montpelier 2d day, to Burlington, Vt. 3d day, at noon.

For Warner and New London, daily, Montpelier and Burlington, Vt. by 7 o'clock cars from Boston, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, via Hookinton, New London, (to lodge 1st night) Hanover and Montpelier 2d day, and Burlington 3d day, at noon.

For Northwest, Montpelier and Burlington Vt. by 7 o'clock cars from Boston, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, via Francestown to Claremont 1st day; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, via Henniker, Newport to Claremont, 1st day Windsor, Woodstock, Royalton to Montpelier 2d day, Burlington 3d day at noon.

Forest Line—Charleston, N. H. Chester Vt. Albany and Saratoga N. Y. by 7 o'clock cars from Boston, via Hancock, Charlestown, N. H. to Chester, Vt. 1st day, Manchester, Arlington, Albany and Saratoga, 2d day P. M. At Chester this line intersects Stages for Ludlow, Mount Holly, Middlebury and Burlington, Vt.

For Amoskeag, Manchester and Concord, Accommodation Stage, daily, by 2 o'clock cars from Boston. Returning to meet the cars at Nashua, at 10 1-4 o'clock A. M.

Henniker and Hillsborough Accommodation Stage, by 11 o'clock cars from Boston, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Returning opposite days, leaves Henniker at 7 and Francestown at 9 o'clock A. M. to meet the 1 1-4 o'clock cars at Nashua, for Boston. ONSLOW STEARNS,

April 1, 1840. Superintendent.—tf

DR. SPOHN'S
SICK HEADACHE REMEDY

For the permanent cure of this distressing complaint never fails. When perseverred in, it effectually renovates the system, and does away the cause of the SICK & NERVOUS HEADACHE. Thousands have tried it, and found precisely the relief which the article promises to bestow. Certificates of the strongest kind, and from the most respectable persons, are in possession of the proprietor, some of which have been published, testifying to the permanent cure, and others to immediate relief given by this remedy. It affords relief to the affected in 15 or 20 minutes from the first dose. It never can be administered in an attack are first felt, it prevents the further progress of the complaint, and can produce no danger at any time by an excessive dose; as in such a case it would only throw off the contents of the stomach, leaving it sweet and healthy with an excellent appetite. All afflicted with headache should not fail to procure the article, and relieve themselves from so distressing a complaint.

Physicians have in many instances given it to their patients, and in every instance, to our knowledge, with great satisfaction have found it a certain cure. *Sick and Nervous Headache* is a complaint with which physicians do not wish to have any thing to do, and generally prescribe out, for to temporary relief: consequently, Dr. Spohn's Sick Headache Remedy escapes the opposition which some other proprietary articles meet from that source.

Try it once and you never will *regret it*. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and contains no mineral, or poisonous drug of any kind, and does not require any change of diet or exercise.

Sold wholesale and retail by Comstock & Co. Wholesale Druggists, 2 Fletcher-street N. Y., and by the principal Druggists in the Union.

JUDGE PATTERSON.

Read the following from Judge Patterson for thirty years the first Judge in the County in which he lives.

Middletown N. J. March 12, 1840.

Messrs. comstock & Co.

Gentlemen—You are at liberty to make such use of the following certificates as you deem will best subserve the purposes for which it is intended.

[CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE PATTERSON.]

I HEREBY CERTIFY that my daughter has been afflicted with sick headache for the space of about 20 years,—the attacks occurring once in about two weeks, frequently lasting 2 hours, during which time the paroxysms have been so severe, as apparently soon to deprive her of life.—And after having tried almost all other remedies in vain, I have been induced as a last resort to try Spohn's Headache Remedy as sold by you, and to the great disappointment and joy of herself and all her friends found very material relief from the first dose of the medicine. She has followed up the directions with the article, and in every case when an attack was threatened has found immediate relief, until she is now permanently cured. The attacks are now very seldom, and disappear almost immediately after taking the quantity directed. A hope that others may be benefitted by the use of this truly invaluable medicine has induced me to send you the above, and remain your obedient servant.

JERI PATTERSON.

Judge of the Court of C. P.

For sale in Woodstock Vt. by

5-1y T. HUTCHINSON, Jr.

JUST Received and for sale low, a fresh lot of West India Goods, warranted of the best quality.

Dry Goods in a few days 15 per cent lower than ever.

O. A. BRYANT & CO.

LOOK AT THIS!

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the public that he has purchased the stock in trade of S. G. & C. D. CHAMBERLIN, which he now offers to the public at the store formerly occupied by Rollin Richmond; consisting in part of English, French and American prints, alpaccas, printed lawns, mosaitic de laines, gros de Swiss and gros de Naples silk, rich bonnet ribbons and other bonnet trimmings, hosiery and gloves, also a good assortment of broad cloths, cassimeres and vestings and a complete assortment of trimmings for clothes—also, cutlery hard ware, W. I. Goods, crockery and glass ware, paints oils and dye stuffs, Boston Nails, fish, salt, window glass, besides as good an assortment of Liquors, as can be found in any country store.

All of which will be sold cheap for cash, good barter, or on short approved credit. He would here take the liberty to say to the public, that he has no stock of old goods on hand, which cost twenty five to forty per cent more than the same article can be obtained for now. This stock is all new, and suited to the season. He can, and will sell as cheap as can be purchased in Windsor County.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

SIMEON G. CHAMBERLIN.

Barnard August 1840. 11-tf.

RE-OPENED RE-OPENED.

THE Subscriber respectfull informs his friends in the Village of Woodstock and vicinity that he has taken the shop over the Store of T. Hutchinson Jr, lately occupied by James M. Fisher, as a tailors Shop, where he intends to carry on the above business in all the various branches. He also returns his thanks to the citizens for the past favors that they have bestowed upon him, and he hopes they will continue the same patronage as usual, as he will warrant all garments made up in his shop to fit customers—and will always be found in his shop ready to wait on all who may favor him with their custom.

N. B. Particular attention paid to cutting for others to make up. All work executed with neatness and dispatch.

HENRY C. TAIT.

Woodstock, June 15, 1840 7-tf

O. A. BRYANT & Co., Have on hand and are just receiving a prime assortment of spring and summer Goods, which will be sold at unusually low prices for cash or approved country produce. Please call and see. They will be sold on the same terms as heretofore, excepting that all accounts which are not paid within the year after the account has commenced, will be considered cash, and must be paid in cash.

N. B. All demands due us of more than one year's standing must be paid, no mistake.

May 27, O. A. BRYANT & Co.

TO THE BALD HEADED
AND OTHERS.

Does any know a neighbor or a friend who has been Bald, and whose head is now covered with fine hair?—One whose coat collar was covered with dandruff, though brushed every hour—which has now vanished entirely? Or one whose hair at early age were turning grey, who now has not a grey hair? Children whose heads were covered with scurf,—whose hair would not grow, that are now growing the fullest crops of hair? Some cases must be known to most persons. Ask them the cause, and you will be told these things have been by the use of the BALM OF COLUMBIA. Of 20 years growth is this article, its demand increasing annually some hundred per cent.—though when discovered not opposed by any thing for the same purpose, now assailed by almost numberless mushroom trash preparations that will ruin the hair if used to any extent. Can more than these facts be wasted—refer to the recommendations by a list of names of respectability, unequaled by any other article. Look to these things—by this article Stop and preserve your hair by its use, or if bald restore it. Ladies, attend to this—hundreds in fashionable life are using it as the only article really fit for the toilet. Long hair is very apt to fall out. Ladies, use the Balm of Columbia in time to save yourselves the disgrace of baldness by neglect of your persons,

It is your duty, as a moralist, to preserve the beauties of nature, with which a bountiful Creator has endowed you—use the Balm, for it will do it.

CAUTION
TO BE REMEMBERED.

Several most flagrant attempts have been made to counterfeit the true Balm of Columbia. Some of the impostors have gone so far as to counterfeit the splendid wrappers, and the Falls of Niagara, and every external mark except the name of Comstock, which they dare not forge.

To avoid impositions therefore, always look for the name of Comstock & Co. or L. S. Comstock, and never buy the article unless it has that name upon it.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, only at No. 2 Fletcher street N. Y.

From the Boston Chronicle, Jan-10.

☞ We see by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Comstock & Co., the American Agents for Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, have deputies to sell that article in Boston and elsewhere—We know a lady of this city whose hair was so nearly gone as to expose entirely her phrenological developements, which, considering that they betokened a most amiable disposition, was not in reality very unfortunate. Nevertheless she mourned the loss of locks that she had worn, and, after a year's fruitless resort to unscalled restoratives, purchased, some months ago, a bottle or two of Oldridge's Balm, and she has now ringlets in rich profusion, glossy, and of raven blackness. We are not puffing—none of the commodity has been sent to us, and, indeed, we do not want any, for though we were obliged to wear a wig a year ago, we have now, through its virtue, hair enough, and of a passable quality, of our own.

DARING FRAUD.

The Balm of Columbia has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or unless it have the name of L. S. COMSTOCK, or the signature of COMSTOCK & Co. on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public from deception.

Address COMSTOCK & CO.

Wholesale Druggist, New York,

No. 2 Fletcher-street.

CAUTION CIRCULAR.

☞ TO DRUGGISTS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS These valuable articles, OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA for the Hair, and HAY'S LINIMENT for the Piles, &c., have been extensively counterfeited. Those wanting these preparations, will please always write, when ordering from any other house' for *Comstock's articles*.—The true articles have that name or signature always on the wrapper, and vendors will remember that, when ordering, as the imitations are so exposed in nearly all the newspapers throughout this country, that they could not be sold, should they be so unfortunate as to get them.

Our friends throughout the Union are requested to give us immediate notice, by letter should any of the counterfeits appear in their respective places. Respectfully,

COMSTOCK & CO.

Wholesale Druggists 2 Fletcher st. N. Y.

For sale in Woodstock Vt. by

5-1y T. HUTCHISON Jr.

REFORMED AMERICAN PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

TO those who are unacquainted with the system, the subscriber would inform them that the Reformed practice was instituted, and a Medical school established in the city of New York, in 1829, by W. Beach, M. D. and now President of the Reformed Medical Society of the U. States.—Dr. B. established a board of professors in this school on the branches of medicine, viz. Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Botany, Obstetrics, Theory and Practice of Physic, and Medical Jurisprudence, which were as scientifically taught and demonstrated as at any Medical college in the country. In this practice, no Calomel or other poisonous mineral is administered; but the Vegetable Kingdom is wholly relied on to cure or relieve the sufferings of mankind. About 1829, a grant for a College was obtained from the Legislature of Ohio, which was carried into successful operation at Washington in that state, and still flourishes almost without a parallel in the history of any institution. This practice has nearly in that state, supplanted the Mineral practice, as well as N. York and other States. This practice is different from all others, from the fact that it is continually improving and as diseases and climates change to a certain degree, this practice varies accordingly. Why not reform or improve the practice of medicine as well as any other art or science? The Mineral Practice has had no important improvement for half a century; and almost all vegetable practitioners of the day are very much in want of scientific knowledge in Anatomy, Surgery, etc. But the Reformed Practice embraces the good of all systems now in vogue, in this country. The subscriber is a graduate of the Reformed Practice as well as the Old School, and knows from an experience of more than eight years, that the vegetable practice is more safe and scientific than the mineral, and fully believes were the present adherents of that practice, acquainted practically with this extensive Vegetable practice, they would willingly lay aside their minerals; and common charity prompts me to say it. Dr. H. was an office student of Dr. Beach, and for more than three years in New York city had his able counsels and consultations on patients, on most every disease incident to a dense population. I feel warranted in saying that Dr. Beach has not a rival as an author and practitioner in America. He has had five gold medals awarded him as a medical author, from different societies, (what no other physician ever received in the country.) The improvements and discoveries that are yearly made in this reformed Medical Society by its graduates, are sent to the President and published for the benefit of themselves and community. The subscriber left New York city four years ago and located in East Bethel, and has visited patients in more than thirty towns in New Hampshire and Vermont. The undersigned has observed that families who have kept his medicines for use, seldom need a physician for advice. Dr. Hibbard has thought best to have some of his medicines kept for sale in the principal towns in this state, that the inhabitants generally might have a fair opportunity to test the superiority of these medicines for family use. Fifty cents, or one dollar, judiciously expended, may prevent a long, lingering, and perhaps fatal disorder; for it become once seated in the system, and hundreds expended may not even procure one moment of rest. The present era is an age of transition. The practice of physic, is experimental—physicians are beginning to acknowledge it, and to act upon it. They have discovered that in the treatment of disease (and there is no disease for the cure of which an all-wise Providence has not provided suitable remedies in the storehouse of nature,) they must avail themselves, to be successful, of these remedies *which operate in unison with the animal oeconomy*—with the arrangements of the constitution of the human system—visiting every gland, organ, and vessel, with its salutary and healthy influences. This the mineral practice cannot perform; for, while one poison, mercury, for instance, may act efficaciously on a particular disease, it invariably lays the foundation for a distressing complaint, habitual weakness, nervous debility, unhealthy action of the animal organs, or a constitutional tendency to ill health continued through life, rendering the subject a burden to himself and his friends. The most respectable and intelligent physicians of the times, are adopting this mode of practice; for proof of which, we publish the following extract of a letter addressed to Dr. Hibbard, by a physician of high standing in the state of Maine:

Extract of a letter from DR. J. P. ALDEN, *Belfast, Me.*

DR. HIBBARD—Sir. Being somewhat acquainted with the *principles* of the *Reformed practice*, as taught in Ohio, and being fully convinced of its *superior efficacy* in combatting disease, I have availed myself of this, as the only means I could devise to obtain further information on the subject, and to learn on what conditions the agency for the sale of the medicine in this state can be procured. About 20 years since I received a Medical Diploma, since which, I have been established in practice in this town, and, if I am not mistaken, with as much satisfaction to my employers as generally falls to the lot of physicians in this vicinity. But however satisfactory to *others*, it has failed altogether in being satisfactory to *myself*; and if there is any system by which disease can be subdued, without, at the same time, *destroying or essentially injuring the vital and healthy action* of the system, I would most willingly avail myself of it. I am of the opinion that the medicine and the practice would be favorably received in this quarter. In the treatment of disease, I have long since learned with deep regret the inefficiency of the MINERAL PRACTICE. J. P. ALDEN.

Belfast, Maine, Jan. 15, 1840.

We think it unnecessary to insert certificates relative to the efficacy of these medicines, as every individual, with a little reflection, must be convinced that nature must be ASSISTED, not *thwarted, counteracted, or forced*, in her efforts to eradicate disease. But we insert the following selected from many, as an instance occurring in our own vicinity—others, together with a history of the practice, will be given to any person wishing.

MRS AVERY'S CERTIFICATE.

This may certify, that Providence in his afflictions saw proper to confine me to a bed of sickness about the last of August, 1836. I was attended by two respectable physicians of the Old School practice about seven months and continually grew worse under their treatment, and not a friend of acquaintance thought it possible I could ever recover. I was even left by my last physician *to die*, and he informed my husband and my friends that "there was no use to send for any other physician as all had been done that could be done, and I must die in less than a week." I had heard of Dr. Hibard, who treats on the *Reformed or Vegetable Practice of Medicine*, and sent for him. He did not give much encouragement but concluded to try *Vegetable Medicines*. At that time I was reduced so low as to be helpless. I was literally nothing but a living skeleton. I had what is generally termed a fever sore, on the left side near the back bone under the short ribs, which discharged more than a gill of greenish yellow matter daily. I had a swelling near the right hip, which subsequently broke in three places.—My lower limbs were much swelled, and I had a continued fever, which seemed would soon destroy me. My hopes were nearly blasted, till I began Dr. H.'s *treatment*, and from the day I took his medicines, I date the only time in my whole sickness, that I thought I was better. I am fully satisfied that if I had continued the *Mineral Practice*, I should have been numbered ere this with the dead! I gained rapidly in restoring my health after taking the medicine a few weeks, and I was cured of the disease about four months after taking his medicines. I sincerely hope all who are similarly afflicted will try this *Mode of Practice*, and I believe that no one would have cause to regret it. RUTH AVERY.

Sherburne, August 22, 1837.

This certifies that we the subscribers, neighbors and friends of Mrs. Avery, concur in the above certificate, and we recommend the use of these medicines from a knowledge of them, in case of various diseases which occurred in our neighborhood and vicinity.

SHERBURNE.—Jeremiah Avery, Charles Shedd, Malinda W. Shedd, Roswell Adams, Mary Adams, John Eastman, Louisa Eastman, Louisa Eastman 2d, Zilpha Fuller, Amasa Fuller, Lois Fuller, Mary Hasten, Nathan Taylor, Mary Taylor, R. Estabrooks, jr. Dorcas Estabrooks.

PITTSFIELD.—John Fuller, Seth Gibbs, Caroline Gibbs.

STOCKBRIDGE.—Capt. A. Perkins, Maj. O. Perkins, Attorney Abbott, Col. O. Durkee, O. T. Belcher.

BETHEL.—Capt. S. Marks, Capt. I. Burbank.

The following medicines are prepared upon an experimental knowledge of their efficacy; no one can use them without being benefitted. Directions accompany each article.

Fever Drops—for opening the pores of the skin and causing perspiration in fevers, colds, &c.

Syrup for dysentery.—This is one of the best medicines for the summer complaints of children, now before the public, as well as for the inflamation of the bowels and stomach, heartburn, nausia and vomiting, sickness, cholera morbus, &c. Price 25 cents.

Cough Drops—for croup or rattles of children, asthma or phthisic, colds, coughs, consumption, whooping cough, &c. Price 25 cents.

Diuretic Drops—for all diseases of the kidney and the urinary canals. Price 31 1-4 cents.

Rheumatic Liniment—for lameness, rheumatism, sprains, bruises, &c. Price 31 1-4 cents.

Black Salve—for ulcers, fever sores, sores, burns, cuts, &c. Price 25 cents.

Itch Ointment.—Price 25 cents.

Anti-dyspeptic Pills—for nervous debility, dyspepsy, delicate female complaints, obstructions, &c. Price 25 cts.

Strengthening Plaster—for weakness of the back and loins, pains in the side, between the shoulders, pit of the stomach, rheumatism, &c. Price 25 cents.

Restorative Cordial—for indigestion, female weakness, trembling, &c. Price 25 cents.

Alterative Syrup Powders—to purify the blood in all cases of eruptions of the skin, scrofula, white swelling, rickets, venereal taint, liver complaint, &c. Price 50 cents.

Pulmonary Balsam—for coughs and consumption, &c. Price 50 cents.

Cephalic Snuff—for helpins, catarrh, headache, &c.—Price 12 1-2 cents.

Anti-bilious Physic—for all bilious complaints, foul stomach, liver complaint, headache, pressure of the blood on the brain, &c. Price 12 1-2 cents.

Worms Powder—for worms in children and adults.—Price 12 1-2 cents.

DR. HIBARD would take this opportunity to inform many of those who are afflicted with Chronic diseases (stomach complaints, chronic inflamation and enlargement of the liver, and what Calomel does call fever sores, and a great many other diseases,) that the first cause was in the use of Mercury in some of its dozen forms. Candid people are fast learning the horrid effects of Mineral poisons to produce distinct diseases, occasioned by their destructive use. More than half the rheumatisms, cancers of bones, ulcers and sores, besides innumerable other diseases, in hundreds of cases that the subscriber has cured or greatly benefitted, were first produced by the use of Mercury. If any science, profession or society demands reform it is the medical.—The use of Mercury and other mineral poisons were the erroneous inventions of misled Physicians and ought to be superceded by the more consistent and elder practice of a scientific vegetable practice. The world was more free from disease, before the use of minerals as medical remedies, than it has been since. Minerals have made more disease than they have cured, and the misery which they have produced, in every circle of community, ought to be an indubitable reason to spare them from the Materia Medica. In the majority of cases, the foregoing medicines will be all that is required for family use; but in case they should not, those who will call on the undersigned, can have advice gratis, and medicine and board on the most reasonable terms—or will visit patients at a distance very reasonably.

Persons wishing to become Agents for the sale of Dr. Hibard's medicine, will apply to Haskell & Palmer, Woodstock; Wm. Hewes, Chester, and E. H. Prentiss, Montpelier, who are authorised General Agents.

J. B. HIBARD, M. D.

East Bethel, August, 1840 1s

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the Subscriber whose demands were contracted previous to the first of January 1840, must be settled before the first of September next, or they will be left in the hands of an attorney for collection.—Particular contracts excepted. PAUL HOWE.

Woodstock July 28, 1840. 13 t-f.

NOTICE.

ALL accounts due the subscribe of more than one year's standing must be settled immediately. Special contracts excepted. JOHN RANDALL.

Woodstock, Vt, July 27 1840. 13-tf

MONEY WANTED.

WE want and must have all debts due us of more than one year's standing by the first of August next.—All persons called upon by this notice will attend to it without delay, and save themselves cost.

E. M. & S. R. STOCKER.

Hartland, June 30, 1840. 9-tf

WITT & SOUTHGATE, Merchant Tailors, have just received from Boston, the most splendid assortment of Goods in their line of business, ever offered in this section of the country, consisting in part of broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doe Skins new style, Merino Cassimeres, and summer goods of every description.

A good assortment of domestic goods and Tailors trimmings of all kinds and at low prices for cash or short credit.

W. & S. Flatter themselves that with every means in their power, and by a constant attention to their business, they shall be able to answer the calls of all who may favor them with their patronage.

All kinds of garments made on short notice and warranted to fit or no sale, and in as good style as in any other shop. Cutting done for others to make on short notice.

Woodstock may, 8, 1840. 1—tf

ASK, INQUIRE—ASK THOSE WHO KNOW.

Those only who know by trial or immediate observation can form any idea of the effects of the *perfect relief* of the almost charm-like cures effected in cases of the PILES RHEUMATISM ALL SWELLINGS, AND ALL EXTERNAL PAINS, no matter how severe, by the use of Hay's Liniment Find one who has used it that will not land it above all things ever used, and you will find—what cannot be found.

For the relief of suffering human beings who may be afflicted, I beg you to ask—ask of those who know—ask the Hon. ALFRED CONKLIN, U. S. Judge for that district, residing near Auburn; ask MATTHEW J. MYER, Esq., Attorney, N. Y.; ask Gen. DUFF GREEN, late of Washington city each of those gentlemen know of cases unconquerable by all other remedies or physicians, though tried for many years, that have been cured by use of the genuine HAYS' LINIMENT. Thousands of other persons known similar cures. We appeal to their sense of justice—their human feelings.

It is but a duty you owe to your suffering fellow beings to let this great remedy be known. *Speak it then to all your friends.* This will save much pain where the newspapers are not read, or where readers are incredulous, because so many worthless articles are advertised for the same purpose. To buyers we say, if all who have used it do not say it is beyond all pra