The Spirit Of The Age.

Freedom of Inquiry, and the Power of the People.

BY C. G. EASTMAN. WOODSTOCK, VERMONT, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1841. VOL. I. NO. 39.

The Spirit Of The Age,

Will be furnished to mail and village subscribers at $2,00 a year, within six months; $2,50 after six months and within a year, and $3,00 after the close of the year. To companies who take their papers at the office $1,50 within six months; $1,75 after six months, and within a year; $2,00 after the close of the year. $1,00 in advance for six months. Single copies five cents.

No subscriptions will be received for less than six months, and no paper will be discontinued, till all arrearages are paid. A notice from a postmaster, agent, or subscriber, that the paper is not taken from its place of delivery, will not receive attention, while there is anything due for it.

No paper will be sent out of the State, unless payment be made in *advance*; or to the order of any new and unknown subscriber, within the State, unless paid for in advance, or satisfactory reference be made to some known and responsible person.

Those who subscribe for a year, and do not at the time of subscribing order a discontinuance at the end of it, will be considered subscribers until they order the papers to be topped, and pay all arrearages.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Where a subscriber to a newspaper orders it to be discontinued, and it continues to be left at his residence, the presumption is, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, that it is left by the subscriber's orders, and upon a promise to pay for it.

2. If a newspaper is left from day to day for a person at his place of business with his knowledge and consent, though not his express consent, and if he has reason to believe that it is so left under the belief, though a mistaken one, that he is a subscriber, and under the expectation that he is to pay for it; in that case he will be bound to pay for it, unless he gives notice to discontinue it.

3. Postmasters, or agents who neglect to give notice of the request of a subscriber to discontinue, are themselves responsible for a newspaper, from the time such discontinuance was ordered. The duty to give the notice is imperative upon the postmaster, though the discontinuance is optional with the publisher.

4. A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself.

Advertisements sent in by persons having no account at this office, must be paid for in *advance*, unless some one known to the editor will become responsible for the insertion.

Advertisements will be continued until forbidden, and charged accordingly, unless the number of insertions be specified.

All communications must be addressed to C. G. EASTMAN; and to insure attention, in all cases, the name of the author given. No letter is taken from the Post-office on which the postage is not paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED, AND JOB WORK EXECUTED, AT THE USUAL RATES.

☞ OFFICE on Court Street, over the Post Odice.

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 soon went into successful operation, at Worthington 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 at 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; let 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 ample remedies in the storehouse of nature,) they must avail themselves, to be successful, of those remedies *which operate in unison with the animal economy*—with the arrangements of the constitution of the human system—visiting every gland, organ, and vessel, with its salutary and healthy influence. This the mineral practice cannot perform: for, while one poison, mercury, or instance, may act efficaciously on a particular disease, it invariably lays the foundation for a distressing complaint, animal 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. HIBARD:—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 23 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 regular 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 or 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, Aurney 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 hedypus, 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'ites 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, cramps 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. In 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 superseded by the more consistent and older 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 spurn 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 medicines 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. Bewes, Chelsea, and E. H. Prentiss, Montpelier, who are authorized General Agents.

J. B. HIBARD, M. D.

East Bethel, August, 1840 1tf

HITCHCOCK'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Look at this and Read!

DR JARED HITCHCOCK, more than thirty years since invented, and prepared a composition of pills for the Bilious Cholic, and for some two or three years used them only for that disease, and gave them the name of Cholic Pills; but discovering from their operation, the powerful effect on the Liver and its secretory ducts as a deobstruent and detergant medicine, induced him to extend the use of them in other diseases (viz) Cholera Morbus, Blackvomit, Cholera, Bilious Cholic, and other pains in the bowels, Dysentary, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Ague and Fever, Remittent and Intermittent Fever, Colds and Coughs, and they have been found by their expectorating operation to be efficacious in diseases of the Lungs. He now offers them to the public under the appellation of *ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS*, which experience finds unrivaled for efficacy, mildness and safety. They are a medicine well calculated to remove the cause of disease in its first attack on the System; and it is well known to the faculty of physic; and may be known to any discerning and reflecting mind, that when the cause of disease is removed it can no longer exist; and there is nothing but the effect of what has taken place to cure.

DEAR FRIENDS and FELLOW CITIZENS! purchase and pursue the directions given on the Labels for any disease where Emetics or Cathartic's are useful (and once or the other or both are necessary in almost every disease to cleanse the stomach and bowels) and you will undoubtedly realize a great saving of pain, time and money; beside the danger you run of loss of health and life.

Mr. ALLEN FULLER of Double Branches, Anderson Dis-District S. C. writes us as follows; (viz.) "Dear Sir.—The box of pills which I obtained from you several years since to the amount of $5, is nearly exhausted, and I am desirous of ascertaining by what means I shall get a new supply. Besides those which I had, I have never heard of the pills in all my travels in the southern country, where, in my view, there are much needed."—Further he says, "if they were conveyed here I think it would be the means of introducing this unrivalled medicine (I. e. in my view) more extensively into the southern states, where they would be particularly well suited to the wants of the people." He says, "I esteem these pills so highly that I am very desirous of having them more generally known; and must say that I have some fears lest this medicine should be lost to the world by some means or other, notwithstanding the means which you informed me you had taken to prevent such a result. Above all, I entreat you not to let the secret of compounding this medicine be lost to the world. Place it in some place of safety, secure from fire and water, and beyond the reach of death.

Take and prove the above-mentioned Pills and I will guarantee that you will with thousands of others proclaim like the following.

CERTIFICATES.

This may certify to whom it may concern, that we the subscribers have for a number of years past been acquainted with Dr. Jared Hitchcock, and have known him to effect great cures after other medicinal aid had failed, and we believe he derives a great share of his success from the use of his Anti-Bilious Pills. We have made a common use of them in our families, and had them answer to our wishes, and we believe them unequalled as to efficacy and safety, even from the most aged down to the infant.

Galway, 1838. ORADIAH ALLEN,
RICHARD RIDER,
TIMOTHY BROCKETT,
JARED P. BROCKETT.

This may certify that we have been acquainted and used Hitchcock's Anti-Bilious Pills, and have found them to answer the recommendation, and that they are called for from a great distance where their utility has been proved—Dated Sandy Hill, July 27, 1838. N. C. NORTHUP,
BENJ. CLARK,
J. LAMSON.

I certify that I have practised Physic for twenty years in the neighborhood of Dr. Jared Hitchcock, am well acquainted with the operation and composition of his Pills and believe them to be well adapted to the diseases of the Southern States and a good Anti-Bilious Pill for the more northern inhabitants. B. FECK.

Glens Falls, March 25, 1840, 9-1y

AGENCIES.

P. L. BARKER, No. 358 1-2 River Street, Troy, N. Y.
THADEUS POMEROY, in Exchange Building, Corner of Exchange & Market Street Albany, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY
T. HUTCHINSON Jr. Woodstock, Vt.
S. G. & C. D. CHAMBERLIN, Barnard, Vt.
MERRICK GAY, Stockbridge, Vt.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of S. G. & C. D. CHAMBERLIN, by mutual consent is this day dissolved, and Simeon G. Chamberlin is authorized to settle the accounts of said firm.

S. G. CHAMBERLIN,
C. D. CHIMBERLIN,

Barnard, 23d July, 1840.

S. G. CHAMBERLIN would tender to the inhabitants of Barnard and vicinity, his thanks for their very liberal patronage to the above firm, and would respectfully request a continuance of the same will continue the business as usual at the same place.

July 23, 1840. 13

PERKINSVILLE ACDAEMY.

THE subscribers take this opportunity to announce to the Public, that they have made arrrangements to establish at Perkinsville, Vt., a literary institution, to be called the Perkinsville Academy. Various considerations have influenced them in selecting this location, among which may be mentioned, its retired situation—its rural and picturesque scenery—abundance of rooms and cheapness of rent, occasioned by the distruction of the Ascutney Woolen Mill by fire—low prices of provisions &c. &c.

Although High Schools and Academies abound in New England, yet but few are permanent or receive such patronage as to warrent the expense of employing a sufficient number of competent instructors to bestow that critical and undivided attention which students in their academic course ought, in justice, to receive,

Such institutions as are liberally endowed and not entirely dependant upon tuition for their support, possess this peculiar advantage, and consequently secure large numbers of students.

The subscribers are fully aware of the disadvantage under which they labor in commencing without endowments, yet feel fully determined to make any sacrifice that may be necessary in order to have a sufficient number of competent teachers to meet the requirements of the students.—They feel confident, that by such a course, patronage will increase until a liberal and competent support will be given the institution. In addition to their services they have secured the assistance of a lady, competent to manage the female department and render such assistance as may be necessary. They are determined that no effort on their part shall be wanting to make the institution second to none in this section of the country. Special attention will be given to the classical department, and a thorough and systematic preparatory course will be adopted. During the Spring and Fall terms particular attention will be given to such as wish to qualify for teaching. The institution will be furnished with a choice Chemical and Philosophical apparatus and illustrations given by lectures and experiments. The Government of the school will be mild and parental, though uniform and decided.

The principal Text Books will be Andrew's and Stoddard's Latin Grammar and Reader; Sallust; Cooper's Virgil; Cicero's Select Orations; Andrew's Latin Exercises; Leverett's Latin Lexicon; Fiske's Greek Grammer and Exercises; Goodrick's Greek Lessons; Xenephon's Anabasis; Homer's Iliad; Donnegan's Greek Lexicon; Porter's Rhetorical Reader; Adam's Arithmetic; Mitchel's Geography; Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy; Wayland's Moral Science; Paley's Natural Theology; Comstock's Philosophy Chemistry Philology and Geology; Olmstead's Astronomy; Burritt's Geography of the Heavens; Day's Algebra; Playfair's Euclid; Davie's Surveying; Smellies Natural History; Hitchcock's Book Keeping, &c. &c.

The Academic year will be divided into four Terms commencing as follows:

Spring Term	March, 2d	11 weeks	
Summer Term	June, 2d	10	"
Fall Term	Sept. 1st	11	"
Winter Term	Dec. 1st	11	"

Public Examinations at the close of the Spring and Fall Terms.

TUITION—$1,50 per term. French and Drawing $1,00 each extra. Landscape Painting, on a plan entirely new, $2,00. Tuition not received for less than half a term, cases of sickness excepted.

Twenty or thirty ladies and gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and board in the family of Mr. Chase, where they will be under the watchful care of the teachers and the influence of the domestic circle. Board including room rent and washing, $1,25 per week, for such as furnish their own bed and bedding. Those who take charge of their own rooms and washing will be furnished with fuel. It is desirable that those who propose to board with Mr. C. should make application soon.

The subscribers are permitted to refer to the following gentlemen, to wit:

Hon. Daniel Kellogg, Saxton's River,
Rev. John Wood, Langdon, N. H.,
Cyrus S. Richards, A. M., Meriden, N. H.,
Alphonso Wood, A. M., Meriden, N. H.,
Hon. Carlos Coolidge, Windsor,
Rev. S. H Hodges, Chester,
Rev. C. D Noble, Springfield, } Examining Committee.
Rev. William Gilford, Saxton's River, }
R. B. Crum, M. D., Perkinsville, }
Nathaniel Tolles, M. D., Reading, }
Rev. E. Jordan, Weathersfield, }
Rev. B. Brierly, N. Springfield, }
Rev. R. F. Lawrence, Claremont, N. H. }

A. P. CHASE,
S. A. BULLARD.

Perkinsville, January, 4, 1841. 36-39

THOMSONIAN INFIRMARY,
—AND—
INSANE HOSPITAL.
EAST RANDOLPH. VT.
DR. J. SMITH,

TENDERS his grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the enlightened public, for the liberal patronage bestowed on his establishment for more than three years past, and which, he is happy to say, has more than doubled every year, until it is admitted that he does double the business of any other physician in Randolph; and the board of assessors for 1839—one of them an M. D.—have assessed him $40 for his medical faculty—and himself and the rest of the regulars only from $10 to $20 each.—This shows the estimate which is placed upon the skill and practice of Dr Smith in his own town—even by those whose interest it is to oppose him.

The THOMSONIAN SYSTEM, according to an estimate made by Dr Watterhouse, formerly a Lecturer in the Medical Department of Harvard University, now numbers about three millions of advocates; and nothing short of its intrinsic merits could ever have commended it to such general favor. It is found to be speedy and efficient in removing diseases. The Medicines are harmless and operate in harmony with the laws of life. *The bones are not rotted with calomel; the skin is not ulcerated with blisters; the brain and nerves are not deadened by narcotics, nor the body wasted away by depriving it of its only nourishment—the blood.* What is disease but a departure of the system from a healthy condition; and is it possible to use *calomel, blisters, narcotics, or the lancet*, without producing disease to a greater or less extent? The Thomsonians have a *plain and simple* process for the cure of disease without inflicting any additional injury upon the system; and that they have met with brilliant success, *cannot be called in question.*

Dr. SMITH, desires most respectfully, to inform invalids of every description, that *now*, is the time for them to resort to the Thomsonian system of medicine, for relief, and he is ready to receive them, and give them the best of medicine, medical attendance, and nursing—with board and washing, at his Infirmary. He continues to have patients from all the "region round about," and to apply the safe and efficacious remedies of the *immortal Thomson*, according to their situation and circumstances. Many have been *cured*—others greatly *relieved*, after having tried the whole round of the *regular* faculty and found it worse than useless. Many ladies have been relieved of various female complaints, and many more are under a course of treatment and will soon regain their usual health—though they had employed other physicians *in vain.*

SOME OF THE WORST FORMS OF INSANITY HAVE BEEN CURED, AND OTHERS GREATLY RELIEVED; AND FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FRIENDS OF THIS MOST UNFORTUNATE CLASS OF INVALIDS, THE DR. BEGS LEAVE TO STATE THAT, FROM LONG EXPERIENCE WITH CASES OF THIS KIND, HE IS OF OPINION THAT NINE OUT OF TEN MAY BE AS EASILY CURED BY A TIMELY AND JUDICIOUS APPLICATION OF PURE THOMSONIAN MEDICINES, AS ANY OTHER.

Those who are troubled with any of the following complaints—such as Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, Rheumatism, Coughs, Colds, Fever, Ague and Fever, Dropsy, Scrofula, Old sores, all kinds of humors, general debility, weakness, &c. &c., will do well to make a fair trial of the Thompsonian medicine, before it is *too late*; and if they call here they shall be attended to faithfully.

☞ A general assortment of books and medicine on hand, constantly, as agent for Dr. Thompson.

☞ *Charges*, will always be *reasonable*. Board and washing $150 to 2,00 per week. Medicine and Medical attendance in all old *chronic cases* where the patient is able to be about the house at from 1,00 to 2,50 per week; to which a reasonable charge will be added for *nursing* when they are confined to their bed.

☞ *Mileage*, to visit patients at a distance, will be one shilling per mile.

☞ Advice gratis. ☜

April 1840.

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, alpines, printed lawns, mousln de lains, gro de Swiss and gro de Naples silk, rich bonnet ribbons and other bonnet trimmings, hosery and gloves, also a good assortment o 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. 14-tf.

LADIES Kid Slips always on hand and for sale at the Lowest prices, by O. A. BRYANT & CO.

BLESS THEE.

BY M. E. HEWITT.

I may not break the potent spell
Thy beauty wove around me,
Till time shall loose the silver cord
That long to earth hath bound me.
I see thee smile on loftier ones,
And prouder ones caress thee;
Yet when my lips would ope to curse,
They only ope to bless thee!

A storm-tess'd dark on ocean wide,
No guiding hand to steer me;
I rode upon the darkling tide,
No onward hope to cheer me:
Till thou, the far and radiant light,
With true and holy seeming,
High o'er the drear and lonely waste
Wert like a beacon gleaming.

The one, one star upon my sky,
That moment of revealing,
Flash'd like a meteor forth—the past
In deeper gloom concealing.
Yet bless'd I the inconstant light,
That pointed, while receding,
Where widely o'er the midnight wave
My uncheck'd prow was speeding.

One memory round me, even where,
One task in silence set me—
The ever, ever thinking on,
And striving to forget thee!
And thought for aye, the goading thought
To madness doth oppress me,
I may not curse—I cannot hate—
My heart still whispers, "bless thee!"

THE DIAMOND NECKLACE.

BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

[Concluded.]

The king looked incredulous, but suffered her to conduct him to a seat. She saw that his suspicions outran the truth, and this emboldened and gave her eloquence. She began with the time when she had come to his father's court, a girl and a stranger, seeking the protection of a husband. She spoke of her disappointment, when cold indifference met her in the place of affection. She passed rapidly over her first acquaintance with the Marquis de Gouvion; told how he first ingratiated himself into her favor, by the respectful reverence of his manner,—how that reverence mellowed imperceptibly into pity for her loneliness, and then by insidious degrees verged into the forbidden sentiments of love—love under the guise of platonic friendship. Then she had been led to answer his letters; and, when he supposed her sufficiently entangled, his falsehood, his villainy, had appeared, and she had hated him for his baseness. She begged the king to remember how sincerely she had met his own affections, as soon as they were offered.—She spoke of her children—her passionate love for them, with deep and touching eloquence. She besought him to bear in mind that she had constantly avoided De Gouvion, since the first few years of her residence in France. Through her intercession he had been sent as minister abroad—and when at court, all the forms of ceremony had been observed by her:—this had excited his anger, and he had more than once threatened to expose her letters, thus forcing her to dissemble her dislike as much as possible. She finished by saying that on the previous evening he had so persecuted her with solicitations and threats, that weary and disgusted she sought solitude in the garden pavilion, whither he followed her, held in the power her letters gave him. The scene in the pavilion was related, and every word given with such sincerity and genuine truth, that the king could not but believe. The letter in his hand was a corroboration of her narrative; and he felt that her imprudence had originated in his own early neglect, which had thrown her into the vortex of a voluptuous court, without the strong defence of a husband's love. The heart was relieved from suspicions that had eaten into his domestic happiness for years,—and when the queen stopped speaking, and remained with her supplicating face raised to his, wet with tears and pale with anxiety—for in the eagerness of her vindication she had fallen on her knees before him—he drew her to his bosom, and pressed a kiss on her forehead, more full of affectionate confidence than had ever rested there before.

What a moment is that when the mind is relieved of suspicion—when confidence springs into the heart with its gush of love, and the soul is tender as if dissolving and rising into a new state of existence!

For two hours the royal pair remained together—he sharing his thoughts and cares with her as he had never done before, and she offering to make any sacrifice that promised to win back the confidence of the nation.

'I will do all, yield all,' she exclaimed, with enthusiasm, 'and they must love—they shall!' Alas! Marie Antoinette had no just knowledge of the French.

Louis left his queen's chamber, looking younger and happier than he had done for years. His domestic quiet was restored; the queen was willing, nay, eager to conciliate the people, and all must go well. He reasoned thus, and was happy. Marie Antoinette felt as if the light-heartedness of her childhood had returned. The confidence of her husband was hers, and what had she to fear from enemies? Her eyes fell on the forgotten casket of diamonds, and filled with tears, not of regret that they could not be hers, but of a touched and swelling heart too contented in itself not to wonder that they had appeared so desirable a few hours since. Summoning Adeline, she gave her the jewels, ordering her to tell Boissanges that she should prefer that the king should spend the sixteen hundred thousand francs for a ship. Adeline was not surprised at this sudden change in her mistress, for she had contrived to become a listener to the late royal interview; her naturally kind heart had been touched, and she resolved to take no farther part in De Gouvion's plans. But evening came; the temptation to see him was great; her appointment was met, and need I say how the remainder of her resolve was kept?

Three days passed away. De Gouvion had returned to his hotel in Paris, not daring to appear before the king, after the intelligence Adeline had brought him. Amid the throng which crowded the gardens of the Tuilleries, he was sauntering away the morning, as if only intent on passing away the time, when his arm was touched by a slender and delicate boy wearing the king's livery.

'I am ready,' he said in a low voice—'where is the letter?'

De Gouvion hastily placed a note in his hand.—'Pull the hat more over your forehead, and walk less timidly,' he said in a low, hurried voice, and then turned away, as if afraid of being observed.

The boy gave a startled look about, then pulling his hat over his eyes, hurried through the crowd out of the gardens, and, turning down the Rue St. Honnore, stopped at a hotel occupied by the Cardinal de Rohan, a prelate, at that time in disgrace with the queen. The royal livery gained him instant admission, and following a servant up a wide flight of steps, he was ushered, unannounced, into the presence of the cardinal, a man about forty, heavy in person, with a countenance bespeaking high living and good nature, rather than intellectual superiority. He was in earnest conversation with a muffled female, and did not observe the royal messenger till he advanced almost to his elbow, and, with painful embarrassment of manner, presented a letter. The cardinal broke the seal, and his dull features instantly lighted up as he turned to the lady, exclaiming, 'I can no longer refuse you, madam; here is a request from our gracious queen herself—I will go to Boissanges directly;' and he jumped up rubbing his hands, and bustled by the royal page, exclaiming, 'My humble duty to her Majesty, and tell her she shall be obeyed; Madam Lamothe, you shall hear from me'—and he hurried out of the room with most undignified haste.

The boy started and turned pale on hearing the name of the lady. He cast a quick, penetrating glance at her, as she sat motionless in the corner of a sofa; but his curiosity was only gratified by a pretty foot peeping from under the folds of a velvet cloak, and a white hand gathering the thick veil more closely over her face. She sat still, and was evidently waiting for him to depart first. He did so, and met the Marquis De Gouvion a few paces from the door; his inquiring glance was answered by a bow, and the page stepped into a diligence just starting for Versailles.

Toward evening on the next day, the same page was closeted with the cardinal. The ivory casket before mentioned, together with a pile of bills bearing the queen's signature, lay on a table, and the prelate was reading a letter which the boy had just brought him. His face was flushed to a deep red, and the paper in his hand trembled with the delight which was shaking his nerves. Hastily interrupting himself, he took up the casket, and shuffling it into the boy's hand, bade him hasten with it to the queen. The boy thrust it into his bosom, and instantly departed, leaving the cardinal to peruse his letter, and to wonder how it could happen that the queen should, unsought make an appointment with him whom she had always hated; but that she had done so was certain—the proofs were in his hand, and with boyish delight he summoned his valet, and prepared to give her the appointed interview.

Meanwhile the page had entered a hotel in a neighboring street, and hurriedly demanded of an attendant if the Marquis de Gouvion was within. He was answered in the affirmative and without waiting to be announced, rushed up a flight of stairs to that nobleman's dressing-room, and threw down the casket, exclaimed—

'Here are the jewels—now my oath is accomplished.'

'Not quite,' replied the nobleman, drawing the panting boy toward him. 'But what a pretty boy she makes!' he added, laughing and removing his hat from a mass of glossy black braids which it concealed.

A half-suppressed smile dimpled the mouth of the blushing counterfeit; and nestling closer to the nobleman's side, she laid her cheek on his arm and murmured—'O de Gouvion, why do you strive to make me more wicked? I shall never be happy again.'

'Nonsense, nonsense, girl!' he exclaimed, playfully shaking her head from his arm,—'but come and let me see if my Adeline can play the queen as bravely as she does the page. In that room you will find every thing necessary for the disguise.'

'But, de Gouvion, I dare not—remember my hair is black, and I am less tall than the queen,' said the disguised girl, pleadingly.

'No matter—put on false hair, dress it high on the head and the difference will never be observed by that blind beetle of a cardinal!'

Adeline reluctantly withdrew, and in about half an hour returned completely metamorphosed, in a full dress of amber satin, looped up from her rounded arms by strings of gems, and falling from her graceful shoulders in capes of wrought lace. Over her borrowed ringlets of dark-brown hair, a bird-of-paradise-feather swept its magnificent plumage—and a superb veil, of the finest Brussels lace, fell like a mist about her person. De Gouvion met her with a feeling of genuine admiration as she threw the veil back from her face—now surprisingly lovely. The exquisite fairness of her complexion harmonized finely with the bright ringlets of her disguise; while a soft color, like that in the heart of the almond-flower, broke the whiteness of her cheek—and the triumph of vanity threw a lively sparkle into her usually melancholy eye.

'By heavens!—You are scarcely surpassed by the woman you represent, though not at all like her,' exclaimed de Gouvion, exultingly—'and the diamonds you have won and shall wear them.'

She bent her head and he clasped the sparkling necklace round her throat; then drawing down her veil he led her to a carriage waiting in the street below. As the carriage rolled along toward Versailles, the misguided girl resolutely cast away all thoughts of her errand, and drawing near to her companion, nestled her little hand into his, and indulged in the delirious happiness which his presence created. And should she remain with him, ever have him thus by her side? Her breath came gaspingly as she thought of it. She could scarcely realize that it was a dream; and yet he had promised—nay, sworn to make her his wife that very night. She was going then to commit a crime of base ingratitude against her benefactress—to dip her soul still deeper in evil. And yet such was her infatuation that she thought the sacrifice too small to purchase the delight of sitting by his side,—there alone, with her hand in his, and nothing but the pure stars looking down upon them. Alas for the woman whose soul has so lost its anchorage, that it turns to an earthly object as to an idol; and doubly alas, when she trusts to find happiness when virtue and principle are overwhelmed by the rush of human passion.

It was near midnight when de Gouvion conducted Adeline to a private gate of the palace gardens. 'Compose yourself—do not tremble thus,' he said, pressing her hand in his as he was about to pass in; 'remember, all depends on your self-possession.

She made an effort to gather courage 'Where shall I find you after this meeting with the cardinal?' she whispered. He mentioned the place.

'And there you will perform your promise?' she added, almost gasping for breath, so intense was her anxiety.

'Have I not sworn?'

'Yes, yes, I am—I will be satisfied,'—and drawing her hand from his, she entered the garden and hurried up a broad walk called the Queen's Avenue.

It was a beautiful starlight night, and before she had walked many paces, she plainly discerned the outline of a man whom she knew must be the cardinal, leaning against a tulip tree, the spot appointed in the forged letter, and punctual to the appointment he supposed himself to have made with the queen. Adeline was hastening to join him, when the voice of Marie Antoinette arrested her. She crouched, trembling, behind a statue, till the queen, who with her sister-in-law, was taking her usual walk before retiring, had passed off in another direction; then she started up and hurried toward the tree, against which the cardinal was leaning. He also had heard the voice of the queen; and as the forged letter had said that she would leave her companions a moment and render him her thanks for the purchase of the diamonds, he supposed it to be her when he saw a splendidly-dressed female approach with the usual air and gait of Marie Antoinette, wearing her perfume, and sparkling with gems. He dropped on his knees, and lost in delight, kissed the hand of the disguised Adeline, and received, with an elated heart, the few words of graceful acknowledgment she whispered, and then she darted off as if afraid of being observed. Lost in an ecstacy of vanity, he remained kneeling in the grass, with his eyes following her receding figure, till the flutter of her dress was lost in the shrubbery; then he left the garden, without one suspicion that he had not been honored by an interview with the Queen of France.