The Spirit Of The Age.

Freedom of Inquiry, and the Power of the People.

BY C. G. EASTMAN. WOODSTOCK, VERMONT, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1841. VOL. I. NO. 42.

The Spirit Of The Age,

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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.

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 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; 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, for instance, may act efficaciously on a particular disease, it invariably lays the foundation for a distressing complaint, a bilious weakness, nervous timidity, 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 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 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 Tayler, 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. Barbank.

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 holypus, 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 Calomelites 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, caries 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 supercseded 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. Hewes, Chelsea, and E. H. Prentiss, Montpelier, who are authorised General Agents.

J. B. HIBARD, M. D.

East Bethel, August, 1840. 1y

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 cholagogue and detergent 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, usefulness 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 Cathartics are useful (and one or the other 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 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 medical 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 proved to our wishes, and we believe them unequalled as to efficacy and safety, even from the most aged down to the infant.

Galway, 1838.

OBADIAH 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. PECK.

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

AGENCIES.

P. L. BARKER, No. 378 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.

O. A. BRYANT & Co., Have on hand and are just receiving a prime assortment of spring and summer Goods, which will be sold at uncommon *low* prices for cash or approved credit, such prices as cannot fail to suit customers. 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.

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 Thomsonian 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, except for Dr. Thompson.

☞ *Charges*, will always be *reasonable*. Board and washing $1,50 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 2,00 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.

THE LION OF THE DAY.

NO CURE NO PAY!

THE GENUINE OLD DUTCH, OR GERMAN PILLS.

Highly recommended by Doct. Valentine Mott M. D. of N. Y. and others.

THESE are the orders: Any one that does not find relief from these pills the price is refunded back, these are the POSITIVE orders of the Proprietor to agents and others.

In offering these pills to the public, I appeal to their intelligence. If those pills are not what they are recommended, you are in duty bound, out of respect to yourself and community to reject them, and publish them to the world as an imposition, humbug and quackery. The public may be assured they are purely vegetable, they are composed of nine ingredients, part of the medicine is only found in Asia and the valleys of Germany. For convenience these extracts are made into pills and will be found a sure cure or relief for all bilious complaints, yellow and bilious fevers, fever and ague, jaundice, scarlet rash, bilious cholic, dispepsia &c.

It is not intended that this medicine is a cure for all diseases to which the human system is liable. Ten thousand useless efforts have been made to draw from the region of unknown fancy, some long spun theory of magic art, which would cure each and every disease. Good medicine is not to be found in the fire or whirlwind.

Health and happiness hang upon chance winds—time is the herald of truth.

The past at last is secure; they have already raised a monument of their greatness which will defy the corroding tooth of time.

Sold by T. Hutchinson jr., Taft, Bates & Co. Woodstock; A. Gibson, Proctorsville; Sherwin & Richardson, R. A. Deming & Co., Silas Bruce, Jr., Chester; B. B. Newton, Burton & Phelps, Norwich; J. C. Brooks, Cushing & Nichols, Hartford; E. Clement, Bridgewater; E. P. Huntington, Hartland; I. W. Hubbard, Hulett & Savage, Windsor; S. C. Fay; Reading; Rock & Jones, South Reading; Robbins & White, Cavendish; S. Prentiss, Perkinsville; Bailey Bartlett, Weathersfield; H. Richardson & Co., L. Atwood, Rochester. 31-1y

JAMES MORISON, THE HYGEIST.

THE True and Genuine MORISON'S PILLS, OR HYGEAN VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINES, *made at the British College of Health, London.* Which have by their Curative powers and intrinsic worth, won the Confidence of an enlightened Public, and although opposed by the great Body of Physicians in Europe, and in other Nations, has overspread the Globe, so that at this time, this Celebrated VEGETABLE Medicine, is called for and to be had in every Civilized Country on the Globe.—It is sold in Packages of $1,00 $2,00 and $5,00.

THE TEST OF GENUINENESS.

Every Package sold in the state of Vermont and in towns bordering on Lake Champlain in the State of New York will be signed in writing by PANGBORN & BRINSMAID, Jewellers of Burlington, Vermont, who are State Agents. And also signed by the Sub-Agents selling them.

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DR. GEO. TAYLOR, HYGEIST.

94, Broadway N. Y.,

United States Agent for the British College of Health London. 1f

SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES.

CHILDREN or adults can take medicine in this form without difficulty. It is the only way to make it pleasant. These Lozenges are the greatest discovery ever made for despelling the various kinds of worms that so frequently and distressingly annoy both children and adults. They are an infallible remedy, and so pleasant to the taste that children will take them as readily as a common peppermint lozenge. Many diseases arise from worms, without its being suspected. Sometimes a very troublesome cough, pains in the joints or limbs, bleeding at the nose, &c. are occasioned by worms, and can be easily cured by this celebrated medicine. The following symptoms indicate the presence of worms, viz.—headache, vertigo, torpor, disturbed dreams, sleep broken off by fright and screaming, convulsions, feverishness, thirst, pallid hue, bad taste in the mouth, offensive breath, cough, difficult breathing, itching at the nose, pains in the stomach, nausea, squeamishness, voracity, leanness, tenesmus, itching at the anus towards night, and at length, dejections and films and mucus. One is a dose for a child two years old—two for one four years old—three for eight years, and five for an adult, and should be repeated every morning, or every other morning until relieved.

☞ Sold at the Variety store by PANGBORN & BRINSMAID, Jewellers, Burlington, Vt. wholesale Agents. A liberal discount to merchants who buy to sell again. 33

JUST received, from Boston and New York, a prime assortment of new goods, cheap for cash.

may 8.—1 T. HUTCHINSON Jr.

The Age.

KIRKHOPE TOWER.

The ivy spreads o'er Kirkhope tower
Its leaves of fadeless green,
And wall flowers blossom in the bower,
Where human flowers have been;
The grass tufts hang upon the wall
Where warriors' bugle hung,
The night wind sings along the hall
Where raptured minstrel's sung.

The human flowers have passed away;
The warrior, too, is gone;
The minstrel slumbers in the clay
Without a churchyard stone,
What was the beauty of their love,
Their valor, or their fame,
There is no record here to prove—
They have not left a name.

And stone by stone the walls decay
While mosses o'er them creep;
And in the distant, future day,
Will be a nameless heap;
And there the milkmaid, homeward bound,
May pluck the summer flower;
And know not that the grassy mound
Had once been Kirkhope tower.

The Last of the House of York.

It was one of the most magnificent of all old England's baronial castles, that which the the widow of Edward IV. had chosen for her residence after leaving the sanctuary of Westminster. Like an assembly of strong giants protecting their broad domain, the great turrets, reared themselves on the high eminence from whence they overlooked a hunting forest of many thousand acres; the old oaks of which, rustling in the light breeze, producing a low, glad music, as if audibly rejoicing that the glad sun-light poured over its dewy front so refreshingly. But there was other and louder music ringing through the forest—a huntsman's horn sounded merrily in one direction and was answered at intervals from an opposite extremity. Nearer and nearer became the proximity of the two parties from whence the sound proceeded, till the last notes of the horn brought one company on the verge of an open space, from whence the trees and underwood had been cut away, and left what in N. England would be called a clearing, of some two or three acres. The first of the hunting, or as it proved to be, hawking party, that issued from the branching trees, was a splendid woman, sitting upon her large white horse, as if he were a moveable throne, and curbing his proud head till his angry mouth almost rested on his broad, snowy chest. The rider was in form what one of her age should be: large, royally and firmly limbed, with the air of womanly dignity in which a female of forty should never be deficient—her lips were full and like a ripe, red cherry, and the rich blood lay in her cheek like a warm fountain of molten rubies. Her riding cap of dark velvet, with its heavy plumes, was looped up from her broad, white forehead, with a string of jewels that flashed in the sun-light, but scarce excelled in brilliancy the black lustrous eyes of her they adorned. For an instant the lady drew up her horse and looked about her, then giving a slight motion to her bridle, the well-trained beast gathered up his limbs, and leaped from one high bank to the other, of a small stream that ran between the edge of the forest and the opening we have described. Directly she was followed by another female mounted on a slender, black hunter, which seemed formed on purpose for his delicate burthen, a girl of sixteen years, habited in a dress not unlike the modern riding habit of an American horse woman, though of richer and more beautiful materials. The long skirt of dark green hung in full, heavy folds over her slender form, and flowed over the shining side of her horse. The body was confined over the fall, yet delicate bust, up to the beautiful throat, by a succession of small, golden clasps, into each of which was inserted, a pure, brilliant diamond. Unlike that of her mother's, her riding cap of corresponding green was without plumes, and twice surrounded by a finely wrought chain, that terminating in tassels of spun gold, fell to her shoulder. One little hand, covered with its embroidered glove, served to direct the motion of her graceful steed, and on the other a falcon was confined by slight thongs of colored leather, which now and then drew the attention of its mistress, by arching its neck and ruffling up its feathers as if disdaining such a delicate thraldom. A troop of retainers, with merry faces and waving plumes, drew around the two ladies, as they checked their horses in the centre of the open space, when the eldest, turning to her nearest retainer, demanded if he knew who had thus unhorsed, preceded them in their morning sports? The servant answered in the negative.

"Then sound thy horn again," commanded she, contracting slightly the arch of her brow, we must look into this—our husband's death has indeed unquieted us, when our sports in this our own domain are broken in upon by noisy intruders."

As commanded, the man wound a long, loud blast from the horn that was suspended to his neck. In an instant he was answered by another, so near that the whole group drew their reins tighter, and turned their faces to the part of the forest from which the sounds so bold had issued, and from which a troop of horsemen emerged to sight, and advanced toward those who had so peremptorily summoned them.

The foremost of the new comers, a man whose rich vestment and jewelled star bespoke him of high rank, had scarcely appeared in sight, when, with an uncontrollable feeling of disgust and surprise, the elderly lady drew in her advancing horse so sharply that he fell back on his haunches; but sudden as had been her emotion, its suppression was as speedy. Her horse had scarcely recovered his footing, when with a calm brow and bland smile, the widow of Edward IV. advanced to meet Richard, the murderer of her three sons; but short as was the distance between the royal two, they had not met when the danger of the princess Elizabeth drew their attention. The poor girl on seeing thus unexpectedly the usurper of her throne, and the murderer of her household, with an overpowering feeling of terror involuntarily checked her spirited horse so suddenly, that he reared and almost fell backward upon its rider. Losing all command of herself, she allowed the hand on which the hawk was perched to fall down. Entangled by the thongs, and losing his hold, the disturbed bird fluttered his wings against the side of the rearing hunter, who, little accustomed to salutations so rough, plunged suddenly forward and threw his rider headlong upon the moss that had gathered over the roots of a huge oak, which stood a little in advance of its brethren. The beautiful animal, after performing a circuit of the open ground, almost as dexterously as the freed hawk had made its noisy exit, came up where his mistress was lying apparently lifeless, and shrinking his sweating limbs together, stood trembling like a whipped hound by her side. Richard, on seeing the peril of his niece, leaped instantly from his saddle and ran to the spot where she had fallen, before her mother could disencumber her feet from the entanglement in her riding skirt. The soft moss on which the princess had fallen, prevented the injury she would otherwise have received. She was just opening her quivering eye-lids when Richard bent over and would have raised her in his deformed arms. On seeing who it was that leaned over her so tenderly, every pale feature of her face gave birth to its own peculiar expression of an abhorrence, it seemed almost impossible to know; but when she felt his touch upon her, with a wild cry, as if a serpent had attempted to enfold her, she sprang up and ran forward a few paces—then seeing her young horse where he stood in motionless contrition, she with one leap sprang to the saddle, and dashed into the forest on her way to the castle. Richard stood for a moment on the spot where he had been so unexpectedly repulsed, and looked with contracted and angry features after his flying niece—then turning to her mother, who had by this time advanced, he demanded if such was the reception she had taught her daughter to give her uncle and king?

There was a flush on the dowager's brow—but whether from resentment at her daughter's unceremonious departure, or at the king's rudeness, was uncertain; but with perfect self possession she answered, "Your majesty is too severe—with all my authority I cannot prevent my daughter's horse rearing when my hand is not on his bridle—nor can I wonder that the princess was frightened past reason, when she was cast headlong from his back."

"True madam," replied Richard, "yet methinks nothing short of downright hatred could cause a maiden, so young and tender as the lady Elizabeth, to shrink from the arms of her father's brother as if he were a basilisk, and to leap and ride like a hair-brained groom."

"My Lord," replied the queen, seriously, "it is not marvellous that the horse which could not be restrained from casting off his rider should take the bit between his teeth and choose his own pace and direction. Permit me to say your grace is somewhat unreasonable to blame my daughter for the tricks of her hunter."

Richard was about to make an angry answer, when she interrupted him, and with a frank smile extended her hand, "Nay, nay," she said, "let not this giddy girl, or unruly beast, create anger between us, my liege, but receive a welcome from your brother's widow, and partake the hospitality of our poor castle yonder."

Richard took the graceful extended hand—"Indeed, fair sister, we accept your courtesy, and with your permission will escort you with our retinue to the castle, where it was our intention after seeling sport in your forest, to sojourn a few hours."—Thus saying, he assisted her to the saddle, and mounting his own horse, rode leisurely by her side to the castle.

Clara, the favorite attendant of the lady Elizabeth, rose from her tiresome embroidery frame, where she had been industriously working, shook back the bright curls that fell over frank forehead, threw up her white arms and opened her pretty mouth so wide, that the dimples fled to her cheeks like moving rose buds. In short, Clara performed one of those delicious yawns which the tired and lazy love to indulge in; then with her impatient little foot she kicked over a pile of variegated worsted—ran to the narrow window and busied herself in looking out, now and then withdrawing her eyes from the scene without, to look pityingly on the tip of a rosy, little finger, where her needle had pricked up the skin till it bled.

"I detest tapestry," she said pettishly to herself, "and I wish my lady would not use it, or work it all herself. Oh, if I were a princess now, with a beautiful little horse like my lady's, how I would gallop—Oh, I am so tired of working alone, and tearing my fingers to pieces"—and she stopped her mouth with the taper end of the wounded finger, and again busied herself in gazing from the window.

"By our lady," she exclaimed, after a moment's pause, "I have lost the use of my eyes over the old tapestry, if that is not the princess galloping black Harry like a mad woman—what can it mean? She comes faster and faster—now she is in the court and springs to the ground without assistance."

Clara had scarcely time to let herself down from the window, where she had been balancing herself on her toes—when almost breathlessly the princess entered the room with her cheeks flushed to a deep scarlet, and clenching her whip in her slender fingers as if it had been the handle of a dagger. She threw herself into a large armed chair, and as Clara approached, motioned her back with an impatient movement of her hand.

"Look out from the window," she said, "and tell me if any stranger approaches with my mother; methought I saw her on the edge of the forest as I dismounted; be quick, girl, and tell me if any one is coming."

Clara did as she was bidden, but instantly she started back and ran to the seat of her mistress, exclaiming, "Alas, my poor lady, why comes the murderer hither? Would he strangle the dove as well as the eaglets of your royal house?"

The princess hastily arose from her seat, and the face of her attendant grew more pale as she looked on the quivering lips, and ashy paleness of her features. The frightened girl could only cling to the cold hand of her mistress, cover it with affectionate kisses, and beseech her to be comforted. Elizabeth again sunk into her chair, and shuddering all over, murmured, "Oh, how my heart quaked when he bent over me, and his touch—it seemed as if the blood of my poor little brothers was dropping over me from his murderous fingers. What step—what noise is that? He, dare he blast my eyes again with his wicked form? Clara, come near to me—nearer"—and grasping the young girl's hand, she stood with pale cheeks and parted lips, gazing upon the door. It opened, and the queen dowager entered alone. Elizabeth with a long, deep, relieving sigh sank again into her chair.

There was an angry flush on the queen's brow as she advanced and addressed her trembling daughter.

"How comes it," she demanded, "that we were left thus unceremoniously in our sports, and why hast thou thus presumed to insult the king and a guest of mine?"

Elizabeth gazed wildly on the face of her mother, and repeated, "My king! your guest!"—and then she continued, as if involuntary, to add, "The mother of three butchered sons and a daughter whose throne is usurped calls the murderer and tyrant, king! my king, mine—who am myself the rightful sovereign of this realm!"—then suddenly turning to her mother with a smile of scorn, the first that had ever wreathed her sweet lips with bitterness, she exclaimed:

"The root wonder, I suppose, will be a request that I shall pay homage to this murderous uncle, this deformed tyrant; that I should kneel at the foot of my own throne, and beg permission to kiss the hand yet red with the royal blood of my young brothers."

The cheek of the dowager was pale with mingled shame and anger, for she had indeed come to request the presence of her daughter at the dinner she was about to set before the king, but she saw too plainly for her purpose, that in the present excited state of the young girl's feelings, it would be impossible to induce her to appear before one she had so much cause to dread. In truth so great was her surprise at the burst of feeling, in one hitherto mild almost to weakness, that she could find no words in which to make the request, much less to enforce obedience. Making a merit of necessity, she assumed a look of wonderful tenderness, and winding her arms around the form of her agitated child kissed her white cheek.

"Thou art unkind, Elizabeth," she said, "to speak thus harshly to the mother who loves thee, and who sacrifices her own feelings to her fears for thy safety. But throw off thy heavy dress child, and bathe those throbbing temples; that unfortunate fall has unsettled reason, or thou wouldst never look thus frowning'y on thy mother.

Elizabeth wholly overcome with her mother's kindness, clung weeping to her bosom. "Pardon, dear mother, pardon me—indeed, I think my head is not quite right, the sudden appearance of that wicked man—"

The queen again kissed her, and said hurriedly, "Well, well, soothe thyself and go to thy couch awhile. Come hither, Clara," she continued, "and conduct the princess to her chamber; and