

try which must regulate itself. Thus our country is converted into a wide-spread theatre of British speculation and enterprise, over which her merchants and manufacturers may roam unrestrained, and gather a golden harvest while our own, and our farmers are reduced to bankruptcy and ruin. Thus our ports are thrown open to every species of foreign fabric and production, while our own are either utterly excluded from the shores of other nations, or made to pay a heavy tribute to their governments, to carry out the fatal doctrine that "industry must regulate itself." Thus are we to be compelled to toil year after year, the prices of the great staples of the country reduced to a degree wholly ruinous to the producer, and at last to lay the humble avails of the sweat of our brows at the feet of British monopolists, to preserve the inestimable policy of suffering "domestic industry to regulate itself." Thus, a nation of eighteen millions of people, are forced to shut up their own workshops, send their gold and silver across the Atlantic to pay for foreign manufactures, which might much better be fabricated at home, and annually contract a debt of forty millions, not to be paid in the productions of our soil, which, by an unchangeable policy, Europe refuses to receive, but in the scanty remains of metallic wealth which foreign avarice may have not yet exhausted, to carry out the principle that domestic industry must take care of itself.

But such is the withering policy which, for years, the loco loco party throughout the union have been secretly fostering, and now openly avow. A policy which would render us hevers of wood and drawers of water to English capitalists, to the latest generation, which would be the delenda est Carthago to the dearest interests of New England, and against which every intelligent Vermonter should swear eternal protest.

The present ruinous condition of the country, is but a foretaste of the withering blight which would come over all the best interests of the land, crippling commerce and manufactures, and at length crushing the farmer in the dust, should the loco loco principle of free trade be fully adopted.

The bold stand which these humble allies of Isaac Hill and New Hampshire loco focosim have taken at this time, furnishes a strong additional inducement to the whigs of Vermont to arouse themselves for the next election, and carry the war to the very altars and firesides of the destructives. Their efforts should be in proportion to the crisis which presents itself. This odious doctrine which, with others, their opponents have now promulgated, leaves nothing wanting but unanimity among whigs to give them a finishing stroke at the next election. Ridicule and personal abuse are the only weapons now left for their defence, but which cannot long avail them in our enlightened community. The people are tired of their miserable cant about rag-barons, bank aristocrats, champaign candidate and Lord Paine, the autocrat of Northfield, from the mouths of men who for years, past experience has shown, assumed the specious garb of democracy, the more securely to plunder the public treasury, and prostrate popular rights at the feet of executive power.

CONGRESS.—The whigs in both branches of this body have at length taken a new start, and now apply themselves assiduously and more harmoniously to the objects of the session. In House the distribution and loan bills, have already passed, the latter by a large majority. The necessity of union and action among the whigs is now clearly discerned; and it is as clearly perceived that the continuance of power in the present dominant party depends upon their acting effectually during the present session, upon those great measures which the people calculate will relieve their distresses. The locos, of course, are bending all their efforts to obstruct the progress of affairs. In the Senate, the whigs are contenting themselves with voting, while Wright and his coadjutors are making almost interminable speeches. A correspondent writes us that "the locos are determined to throw every obstacle in the way of our measures. They will doubtless spend weeks in idle discussions, in the hope, that if they do not worry us out, they will, at least, exhaust the patience of the country, and render the whig Congress odious for their inefficiency." The Bank bill, in some shape, will probably pass into a law.—Let the whig members see to it that they are not baffled in a measure, upon which the destiny of the country, for good or ill, most certainly hangs for a generation to come. There should be no peradventure, when it is evident that a genuine spirit of patriotism and compromise among the members of the party can accomplish the object.

WATERFORD IN RUINS!

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—We give all the particulars which have reached us, of the distressing calamity which has fallen so heavily upon this beautiful village. As friends and neighbors are we not to extend a helping hand to the sufferers!—*Ab. Daily Adv.*

"We regret to state," says the Troy Whig, "that a fire broke out on Sunday afternoon in the village of Waterford, which raged with the greatest fury for three hours, and consumed nearly the whole of the business part of the town, including the Saratoga County Bank, Episcopal church, academy, the Mansion House, formerly Demarest's, nearly every store in the place, and about fifty dwelling-houses; making, in all, from seventy to eighty buildings, among which were the most valuable in the town. The fire caught at 4 P. M. in a small building used for storing lime, situated on an alley, about one hundred yards southwest of the mansion house. From thence it spread rapidly south and east, the wind blowing at the time a fresh breeze from the north-west, and continued burning with great fury for three hours; and was finally arrested by the exertions of the Troy and West Troy firemen, who arrived on the ground at half past five.

The whole loss is not less probably than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, a portion of which is insured, though we have not learned to what amount. The Fireman's Insurance Company, at Albany have lost from six to ten thousand dollars. The Rensselaer and Saratoga of this city, and the Saratoga Mutual, and other companies are also losers.

We are unable at present to give the names of the buildings destroyed, or the owners. We were on the ground at half past five, and remained there until the fire was extinguished, and can safely say that we never witnessed such a scene of confusion, devastation and distress. The whole village was covered with furniture, goods and articles of every description. Every house appeared to be emptied of its contents, and the inhabitants of the village and adjoining towns, together with many hundreds from Troy, crowded together in the neighborhood of the fire.

At no time the destruction of the bridge over the Hudson appeared inevitable, and nothing saved it but the exertions of the Troy and West Troy firemen. Waterford having but one fire-engine, and that being almost useless. The fire was finally arrested at the house of John Stuart, a brick building a few rods west of the bridge. The books of the Saratoga County Bank were saved. The specie remains in the vault, to the amount of \$10,000. Mr. Titcomb, a butcher, fell from a roof, and is not expected to live. With this exception, we heard of no accidents.

By this destructive conflagration, the prosperity of Waterford must be seriously impaired and it is doubtful whether she will ever recover from the loss. It is by far the most serious calamity that has occurred in this section of country since the great fire in this city in 1820. To-morrow we shall endeavor to give the names of the sufferers and their losses.

ON WITH YOUR ARMOR, WHIGS. The battle-day approaches. On the one side and the other the busy note of preparation is to be heard; at least it is so in the camp of the enemy. Are the whigs preparing? It is time—high time—to think of efficient action, and to prepare for a new and noble victory.—Last year, there was more enthusiasm, more determination, more exertion; but then, even there, were no greater motives than exist at the present moment. Mark this truth; or if you doubt, consider well whether it is not real and simply the truth. That a victory was then achieved, is not to be denied; one more splendid than every other, as the exhibition which it gave of the majesty of the people was the most signal of all. But what else than a costly and empty pageant, is a victory achieved, if the field is not retained and the fruits gathered? What avails it, that the people in their might have spoken, and demanded—even as they did, in a terrible voice—the overthrow of the corrupt and faithless administration then in power; the abandonment of their "experiments," and their entire policy, and the substitution of entirely different men and different measures; we ask, what of all this, if so be the popular voice is not re-asserted and the new administration is not sustained in the work which, at the command of the people, it has begun? A revolution in the policy of the government was our aim last year; it must be our steady aim to persevere until the work is perfected. With the single exception that the man of our hearts is removed by the fiat of God, all else presents now the same motives for action that existed at the last contest. The same principles, the same great interests, the same great measures are at stake; and by all these let us be nerved to do our duty manfully.

This is emphatically true as it respects Vermont. Look at the policy of the two parties, as declared in their respective State Conventions. On the one hand the whigs have reaffirmed the great doctrines for which they so zealously contended in 1840; for retrenchment and reform in the National Government; against the sub-treasury; for a sound and safe National Currency; for the tariff, and for protection to agriculture, manufactures, and all branches of domestic industry, by means of discriminating duties; for a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the states—and, in fine, for the present national administration, so far as it is faithful to the people and aims to accomplish the great ends which the people of Vermont had in view in elevating it to power. On the other hand, we find the locos, as if bent upon defying and insulting the People and sealing their own condemnation, boldly resolving in favor of the condemned sub-treasury; against all other modes of collecting the revenue and regulating the currency; against protection; against giving the states their own patrimony, the public lands; even against the execution of the act of their own congress, giving to the states the surplus revenue!

which would relieve the burdens and add to the blessings of every citizen of the state.—Let the Whigs look at this matter, and be impelled by the same motives which animated them in 1840, to united and decisive action. For the sake of our principles, and for the credit of "ever faithful Vermont," let us not fail in a single point.—*V. Watchman.*

"One of the family"—"the influence of the BLOOD"—"HEARTLESS, UNSCRUPULOUS SPECULATOR"—"LORD PAINE"—"AUTOCRAT of Northfield." These, and of this sort, are the epithets elicited from the Spirit of the Age by the nomination of Col. Paine. We give them, first, because the coarse abuse of this paper is, to all whigs, an excellent recommendation of the person abused; second, to show the character of the opposition—it appeals not to the judgment of sensible and intelligent men, but rather to prejudices of the smallest sort—and, third, to notice the only thing that contains within it a tangible accusation. Col. Paine is not, in any sense of the word, a speculator. His business is a regular and laudable one, as all know who know any thing about the matter. He has manufactured in Vermont, for the last twelve or fifteen years, wool to the aggregate value of a million or more of dollars,—giving labor to his citizens,—keeping in the state the reward of this labor, and drawing to the state, in payment for cloth, an immense amount of capital, to be here expended again for wool, provisions and labor. This, in the estimation of the Age, may be heartless and unscrupulous speculation. Of course, in the estimation of that print, to permit the British to monopolize the manufactures of the world, put down the wool growers and manufacturers of America, and dictate to us the terms of trade, would be excellent policy. So seemed the late loco loco convention to think; but so, thanks to their better judgment, the people of Vermont never yet have thought.—*V. Watchman.*

HORRIBLE PROCEEDINGS.—The following is an extract of a letter dated, Belvidere, Ill. June 30th.

"Since Sunday last, the good people have been under a most violent excitement on account of the repetition of the Belvidere tragedy, rumors of which doubtless have reached you ere this time. However, that you may know what to rely upon as truth, I will give you a summary of what I have been able to gather from eye-witnesses and participants in these most high-handed and alarming atrocities; for, let the emergencies be what they may, all lawless violence resulting in bloodshed and death are alarming in any community, particularly in one comprised of eastern and northern men. The facts in this case are these: the country below this and north of the Illinois River has been for a long time and is now infested with a gang of blacklegs, counterfeiter, horse-thieves and land-pirates, and the good people have found our laws, or at least the administration of them, entirely inadequate to the protection of their property; consequently they have been forced to form themselves into 'volunteer companies and anti-horse-thieves societies.' One was formed about twenty miles below this, at Washington grove. Mr. Campbell was actively engaged in getting it up. On Sunday night last, two of the Driskills, notorious through this region as ring-leaders and harbors of all sorts of villains, rode up to Campbell's house and asked his son if his father was at home; he called his father to the door, when the Driskill's shot him dead and fled. The volunteer companies of DeKalb and Winnebago Counties immediately collected and went in search of the Driskills.

On Tuesday they caught the old man and one of his sons—tried them by Lynch law, and were convinced that they were the cause if not the perpetrators of the atrocious murder of Mr. Campbell. They sentenced them to immediate death, then placed the old man about ten rods off, and bade him prepare for death, giving him five minutes; when the time was up, about fifty balls went through him. The son was then served in the same manner—both devils proving "game"—neither making any disclosures, more than saying that another son of Driskill, who has cut stick, killed Campbell; \$500 reward is offered for his head. High-handed and revolting as this summary mode of procedure seems to be, it is, nevertheless, absolutely necessary, and receives the commendation of every individual all acquainted with the facts. If a man refuses to join these companies, he is put down at once with the horse-thieves.

The Rockford paper will bring all the minutiae of the affair. Perhaps the worst feature of this horrible affair is the appearance of the following comments appended to the above by the Chicago American—a journal unusually favorable to law and order: "We are inclined under all the circumstances, to justify this violent out-break of popular indignation. When thieves, scoundrels and vindictive and cowardly assassins—having no stake in the country, nor no principle or manly feeling in their hearts—despising and evading the laws of God and man—civil and moral—outlaws having nothing valuable to risk and every thing to gain by their atrocities—when such villains prow our streets and outrage the law not only of the Statute, but every principle of civilized humanity, the slow and uncertain retribution of the legal code in its operation, itself the sport of technicality, of perjury and every species of corruption—seems, indeed, a mockery, and the ghost of principle and the blood of victims cry loud, long—plausibly, (may we not say justly,) for swifter, deeper vengeance!"

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT. By and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Brigadier General WINFIELD SCOTT, Major General by Brevet, to be Major General June 25, vice Major General Alexander Macomb deceased. JOSEPH E. VANCE, charged' affairs to Texas; ISAAC RAY JACKSON, charge d'affaires to Denmark; WALTER FORWARD, first comptroller of the treasury of the United States; ELISHA WHITLESSEY, auditor of the treasury for the post office of the United States; PAUL BOSSINGNOL, superintendent of the branch mint at Dahlonega, in the State of Georgia.

Major Gen. Winfield Scott has assumed the command of the Army of the United States conformably to the order of the President of the United States. His Aides de camp are Lieut. B. R. Alden, and Lieut E. D. Keyes. Until a successor in his late commission be appointed the reports, returns and applications made to the Headquarters of the Eastern Division will be addressed to the Assistant Adjutant General, at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, whence they will be forwarded to general headquarters at Washington for consideration.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. The third National Temperance Convention, called by the Executive Committee of the American Temperance Union, at the request of six State societies, will assemble in the Presbyterian church at Saratoga Springs, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the 27th inst. Temperance societies of every description are invited to send a delegation, and all delegates, on their arrival at the Springs, will please record their names and the name of the society they represent, at Davidson's bookstore. It is expected that the Convention will be opened with an address from Gen. Cooke, President of the Am. Temp. Union. All foreigners in the country, particularly interested in the Temperance cause, foreign missionaries now at home, delegates from the Canada, New Brunswick, Texas, the West Indies, and other countries, will be cordially welcomed to a seat in the Convention. JOHN MARSH, Sec. A. T. U.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE ALUMNI. A special committee was appointed at the last meeting of the Associated Alumni of this College, to invite the attention of members to the next annual meeting, on the morning of Commencement day, August 18th. A meeting for consultation will be held on Tuesday forenoon, August 17. In view of the new organization of the Faculty, and of the efforts of the Corporation, a plan will be submitted for the action of the Association, in aid of the College Library.—The usual Anniversary exercises are expected: an Oration from Dr. Beman, and the Inaugural Address of Prof. A. Smith, on Commencement day. L. L. TILDEN, Ch' of Com.

POST-ROUTES. All accounts for papers delivered on any of the post routes from this office, previous to the 6th of May last, (except that of Mr. Rawson) are payable to the undersigned, and no payment will be valid unless made by his order. All these demands will now be put in process of collection, without further notice. E. MAXHAM.

JUST PUBLISHED. Rev. Dr. Merrill's Thanksgiving Sermon, containing a History of Middlebury. Prest. Labaree's Fast Day Sermon, on the Death of Gen. Harrison. Prest. Labaree's Inaugural Address. Any of the above may be had at this office.

BRIGHTON MARKET. MONDAY, July 17, 1841. Reported for the New England Farmer. At Market 310 Beef Cattle, 75 Cows and Calves, 3500 Sheep and 126 Swine. 75 Beef Cattle unsold. PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—We continue to reduce our quotations. First quality, \$6 00 a 6 25. Second quality, \$5 23 a 5 50. Third quality, \$4 00 a 5 00. Cows and Calves.—Dull. A large number unsold. Sales \$20, \$22, \$25, \$28, \$30, and \$40. Sheep.—Sales quick for prime lots. Prices for lots, \$1 50, \$1 75, \$1 88, \$2 00, \$2 17, \$2 25, \$2 33, \$2 50 and \$2 75. Swine.—These at market were reported last week. No lots to peddle. At retail from 5 to 7, according to size and quality.

Wool.—The quotations as to prices in market remain the same as for months past. The sale in this quarter has however commenced at prices a shade in advance of those of last year. But four or five cents is the full extent of improvement. Whether this advance will be kept up, or still more improve depends unquestionably upon the degree of confidence derived from the action of the government in the adoption of salutary measures. Were it not for this, the prospect of importations of wool after next January, when the tariff will be reduced to 20 per cent., would have a very depressing effect. ED. PRO. PRESS.

BOSTON MARKET, July 5, 1841. SEEDS.—Herds Grass, little in market. Red Top, by the bag, 50 a 55. Clover, northern per lb. 13. Flax seed, 1.37 a 1.50. FLOUR.—Genesee, 5.37. Ohio, 5.12. PROVISIONS.—Beef, Mess, 10.50 a 11.00. " Prime, 6.50. " No. 1, 9.00. Pork, Extra, 15.00. " Clear, 14.50. " Mess, 13.00. Hams, northern, lb. 9 cts. " Lord, Boston, " 9 " Butter, Lump, " 18 a 22 " " Firkin, " 12 a 18 " " Shipping, 8 a 14. Whole hog, 5 a 12. Pigs, 5. Cheese, old 11 cts, new 9 cts. Wool.—Prime Saxony, washed, 50 a 55. American Full blooded, 47 a 50. do 3-4 do do 44 a 46. do 1-2 do do 36 a 40. washed, 35 a 37.

Married. In Christ church, Mobile, Alabama, by Rev. Mr. Lewis, GEO. CLEVELAND J. Esq. to Miss MARY TEASDALE, daughter of — Alderson Esq.

Died. In Bristol on the 9th Inst., Rollin S. second son of Royal W. Peake, aged 7 years.

Estate of Stillman Dewey. We the subscribers, being appointed, by the Probate Court of the District of Addison commissioners, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons, against the estate of

Stillman Dewey, late of Middlebury in said District, deceased and also all claims and demands exhibited in offset thereto; And six months from the 20th day of July inst. being allowed by said Court for that purpose, we do therefore hereby give notice that we will attend to the business of our said appointment, at the dwelling house of the deceased in Middlebury on the 8th day of September, and 10th day of November next from nine o'clock, A. M. until four o'clock, P. M. on each of said days. IRA ALLEN, } Commissioners. ALLEN FOOT, } Dated at Middlebury, this 20th day of July 1841. 10:3w

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office at Middlebury, Vt. for the quarter ending June 30, 1841. Andrus Anne 2. Arfin Oliver. Lawrence Moses. Alger Asa. Atwood Marshall. Arnold Prudence J. Boyce David 2. Bell W. H. Blair David. Black Daniel. Bedroe John. Clark Luck. Chalker Martha H. Crossman E. R. Case Timothy. Cook Elizabeth. Chapin Charles. Cooke Samuel. Case A. P. Cudman Mary. Canfield Alvina. Crane James. Cady Clark C. Crane Richard. Dayly, John B. Dunning Abram. Dustin Marcia A. Decker Leonard. Denny E. W. Drury Loronda. Fuller Thomas. Farwell G. A. Foot H. S. 3. Fish M. Finney Joseph. Fuller Jane. Foote Martin. Gorman James. Goodrich Ephraim. Goodwin Fanny. Greenfield W. R. Griswold, Jehial. Gross William. Goss Sarah. Guerlin B. Gilmore John. Hastings Harriet. Hale W. E. Hale Irena. Hamilton Amos. Hooker W. P. Holt S. H. King Chester C. Kingsley H. N. Johnson Julius C. Jewett Philo. Ingerson William R. Lawrence Elisha. Lane Matthew. E. W. DRURY, P. M.

Haying Tools. McNAMARA and Morse's warranted, Cast, Shear and German steel Scythes, also Scythe-snaths and stones, Forks and Rakes for sale by. Z. BECKWITH. July, 1841.

Lemons and Oranges. TWENTY-FIVE Boxes Lemons, and six boxes of Oranges for sale low by A. & W. S. JOHNSON. July 17, 1841. Groceries, &c. SUGARS, Molasses, Teas, Coffee, Raisins, Rice, Saleratus, Sal Soda, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Indigo, Logwood, Redwood, Copers, Alum, Saltpetre &c. for sale at the Auction & Commission Store by Z. BECKWITH. July, 1841. Clocks. BRASS and Wood Clocks, of various kinds, B warranted good time keepers, constantly on hand and for sale cheaper than ever before offered in this market by Z. BECKWITH. July, 1841.

NOTICE. This is to certify that I have given my son Alphonzo T. Amidon, his time during his minority and shall therefore claim none of his earnings or pay any debts of his contracting after this date. ORIN AMIDON. Bristol, July, 10th 1841. 10:3v

Teacher Wanted. SHOULD this meet the eye of any youth, who may feel desirous of filling the appointment of an assistant in a respectable seminary, the duties of which, will require a knowledge of Mathematics, and Latin, as also, of the usual ordinary branches constituting both a plain and superior education; such an individual, if furnished with due reference may perhaps hear of a suitable undertaking by addressing a line immediately. Mr. E. THOMAS, Canton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

WANTED. A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER, any young man having a practical knowledge of the printing business, who wishes to pursue his studies at college or an academy, and devote from 2 to 6 hours a day to work by the piece, will hear of a situation by writing to the subscriber, postage paid, immediately. A journeyman printer would have steady employment for a few months. J. N. STEARNS. Middlebury, July 20, 1841. 11:2

SALMON, Codfish, Mackarel, Pickled and dried Halibut, for sale by JOHN WOOD.

Liver Complaints, AND ALL SICKNESS AND DISEASE DR. LIN'S TEMPERANCE LIFE-BITTERS AND CHINESE BLOOD-PILLERS. The greatest Secret discovered!

Purge—purge—purge—has been the cry for the last few years. This has been effected by the use of cathartics, and other medicines, and not by the use of the Bitters. Not because purging was not necessary, but because much had been done—without the tonic to follow, and sustain the system. Purge, you must! The sickly humors of the blood must be carried off—or the accumulation of them prevented. Prevent them the growth of such humors. Why do the Chinese live to such immense ages and still retain the powers of youth or middle age? Because they purify the blood. The Chinese Blood Pills—so called because they work upon and cleanse the blood—are the standard remedy. These pills will do it; and the Temperance Bitters, taken as directed, will strengthen the system and prevent the accumulation of bile humors, which infect the blood, and which only increases by purges, unless the bitters are taken after. Buy, then, these pills and bitters. Take weekly the pills, and daily the bitters, and if you are or have been invalid for days, weeks, months, or years, you will find the sickly humor that will prevent a return, and the salutary yellow line of sickness cast rapidly on the full blooming glow of health and youthful buoyancy.

There are cases so numerous of their brilliant effects, that time and space forbid an attempt to put them down. Buy and use these medicines, and use no other, and health and strength will be yours. Seal wrapper and directions that come with the pills and bitters, and if you are or have been invalid for days, weeks, months, or years, you will find the sickly humor that will prevent a return, and the salutary yellow line of sickness cast rapidly on the full blooming glow of health and youthful buoyancy. FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS Will be attempted. Buy no remedy of the kind unless it have my name—O. C. LIX, M. D.—on the wrapper, and also the notice as follows: "Entered according to Act of Congress, A. D. 1841, by Thos. Constock, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York." Warranted the only genuine. Messrs. Constock & Co., New York, are the sole wholesale agents for the United States and all neighboring counties. 10:1y

8100 REWARD. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of Hays' Liniment for the Piles without being cured. Of thousands sold, no instance has failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be had where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in nearly every case. (externally) in the following complaints. For the Piles. Tightness of the chest especially in children. Tender Feet. Full Ulcers of the legs. Sore throat by cancers or ulcers. However obstinate or long standing. Croup. Fresh Wounds. Whooping cough. Chillsains &c. &c. Seal Head. 10:1y

LOOK OUT. Some Swindlers have counterfeited this article and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; that name must be always on the wrapper, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it for it is impossible for any other to be true or genuine. Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane. 10:1y

HEADACHE. CERTAIN CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE, which has been used in families, every member of which has had sick headache from infancy, as a constitutional family complaint, and has cured effectually in every instance yet known, and amounting to many hundreds. It is not unpleasant to the taste, and does not prevent the daily avocations of one using it; it must be persevered in, and the cure is gradual, but certain and permanent. Instances are constantly multiplying where this distressing complaint is completely relieved and cured, although of years standing by the use of Dr. Spohn's celebrated remedy. One decided preference is its pleasantness, having none of the nauseating effect of common drugs. It is so perfectly satisfactory that the proprietor has given directions for his agents to refund the price to any one who is not pleased with, and cured by it. He hopes also that this may secure its great benefit to the distressed sufferers who are labouring under Headache. E. Spohn, M. D. Inventor and Proprietor. COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York. 10:1y

From the New York Herald. MYSTERIOUS. A gentleman belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1818 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect posture—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease! We believe that the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exaggeration in it. We will give inquirers his address, and doubt not his humane feelings will excuse the liberty so that any one doubting, may know these facts—though he requires his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. Jas. G. Reynolds of Charleston, S. C. has been restored and will give personal assurance of the facts of his case. He had severe rheumatism, and contracted cords and sinews. How has this been done? ANSWER.—By the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR internally, and HEWEN'S NERVE AND BONE LUBRICANT externally. Herd Jan. 25 1841. Sold only by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York. 10:1y

HUMAN HAIR. CLEANLINESS OF THE HEAD AND HAIR. Strange it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, bath, &c. should neglect the Head—the Hair the most essential—the most exposed—and the most beautiful, though properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may be kept of dandruff or scurf with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies will you make your toilet without this article? Answer fearlessly, No, if you have once tried and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume. A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts. LOOK OUT. Counterfeiters are abroad look a way for the name of COMSTOCK & CO., on the splendid wrappers and never buy it without that name. READ THE FOLLOWING. ROBERT WHARTON, Esq., late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below to the high character of the following gentlemen. The undersigned do hereby certify that we have used the Balm of Columbia discovered by J. Ouldridge and have found it highly serviceable not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative. WM. THATCHER, senior, Methodist Minister in St. George's charge, No. 86 North Fifth-st. JOHN P. INGLES, 331 Arch st. JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D. 163 Race st. JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st. HUGH McCURDY, 243 South 7th st. JOHN YARD, jr., 123 Arch st. 10:1y