

WASHINGTON.

"Our Country—always right—but, right or wrong, our Country."

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1839.

OFFICE ON E STREET, IN THE SQUARE IMMEDIATELY WEST OF THE BURNT POST OFFICE.

EDITED BY DR. T. D. JONES.

We are often charged, ignorantly or basely, with an indiscriminate assault upon foreigners; and various efforts have been made to show that our motives are not a repeal of our naturalization laws, only for the public good which may be derived from that repeal, or, at least, from a radical modification of them; but that we, too, are striving to create a party for selfish purposes.

To produce this result, no effort has been spared to identify us with one or the other of the great political parties now struggling for the ascendancy. Once again we repudiate every such alliance. We desire the aid of both; we present to them a common ground, where they may both meet; and we rejoice that on that common ground, many from both parties have already rallied.

It is impossible to close our eyes to the course which leading papers of both these parties are endeavoring to pursue. They know the strength, energy, and concentration of the force which the naturalized citizens of this country can and do bring into all political contests. They know, too, that there is no power so strong to draw this force into their ranks, as the prejudice which they—we mean the majority of them—feel towards every effort to circumscribe even, much more to destroy, the means of access to citizenship.

We protest against this misrepresentation of our objects, and boldly deny the imputation it casts upon us, while we entreat our friends to weigh calmly and fully the consequences of this scheme of arraying us, against our will, on the side of either. Among us we have no Whigs, no Administration men. We know no such distinction. We repudiate and reject it. We are what we style ourselves, emphatically Native Americans. As such, and as such only, will we combine; as such, and such only, do we present ourselves to the world.

We deny that we at any time have, or would now curtail any one of the rights, or limit, or restrain any one of the privileges of the naturalized citizens. Our action, as our hope, is prospective. To those who are among us, who have so far as in their power cast off their native allegiance, and put themselves under the canopy of the laws of this country, we say God speed;—to their children we say grow up in the nurture and admonition of regulated liberty;—look not back to the titled pageantry of the Old World, nor forward to an unlicensed freedom; cherish the laws, and learn the principles of the Government under which you are to live, and which you may be called upon to administer.

True we have, and we do avow a preference for the native, over the foreign born citizen, where their capabilities are equal. It is just and natural. So we prefer a brother to a friend. It should be so. But we are neither guided nor led away by a blind prejudice, nor a jaundiced or dis-tempered mind. We do not deny that we have received great and lasting benefits from those who, born in foreign lands, have brought with them valuable improvements in mechanics, arts, and sciences. We give them full credit for all this. We deny to them only superiority, intellectual or physical, over the native; and we demand the enforcement of the great social principle, a brother before a friend, a native before a foreigner, a citizen before an alien, a member of a community before a stranger. This, we think, we have a right to, without being charged with intolerance, or misrepresented by interest, or maligned by enemies.

True it is, and we freely admit it, on some occasions we have used language which in its scope may have embraced all those who were not born in this country. In the ardour of writing, when assailed wantonly, or unjustly, or when we have seen an alien, or a newly-fledged citizen eminently preferred before a native equally deserving, we have not stopped to select our phrases, nor have we studiously culled and reviewed what we have written. But whatever in the excitement of such occasions may have seemed harsh and un-called for, must be laid to the charge of such occasion suddenly inflaming that zeal with which we have entered on our career, and which, with Heaven's blessing, we will keep alive and burning until the great object of our cause shall be accomplished in the repeal or the radical modification of the laws of naturalization.

We are not a party, not at least in the abused sense in which that word is generally understood. We seek no political supremacy. We profess no distinctive principles of government differing from those of the political parties of the country. We seek to enforce no such policy, other than we openly avow. We only desire to carry out the great undeniable, legitimate principle of all governments, that the native citizen shall have the right to prescribe the terms on which others shall be admitted to citizenship, and who shall be so admitted; and to the citizens alone belongs the right to administer, directly or indirectly, the Government. We do not say native citizen, because the laws have already guaranteed certain privileges in that respect to naturalized as well as native citizens; and we maintain the supremacy of the laws, and would vindicate every vested right granted by the Legislature. Nay, we go farther; we protest against any interference with an inchoate right in the alien to become naturalized. We are not a party seeking political power for our friends, and warring against all others who do not subscribe to the tenets we profess. Our only warfare is against those who, preferring the foreigner to the native born, court the introduction of the outcasts of Europe, and who, seeking party aggrandizement, strike at the great safe-guard of our chartered liberties, the virtue and intelligence of the people. Against these we have once and again, and do now declare a settled hostility, no matter by what political distinction they may seek to be known.

We appeal to every American citizen, whether native or naturalized, whether for or against the ground-work of our Association, to do us justice. We ask nothing more. We disdain to court popular favor by wielding the energy of the associated natives to promote the interests of any popular party, as parties are now understood to be arrayed. Our aim is the common good of our common country. We see and daily hear and feel the evils resulting from the indiscriminate offer of our naturalization, to the noble and industrious, and the base and idle, the honest and capable, and the vicious and worthless refugees by which our country has been almost inundated; and we, speaking in behalf of our associated brethren, appeal to every sincere and devoted American to unite with us, and either turn back or arrest, or at least regulate this inundation. We ask no favor for ourselves. We want nothing. We hope for nothing beyond this. We will not even permit ourselves to be driven into the arms of either of the parties, the ins or the outs; and we warn the American people not to be led away by the cry that the Native American Association are affiliated with either. We do this the more emphatically because it will be an evil day, pregnant with disastrous results, when we shall see the broad line of distinctive party drawn between the native and the naturalized citizen—when the naturalized citizen shall control the destinies of this country. And such, we greatly fear for a time, would be the result, if this unhallowed and monstrous scheme of identifying the Native American Associations with any great political party, shall ever be effected. This is as apparent as any mathematical result from ascertained data. We know that thousands of our fellow citizens, led away by the fantastic speculations of theorists in liberty, would even annul the little restraint that our laws of naturalization now impose on the alien, and would, on his leaping from the ship which brings him from a palace or a dungeon, from the hotbed of legitimacy, or the stagnant pools of a subjugated republic, hail him citizen. In their latitudinal exposition of the preamble to our great bill of rights, that all men are born free and equal, they would extend equal freedom to all men, on their crossing the threshold of their country. With such enthusiasts or visionaries, we have nothing to do. We require a regulated liberty, and we have been taught to believe that before the child talks, it must lisp. But they go still further, and not only invite all, but empower those who accept their invitation, to invite all others. What would be thought of the sanity of that man who having garnered up with toil and care much provision, and having his barns and houses well filled, should go out on the way-side, and call in all who passed—the wayfarer man and the felon—to partake with him, nay, to give them the power to dispose of every thing he had thus laboriously accumulated? And yet what are these men doing? Worse, ten thousand times worse. They not only accord to them equal privileges with themselves in the holding and disposing of property, but by combining them as a body, by arraying them against the native, they are placing in their hands the disposal of those chartered liberties, without which, property, nay, not even life itself, is worth possessing. We do not wish to be misunderstood in this matter. We do not mean to say that the naturalized citizens of this country—those who are here now—would for a moment indulge any such scheme if they had the power. But we have read history, and studied the springs of human action, and looked into the causes of intestine commotion, and revolution itself, to but little purpose, if we have not discovered that when a party is once greatly excited, and the passions of the mass are greatly inflamed, no man can guess the extreme to which they may be carried. It is not that we fear so much a concentrated government, or the erection of a dynasty, from the influence of foreign principles, or want of principle, as it is the total demolition of all the great landmarks of our Government, and a wide-spread and destructive spirit of personal independence, as contradicting that social independence which is the safe-guard of all. But whatever may be the evil we dread, we look to the vast and unrestrained, and still increasing flood of immigration, as bringing with it

the material by which that evil is to be worked out, and we have taken our stand against it.

This article has already run on too great length, and we fear that few will read it; yet let us add one word more. Our opponents seem to have lost sight of one of the great and prominent objects of our Association. And that is to produce throughout this land a purely American feeling—a home feeling, if we may use such an expression—a national feeling paramount and supreme. This is not possible unless we become exclusive; not intolerant, but exclusive. We would hold up this land as the jewel of the world—ineestimable, beyond compare! We would have every member of the Native American Association filled with holy zeal for, and daily to think upon the welfare of the land of his birth—in its whole extent, throughout its broad territory—and we cannot, and will not become the slaves, the minions or allies, of parties and party men.

Naturalization.—During the three days of election, the Courts are so crowded with persons anxious to procure their certificates, that it is not only uncomfortable for the applicants, but sometimes quite impossible to attend to them. This difficulty can be easily obviated by applying to the Court of Common Pleas, which is open daily at 11 o'clock, A. M., and where our friend Hoxie, the Clerk, will be happy to give his personal attention to such as apply.—Eve. Star.

We have extracted the above paragraph from the Evening Star of New York, to show the fruits of the naturalization laws. In another column will be found a vivid sketch of the population of New York City, by Professor Ingraham. "Within a few days fifteen hundred houseless, and, for the most part, penniless emigrants, have been landed at the wharves. Wretched groups are constantly encountered about the docks, that have just landed, exhibiting the extreme of human misery, and often of depravity." What a commentary is this on the wisdom of continuing to hold out an invitation to foreign immigration. How many of these may be induced to avail themselves of the notice given in the Evening Star, and to become dyed in the wool, voters before they have got rid of their sea legs. And yet such are the men who now boast that they hold the balance of power in that great State. Can any one wonder that we feel sensitive, when such men, after a few years residence, nay, before they have been here one year, are preferred before the native citizen? Shall we be compelled to admit them our superiors? The balance of power! Yes, a balance that is turned by bribery, and fraud, and corruption, and perjury. The balance of power! Yes, a balance which is moved by numbers, not the numbers of the legitimate, the indigenous, the interested voters, but by the mere numerical strength which can be brought to the polls. Can any election be pure which is brought about by such means? Can any country long remain free, whose legislators are produced in fraud, and corruption, and violence?

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. EDITOR: Lycurgus gave law to Sparta; but who was "Lycurgus," whose name is appended to a communication in that gillyflower of literary taste and purity—The Metropolis? I've a stupid notion that he was some ancient Prince of Connaught. Pray, ask Ennismore, if he, or some other of our erudite "masters," will condescend to relieve my doubts.

Tyro.

MEXICO.

From the Louisianaian of April 4.

Private Letters from the most respectable houses in Mexico announce in positive terms that the treaty of peace concluded by Admiral Baudin and the Mexican Plenipotentiaries has been ratified by the Mexican Government. One of those letters informs us that the army of General Cos was routed near Tuspan by General MEXIA, with the loss of 300 prisoners. It further appears that Bustamante was marching upon Tampico. Since the above was committed to type, we have received, by a schooner arrived from Tampico, a confirmation of the news of the triumph of Gen. MEXIA. The battle was fought on the 15th of March near Tuspan, and the whole loss of the Government troops was 600 prisoners and 400 killed. Gen. Cos escaped in a wonderful manner, by means of a disguise, in which he clothed himself. This victory gave rise to great rejoicings at Tampico.

ARISTA was about to depart from San Luis Potosi for Tampico with 1,000 men, but it was supposed that the defeat of Cos would make him retrace his steps. They were well prepared to receive him at Tampico.

FROM TEXAS.

The Houston Telegraph of the 27th ultimo has been received at New Orleans. On the 21st ultimo, at Houston, a public dinner was given in honor of Gen. Hamilton. He addressed his hospitable entertainers in a long and eloquent speech, and closed by a complimentary toast to Texas. We learn that Gen. Hamilton and Ex-Governor Butler, of South Carolina, and Joseph M. White, of Florida, have filed their declarations recording their intention to become citizens of Texas. The Telegraph describes the western counties of Texas as in a condition remarkably flourishing. Between the Guadalupe and Colorado new farms are opened in every direction, and hundreds of enterprising emigrants are constantly arriving, and adding new confidence and energy to the settlers in that quarter. The settlements were extending several miles above Gonzales, and such was the confidence of the people in that section that they were making locations high up on the St. Mark's, in a region that only a few months ago was entirely deserted on account of the Indians.—Bulletin.

The burnings of barns and other property in the vicinity of the Vermont and Canadian line still continue.—Baltimore American.

The Alexandria Gazette states that the Corporation is prepared to redeem its notes on presentation, and it therefore cautions holders against selling them at a discount. The same paper says:

"Thanks to the liberality of Congress, and the indomitable spirit of our people, the Aqueduct and Canal are drawing near to their completion; and, by the time the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is completed to Cumberland, we shall be able to waft the coal-barges over an aqueduct high above 'where Great Potomac sweeps his lordly bed,' to 'where (in the words of General BERNARD, in his report upon the survey of the main canal) the canal boat can safely meet the sea vessel' in a channel 1,500 feet wide, and six fathoms deep."

Anecdote of Chivalry.—It is related in Mr. Wharton's History of English poetry, that during the reign of Edward III. a troop of Knights being drawn up, prepared to proceed on some gallant and very perilous enterprise, the Countess of Salisbury, one of the most accomplished and beautiful ladies of that day, came forth, and in order to inspire them with invincible fortitude, kissed them every one in the open street, in the presence of thousands of admiring spectators! The age of chivalry has passed away.

When Amphicrates retired from Athens to the small town of Seleucia, the inhabitants requested him to open a school there; he replied with all the vanity of a sophist, 'A plate cannot contain a dolphin.'

JAS. WILLIAMS' CABINET AND CHAIR FACTORY, Louisiana Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets, north of the Bank of Washington—Where he keeps on hand all kinds of new and second-hand FURNITURE:—Cupboard, Bedstead and Sluck Mattresses. He also offers for sale all kinds of Looking Glasses, Fenders, Andirons, &c. &c. Old Furniture taken in exchange for new. He has a large assortment of Mahogany, purchased at auction, which will be sold low for cash. April 13

BLACK AND BLUE BLACK SILKS.—Just received—50 pieces Italian Lustrings, very cheap. 100 do Fout de Soie black and crew black. Ap. 6. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

BONNETS.—200 bonnets, just received. Ap. 6. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

STRIPED MUSLINS.—Just received—200 pieces striped and plaid muslins. Ap. 6. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

PURE UNRESSED IRISH LINENS.—Just received—100 pieces Irish linens, very cheap.

WIDE SHEETINGS.—Just received—50 pieces 10-4 and 11-4 wide sheetings, which will be sold by the piece unusually cheap. Ap. 6. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

NOTICE.—Native American Cause, and "The Native American" Newspaper.—The Native American Association in this city has been in existence nearly two years, and enrolls among its members upwards of eleven hundred out of fourteen hundred of the native citizens of the place. Its objects are—To repeal the laws of Naturalization; and The establishment of a national character, and the perpetuity of our institutions through the means of our own countrymen.

A paper, called "The Native American," was commenced a few days after the organization of our Society, and has already near 1,000 subscribers. In many places our doctrine has found ardent and able friends; but to accomplish our patriotic ends so that we may rely upon ourselves for the blessings of peace, and in the perils of war, it will be necessary for all to take a part, and promptly separate the birthrights of our own People from the indiscriminate pretensions of the paupers and outcast of the Old World.

We therefore invite our countrymen throughout the Union to form auxiliary associations, and to memorialize Congress for the repeal of the laws of Naturalization. Our newspaper is published weekly, at the price of two dollars and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance. We are of no party in politics or religion, but embrace men of all creeds and faiths.

Our motto is—"Our country, always right; but right or wrong, our country."

As every man of the Union who loves the land of his birth is interested in the principles we advocate, we hope each one will voluntarily put forth his hand to help our honest labours, and occasionally cheer us with the cry of "God speed the cause."

Newspapers of all parties throughout the country are requested to give this notice a few insertions, and persons desirous of becoming subscribers, correspondents, or contributors to the paper, are requested to address the Editor of "The Native American."

By order of the President and Council. T. D. JONES, Secretary of the Nat. Amer. Association of the U. S. Washington city.

SPRING SPERM OIL.—Pale Spring Sperm Oil, in tins, Just received at TODD'S Drug Store.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

JOHN SEXSMITH respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has relinquished his former stand in his brother Wm. Sexsmith, and that he has taken the store 4 doors west of Dr. Ganton's corner, and two doors west of Mr. R. Keyworth's Jewelry store, where he has opened an entire new stock, consisting of the following articles:—Gentlemen's calf and morocco boots, Nullifiers and booties, pumps and shoes. Ladies' boots and shoes, morocco and kid slippers, white and black satin slippers. Misses' boots & shoes, morocco, kid & colored slippers. Together with a general assortment of common boots and shoes. All of which he is determined to sell at the lowest cash price. Call and get a bargain. Feb. 23—

PRINTS AND MOUSSELINES DE LAINES.—Just received 20 pieces handsome English prints 20 do French do Feb 9 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

COOPER'S AMERICAN ISINGLASS.—A new form of isinglass, perfectly free from flavor, and at one-third the cost of the Russian. It dissolves readily, requiring not more than ten minutes to prepare jellies, blancmange, soups, &c. and for this purpose is well adapted for family use, forming the cheapest dessert that can be placed on the table. For sale, with printed directions for use, at mar 23 TODD'S Drug Store.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE, Three doors east of the Centre Market, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City.

R. W. & G. BROOKE, successors to R. Brooke & Son, most respectfully announce to the citizens of Washington and the public generally, that they have a large and general assortment of LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SUPERIOR BOOTS AND SHOES on hand. They receive weekly, from Philadelphia, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of the latest style and most superior workmanship. They also have Men's Boys', and Children's coarse Boots and Brogins in great variety. They respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine their stock. To the Ladies they would remark that their stock of American and English Kid and Morocco Slippers, is not to be surpassed by any in the city. Jan. 5.

GEORGE SWENY, NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer and General Agent, has removed to the Office of the Firemen's Insurance Company, Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite Brown's Hotel. July 25.

VERY RICH FURNITURE CHINTZ.—Opened to-day 50 pieces furnitures, Also—20 dozen real danask napkins. Feb 9 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

NEW BOOKS.—The Spirit of the East, or a Journal of Travels through Russia during a recent period, by Dr. Urquhart, Esq. in 2 vols. Boston: Sterling, Frothinglock or the Highroad, by the author of "Treatise of Dr. Vere, &c." in 2 vols. Evans, the Nabob's Wife, a tale by Mrs. Monkland, 2 vols. Conversations on Nature and Art, with plates. 1 vol. Just received for sale at GARRET ANDERSON'S, Pennsylvania Avenue, between 14th and 15th streets. mar 27.

SPRING GOODS.—We are this day receiving from the East a general assortment of spring goods, to which we would invite the attention of purchasers. J. W. & J. E. TURNER. mar 23.

DOUBLE WIDTH MOUSSELINE DE LAINE.—We have opened to-day—2,500 yards Mousselines de Laines, very cheap, warranted all woolens. March 16 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

FRENCH PAINTED MUSLINS.—We have opened to-day—3,600 yards painted French Muslins 2,600 do French Cambrics 500 do Gingham March 16 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

NORTHEN WARE, CHINA, AND GLASS.—L. THOMAS PURSELL has just imported per ship John Marshall, from Liverpool, (direct,) and from other sources, a large assortment of the above articles, of the newest patterns and shapes, and expects in a few days ten packages of India, French, and English China Dinner and Tea Sets, &c. which, with his former stock, make his assortment extensive and complete. All of which will be sold wholesale and retail at the Alexandria and Northern prices. He solicits a call from his friends and the Public generally, assuring them that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. A good assortment of Common Ware, suitable for groceries, &c. P. S.—First quality Stone-ware, at the factory prices Pipes in boxes, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Waiters, Britannia Ware, German Silver, &c. Lamps of almost all descriptions, and Lampwicks and Glasses. Nov. 24—

WIDE BOMBASINS, BLUE-BLACK AND JET BLACK.—10 pieces French Bombasins 10 do Jet black do Jan. 19. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

NEW SPRING GOODS.—We have just received 1 case light ground muslins, very cheap 1 do light rib prints 30 dozen bleached cotton hose 25 pieces soft finish Irish linens. 1 case white cambrics Feb. 23— BRADLEY & CATLETT.

NET COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.—We have this day opened—8 dozen fine net cotton shirts 8 do heavy brown net cotton drawers. Also on hand, 30 dozen brown cotton half hose, heavy 15 do gentlemen's dark & light kid gloves. Feb 23— BRADLEY & CATLETT.

FRENCH WOOLEN BLANKETS.—We have today received expressly for family use, 30 pairs 11-4 heavy blankets 50 do 12-4 do do 52 do 13-4 do do 25 do 14-4 do do Dec. 29. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

LEE'S Lottery and Exchange Office, 5 doors east of the National Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, where he keeps constantly on hand a fine selection of Tickets in all the various Lotteries now drawing under the management of D. S. Gregory & Co. All orders promptly attended to.

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.—The subscriber is authorized to sell 2,000 genuine Morus-Multicaulis, well grown and of mature wood. Those wishing to purchase should apply early. FLODARDO HOWARD. Jan 26. Near 7 buildings.

FRENCH WORK.—We have to-day opened a further supply of very handsome worked lace capes and collars, cuffs, with and without lace, which we will sell very cheap. 50 handsome lace-trimmed collars 50 do do do 100 do do cuffs 100 plain do do Dec. 29. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

6-4 MOUSSELINES DE LAINES.—Just received—8 pieces Mousselines, 6-4 wide, very cheap. Jan. 12. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

IRISH LINENS AND DIAPERS.—Just received—500 yards very cheap Irish Linens 600 do bird's-eye Diapers March 16 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

STRAW BONNETS, (English make).—100 Straw Cottage Bonnets 250 Misses' Leghorn (cottage shape) 250 Ladies' Leghorn Hats Just received by Mar 9— BRADLEY & CATLETT.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR FOR SPRING.—300 pieces White Drillings (London make) 450 do colored do 22 do fine Bombasins. Just received by BRADLEY & CATLETT. Mar 9—

BROWN COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.—We have received—50 doz. Brown Cotton Shirts 50 do do. Drawers. Mar 9— BRADLEY & CATLETT.

VERY RICH THREAD INSERTINGS AND LACES.—Opened to-day 10 pieces wide thread insertings 20 do real Valencia lace. Feb 9 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

CONCENTRATED SIRUP OF SARSAPARILLA.—For diseases of the skin, tetter, pimples, face, scald head, &c. the concentrated sirup of sarsaparilla is, when used in conjunction with "Sands's Remedy," the most effectual medicine in use. As an alternative in long-standing rheumatic affections, mercurial diseases, &c. it may be advantageously used as a substitute for the various secret remedies, as Swain's, Potter's, &c. and is recommended by the Faculty as preferable to any of that class of medicines. Carefully prepared at Mar 9— TODD'S Drug Store.

PAINTS AND GLASS.—Wetherill's pure white lead, in oil English linseed oil Ground verdigris, in assorted tins Spirits of turpentine 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Western glass, low priced Washington and Waterford glass, of assorted size. Just received at TODD'S Drug Store. mar 23.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS! THE best medicine for Coughs, Colds, and all Lung Complaints, Hooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, Asthma, Liver Complaint, and all other Diseases of the Lungs, is now prepared by Mrs. M. N. GARDNER, NURSING SALVAGE, 605 Washington Street, Boston. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is highly recommended by the Faculty of Medicine. It is sold by all the principal Dispensaries, and is also sold by the Proprietor, Mrs. M. N. Gardner, 605 Washington Street, Boston. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is highly recommended by the Faculty of Medicine. It is sold by all the principal Dispensaries, and is also sold by the Proprietor, Mrs. M. N. Gardner, 605 Washington Street, Boston.

Advertisement for 'THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS!' featuring an illustration of a person and text describing the benefits of the medicine for various respiratory ailments. The text emphasizes its safety and effectiveness, and provides contact information for the proprietor, Mrs. M. N. Gardner.